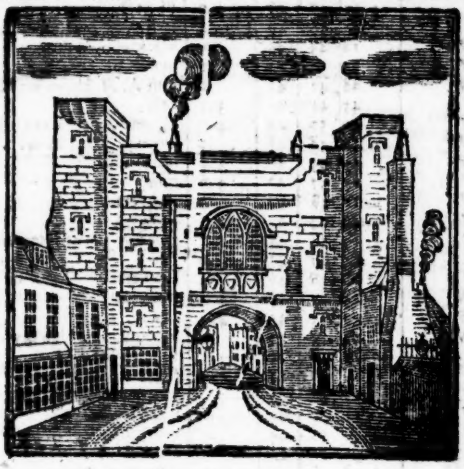
THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'. & M. Poft
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Adver.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford



Chester, Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2 Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſbury
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worceſter 2
YORK 3

DECEMBER, 1800.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for Nov. and Dec. 1800 1121
Original Letter from Mr Pope to Lord Digby 1123
Epitaph on the Hon. R. Digby and his Sifter *ibid*
Projected Alterations in the City of York 1124
A picturesque Deſcription of Powderham 1126
Spenſer's Alluſions intereſting to Biography 1127
An excellent Subſtitute for Bread Poultices 1128
Perpetual Motion diſcovered by Mr. Aſhman *ib*
Deſideratum noticed in the *Faſti Britannorum ibid*
Hiſtory and preſent State of Kendal Caſtle 1129
Quarter Florin—Sword from Boſworth Field 1130
View of the Church of Mordon, in Surrey 1131
Paintings diſcovered in Cullumpton Church *ibid*
Origin of an annual Cuſtom at Lambeth Palace *ib*
Edition of Drummond's Poems announced *ibid*
Letter from Lady Lumley to her Daughter 1132
Vindication of Virgil's Eclogue II. anſwered 1133
Stones in ploughed Fields—Tower at Stanton 1135
The Gunpowder Plot—Biſhop Henchman 1136
On Rhedycina, the original Name of Oxford *ib*
Account of Winborne, and its fine Minſter 1137
Laudable Purſuits of P. Henry of Portugal 1140
Letter from Dr. Prideaux to Abp. Tenniſon 1141
Account of the Pictures in Warwick Caſtle 1143
A Vaſe found in Hadrian's Villa deſcribed 1141
St. John's Hoſpital—Charact. of Mr. Hiorne *ib*
Reflections on the Utility of Sunday Schools 1145
Purſuits of Architect. Innovation, XXIX. 1147
Charact. of Wither—Specimens of his Poetry 1149
Epitaphs on diſtinguiſhed & deſerving Perſons 1152
Extraord. Caſe of Dropſy—Royal Arms 1153
Mr. Samuel Pordage—Portrait of Dryden *ibid*.
New Retroſpect of the Eighteenth Century 1154
Mr. Langton on Happineſs of a future State 1155
Unuſual Fineneſs of the laſt Chriſtmas-day *ibid*.
Great Produce of a ſingle Grain of Wheat *ibid*.
Secret Marriages reprobated—Mr. Milner 1159
Preſent Population of Chipping Wycombe 1160
Proceedings of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament 1160
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 1165—1184
Literary Intelligence—Index Indicatorius *ibid*.
SELECT POETRY, Ant. and Modern 1185—1189
Intereſt. Intelligence from London Gazettes 1190
The Monthly Retroſpect of Foreign Affairs 1195
News from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, &c. 1197
Diary of the Royal Excurſion to Weymouth *ibid*.
News from Country—Domeſtic Occurrences 1201
Parliamentary Reports reſpecting Proviſions 1203
Marriages, Deaths of eminent Perſons 1207—1222
Promotions, Preferments—Bill of Mortality *ibid*
The Average Prices of Grain for One Month 1223
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 1224

Embelliſhed with Views of WINBORNE MINSTER, co. DORSET; MORDON CHURCH, SURREY; and KENDAL CASTLE, WESTMORLAND; and alſo with an Engraving of a QUARTER FLORIN; and a Fragment of a SWORD found on BOSWORTH FIELD.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1800.

Days	Wind,	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in November, 1809.
1	S	29,92	46	46	14 4.0	flight ſhowers
2	E	43	49	49	.4	rain A M ſun and pleaſant P. M.
3	SW	18	43	44	.0	black clouds, ſhowers, ſun at intervals
4	SW	20	39	41	.2	ſun
5	NW	28	42	43	.0	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
6	SE	47	41	42	3.3	rain
7	SW	40	50	49	4.0	gloomy day, ſtormy night
8	SW	18	48	48	.2	gloomy, ſlight ſhowers
9	NW	16	45	46	2.2	heavy rain
10	SE	65	37	40	3.6	rain
11	SW	18	38	38	.7	ſhowers
12	SW	40	39	42	4.1	ſhowers
13	SW	80	44	44	.2	gloomy, ſun at intervals
14	SW	60	47	47	.0	fair
15	SW	26	46	46	.4	ſhowers
16	NW	44	47	48	2.4	ſhowers
17	NW	50	43	43	4.1	fair
18	NW	95	35	38	.2	ſun and clear blue ſky
19	SE	30,15	42	36	3.1	ſun and pleaſant
20	SE	28	40	41	.9	foggy
21	SW	16	46	46		rain A. M. ſun P. M.
22	SW	12	45	45	.6	foggy
23	SW	29,55	45	45	.8	heavy rain P. M.
24	S	50	40	40	.7	rain, ſleet, ſnow
25	N	18	36	38	4.2	rain and ſleet
26	W	22	36	37		ſhowers of rain and hail
27	SW	48	35	36	3.6	ſnow
28	N	75	28	31	.1	foggy, ſun at intervals
29	NW	72	40	40	.2	ſhowers
30	NW	89	45	45	.4	fair

3. Woodcocks arrived.—7. Flaſhes of lightning in the evening.—9. The ſea in motion, and noiſy.—10. Flaſhes of lightning with ſtorms in the evening.—13. Snow-drop blades appear.—16. The ſea has continued in motion, with noiſe at intervals, for ſeveral days.—19. Goſſomer floats.—21. Aſtonihing quantity of goſſomer in a ſmall ſpace of time.—25. A primroſe in flower.—27. Fieldfares appear; wild geeſe migrating.

Fall of rain this month 4.29 inches. Evaporation 1.8 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1800.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1800.
Nov.	°	°	°		
27	29	41	36	29,20	fair
28	29	38	36	,60	fair
29	42	51	46	,90	fair
30	46	50	42	,86	fair
D. 1	41	47	39	,72	fair
2	38	45	37	,56	ſhowery
3	37	44	34	,32	fair
4	32	37	47	,0	rain
5	35	36	35	28,78	ſnow and rai
6	36	39	34	29,10	cloudy
7	35	35	34	,51	cloudy
8	35	36	34	,50	cloudy
9	35	37	35	,51	cloudy
10	34	34	33	,72	cloudy
11	36	44	40	,70	ſmall rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1800.
Dec.	°	°	°		
12	44	47	44	29,52	ſmall rain
13	43	46	42	,81	rain
14	41	47	40	30,00	fair
15	40	44	39	,94	fair
16	39	44	38	,18	cloudy
17	38	41	37	,09	cloudy
18	37	37	34	,05	cloudy
19	36	41	45	29,90	cloudy
20	47	50	47	,85	cloudy
21	48	52	49	,94	cloudy
22	47	53	47	,95	cloudy
23	48	50	45	,75	cloudy
24	46	49	43	,50	fair
25	40	44	37	,51	fair
26	37	39		,52	cloudy

W. CARY, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

For DECEMBER, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

THE incloſed letter from Mr. Pope to William Lord Digby will doubtleſs prove an acceptable article to your numerous readers, and is much at your ſervice. It is literally and correctly copied from the original in Mr. Pope's hand-writing. M. GREEN.

"My Lord, *Twickenham, Sept.* 8.

"I beg you to uſe an unlimited power over thoſe verſes, which have nothing in them that is not defective or alterable, except the affection that prompted them. The ſecond line may be as it was at firſt, or (if you better like it)

knowledge
"Of modeſt wiſdom, and of candid truth."

"I do not ſee any material objection to the word *aſſociate*, though ſome time did really paſs between the death of each. Will *attendant* do? Or theſe,

"And thou, too cloſe attendant on his doom,
Bleſt maid! haſt follow'd to the ſilent tomb,
Trod the ſame path—

"Or,

"And you, bleſt maid, ſad follower of his doom,
Succeeded penſive to—— [
Took——

"I hope one of theſe will remove that ambiguity. I have of late been converſant with nothing but melancholy ſubjects; my own mother's decays giving me a daily dejection of mind, which has very much affected my own ſtate of body. I ſhould long ago have written to Mr. Digby, but for my own indiſpoſition; yet, I aſſure him, to hear he is happy is one of the beſt amends I receive for the melancholy about me.

"Your lordſhip is too good in ſaying a word more on the few lines I writ on this mournful occaſion. It is you, my lord, that perpetuate your family the beſt way, by tranſmitting through yourſelf all the virtues of it into your poſterity. Your whole family is an example of what is almoſt now loſt in this nation, the integrity of antient nobility. That you may long live to ſee them imitate (and that after your death the world may long ſee them continue) you in all thoſe virtues, is the ſincere wiſh of, my Lord, your true honoured, and moſt obliged humble ſervant,

"A. POPE.

"Go, fair example of untainted youth,
Of modeſt reaſon, and pacific truth:
Go, juſt of word, in ev'ry thought ſincere,
Who knew no wiſh but what the world might hear;
Of gentleſt manners, unaffected mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of humankind;
Compos'd in ſuff'rings, and in joys ſedate,
Good without noiſe, without pretenſion great!
Go, live! for Heav'n's eternal year is thine;
Go, and exalt thy Moral to Divine.
And thou, too cloſe attendant on his doom,
Bleſt maid! haſt follow'd to the ſilent tomb,
Steer'd the ſame courſe to the ſame quiet ſhore,
Not parted long, and now to part no more!
Yet take theſe tears, Mortality's relief,
And, till we ſhare your joys, forgive our grief;
Theſe little rites, a ſtone and verſe receive,
'Tis all a father, all a friend can give!

"A. POPE."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

MANY reaſons concurred to induce me to finiſh my ſummer's rambles by a view of the city of York. I was well acquainted with its antient hiſtory, and its former grandeur and importance, under the government of imperial Rome, as well as during the reigns of the Norman kings; and had excited in myſelf ſome degree of enthuſiaſm, from the expectation of tracing amongſt the relicks of its edifices and ruins the veſtiges of its paſt fortunes. This zeal was not abated at my approach; for it was evening, and the ſun had illuminated the cathedral and every ſpire and turret with its inimitable blazonry of living gold; and my rapture was ſo heightened by the low, but awful rumbling

rumbling of my chariot wheels under the portcullised gate, that, fancy recoiling at once to the time of the Edwards, I began to be surprized at the absence of the guards, and almost to suspect some stratagem or treachery.

As soon as I arrived at the inn, I sprang from my carriage, and hastened to the walls, where I viewed with transport the height of the rampart, the width of the ditch, the gates, the turrets, the Roman foundations indignantly bearing the Norman ruins, the lofty keep, and all the ragged fragments of edifices scattered around; which appeared like so many testimonials ready to illustrate the story of its greatness.

I had admired the opulence, and gazed with pleasure on the growth and expansion of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham; but York, in decay, inspired a reverence far above the flaunting prosperity of those unwieldy daughters of Trade; its streets ceased to be narrow and dirty; its overjutting houses no longer seemed ready to fall upon your heads; its Antiquity apologized for every inconvenience. I felt my heart glow with the spirit of a Yorkite, and no longer wondered at that partial affection which Yorkshiremen are supposed to feel towards their country; because I considered this their metropolis as a sacred banner, which they might regard with common sympathy and veneration: and, as I returned to my inn, I resolved to seek out for an habitation where I might reside amongst so many interesting objects.

It is my custom to make myself as well acquainted as possible with every circumstance relative to the place where I happen to be; so I sent for one of the York papers, where I observed in the first page a solemn resolution, by authority of the magistrates, to apply to parliament for leave to pull down and remove these gates and walls, the objects of my enthusiasm; not to give up repairing them, and leave time and chance to moulder them into something, but actually to take them away as nuisances, to open and expose the contraction of their streets, the unsocial scantiness of their causeways, the nodding terror of their plastered buildings, with all their inconveniencies, to the scorn of every traveller.

I need not attempt to describe my feelings:

> "A shiv'ring horror crept through all my frame;"

and with a trembling hand I hastily rung the bell, eager to know whether that glorious fabrick the cathedral was involved in the same proscription; for I began to apprehend that, since the evil demon of demolition had thrust his Gallic hoof into the council-chambers of this corporation, he would find no difficulty in persuading them how much more *reasonably* that useless pile of stones might be converted to citizen's villas or pig-styes; and that the money expended in its support would be much more satisfactorily employed in the purchase of port and venison: or, perhaps, their appetites might be whetted by the recollection of the voraciousness of their renowned countryman of Wantley:

> "Houses and churches,
> Were to him geese and turkies;"

a couplet of no unpleasing gingle in the ears of a body corporate. But I was relieved from this portion of my uneasiness by the information, that it was in the management of others, who were more zealous to restore than destroy.

Sitting down with some consolation, I began to reflect upon the extensive and mischievous influence of modern Philosophy, whose subtle spirit penetrates the remotest and darkest corners of the globe, and whose greatest boast seems to be the power of reducing every thing within the skeleton grasp of dry, cold Reason; stripping objects of all their visionary tints, and imaginary charms by which the heart

is

is warmed, and its fineſt qualities excited and called into action.

There are diſpoſitions, perhaps, not ſtrictly denominated virtues, as having no obſolete intrinſick uſefulneſs in themſelves, but are yet very reſpectable on account of their connexions; amongſt theſe may be numbered *veneration for antient edifices*. That it is of no baſe origin, will be confeſſed by all whoſe ſouls are not held groveling to the earth by mercenary purſuits, or benumbed by poverty or want of cultivation; and it is connected with ſome of the "nobleſt graces that we owe."

Its neareſt relation, and from which indeed it is inſeparable, is *reſpect to the heroes of other times*, the founders or protectors of theſe very buildings; an admiration of whoſe virtues, their magnanimity, their hardihood, their hoſpitality, their independent ſpirit, with all the generous but deſpiſed qualities of chivalry, is the beſt promoter of that zeal which produces great actions: but, when you conſider that theſe heroes were your countrymen, your very anceſtors, and theſe their relicks draw your regard by ſo many attractions of common ſympathy, your heart grows warm with that enthuſiaſm which is the legitimate ſource of patriotiſm.

Another virtue with which it is in cloſe alliance is the *ſpirit of preſervation*, a virtue of great value in theſe times to protect us from the demon of deſtruction, whoſe iron ſcourge has laid waſte many a fair diſtrict on the Continent. This ſpirit draws a ſort of ſacred circle round whatever bears the mark of antiquity, and guards it from the haſty and ſacrilegious hands of the mob, who are ready to tear it to pieces upon the ſuggeſtion of every new fancy.

I know very well that the ſpirit of the times would gladly repreſent what I am ſaying as an overweening rhapſody; for, with a mean and timid jealouſy, it is deſirous to remove every object which can recall to mind the greatneſs of former days, in order to make way for its own idol, modern Philoſophy, with the attendant doctrines, illumination of reaſon, univerſal civiſm, perfectibility of human nature, and ſuch unmeaning but dreadful jargon.

I could eaſily purſue theſe thoughts farther, and trace its affinity with other virtues, with arts and ſciences, ſuch as architecture, painting, hiſtory, learned languages, &c. but, weary with my journey and out of humour with the advertiſement, it is better to retire, as I ſhall leave the town early to-morrow morning and ſee it no more. PHILOCHTHES.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 30.

YOUR correſpondent, p. 617, who juſtly reprehends the intruding into your Magazine ſlight and imperfect ſketches of perſons and places, does not *himſelf* quite gratify the curioſity he excites by his remarks on Powderham caſtle, having left its picturesque ſituation, beautiful grounds, and reſpectable interior, wholly undeſcribed; ſo that a little farther information on the ſubject, from one who well knows the ſpot, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to you or your readers; though my recollection, as to the *interior*, does not ſerve me ſo completely as I would wiſh. I went a few years ſince to view the caſtle, which then contained ſome good family portraits, and many curioſities, in particular a remarkable fine ſet of dreſſing plate, a royal preſent to an anceſtor of the family. There were ſeveral antient noble apartments, and ſome modern ones, all of which, I believe, have been much embelliſhed and adorned by the taſte of the preſent poſſeſſor. There were ſome fine old lemon-trees, in full bearing, that grew in the natural ground at the end of a terrace, which were remarkable for being the firſt planted in the open ground in England. They were covered with glaſs frames

frames only in the severity of winter; for the climate there, though rather less healthy than the opposite shore, is indisputably the Montpelier of England. There were also *at that time* at large in the park a nice breed of pyed pea-fowls, in which the late Lady Courtney, whose prudence and good conduct in her once unexpected high station were always exemplary, took great delight.

The situation of Powderham, though low, is extremely beautiful, upon the banks of the river Exe, there a full mile and a half broad at high-water. It commands the view of Topsham, and all the shipping that come up there; Sir Alexander Hamilton's elegant place, called The Retreat; Lord Heathfield's (late Sir Francis Drake's) picturesque old mansion at Nutwell, with its pleasant embowering groves; the view of that *delicious spot for prospect* Woodberry-hill, now ornamented with clumps of firs by Lord Rolle; Exmouth, and the pretty village of Lympstone, with its rosy clifts; and many other interesting and agreeable objects; besides a full command of sea to the West; and from the *Belvidere castle*, situated upon an eminence in the park, a view of Torbay, with all the rich country below Hall-down, and the hills of Dartmoor in the *lointain*. To the last there is a distant prospect of the city of Exeter, wherein its antient cathedral stands conspicuous. The Belvidere is built upon the model of that at Shrub's hill, Windsor, erected by William Duke of Cumberland, and is itself a most distinguished and elegant ornament to the surrounding country. The pleasant parsonage, situated close upon the river, and a boat-house belonging to Lord Courtney, are, as well as the castle, seen to great advantage from the opposite shore.

If you will credit one perfectly well acquainted with that part of the country, a more delicious spot cannot be found than the Southern banks of the Exe opposite to Powderham castle, which it commands with all its advantages, as also the obelisk and plantations in the park at Mamhead, the seat of Lord Lisburne, Star Cross, Kenton, &c. &c. surmounted by the heights of Hall-down, which form a magnificent back-ground to the picture.

The descriptions of places and notices of families form not the least *valuable* and entertaining part of your truly interesting Miscellany, which has now for an unparalleled length of years so justly and decidedly borne away the palm of merit and precedence from all its contemporaries, and will ever secure it a superiority, not as an "*ephemera* of the day," but as a book of reference and authority. Yet it is much to be wished that your *Obituary* should always come forth as *correct as possible*; which, to use the words, and adopt the reflections, of your intelligent correspondent, p. 633, "affords to my turn of mind its greatest amusement and pleasure, and is my supreme gratification to muse over." The illustrations and sentiments he bestows on that article are so useful and beneficial, that a continuation of them from himself and others, impressed with proper views of the subject, is very desirable.

Should any of your correspondents be possessed of information respecting Shillingford castle, in Berks, upon the borders of Oxfordshire, lately inhabited by Lord Ashbrook, or can tell who were the original founders; how it came by that name; who were the antient occupiers; and who the present possessors; with any other particulars that may occur, as Camden and other Antiquaries do not seem to afford any light on the subject; such communication would be acceptable to your new correspondent, but steady old friend,

INVESTIGATOR.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Mallow, Nov.* 17.

SEATED in an inn in this town, and left to the enjoyment of uninterrupted reflection, Spenſer would naturally occur to an admirer of that delightful poet. After wandering for ſome time through that "wilderneſs of ſweets," the "Fairy Queen," I have juſt laid down the book to expreſs my ſurprize to you, Mr. Urban, that in this age of graphic embelliſhment, an author who is ſo rich in imagery of every kind, and whoſe deſcriptions are ſo clear and diſtinct, ſhould remain neglected, while the effuſion of every young poetaſter's brain are uſhered into the world with all the pomp of elegant engravings, and wove-paper hot-preſſed. But I truſt juſtice will, at length, be done a poet of which England has reaſon to be proud; a poet whomay rank with Shakſpeare and Milton.

In collecting materials for a life of Spenſer, recourſe might, I think, be had to deſcriptions and alluſions in his poems, which his former biographers ſeem to have neglected. In "Colin Clout's come home again," ſeveral of the rivers and mountains in the neighbourhood of his reſidence are particularly mentioned. In Book VII. cant. VII. of the "Fairy Queen," he not only deſcribes the ſource and courſe of the Allo, a river which ran through or near his grounds, but pathetically alludes to the injury his property had ſuſtained from wolves and thieves:

"Thoſe woods, and all that goodly chaſe,
Doth to this day with wolves and thieves abound,
Which too-too true that land's in-dwellers ſince have found"

In book IV. cant. XI. he ſpeaks affectionately of Cambridge, where he had been educated. In book V. cant. X. it may be preſumed he deſcribes, under the character of Belge, the perſecution and ſufferings of a widowed friend, whom ſome

"Tyrant had her now depriv'd,
And into moores and marſhes baniſht had,
Out of the pleaſant ſoyle and cities glad,
In which ſhe want to harbour happily."

And though the name of Roſalind is not mentioned, it may be ſuppoſed ſhe is ſhadowed under the ideal form of the "fourth mayd," whom Calidore diſcovered in the act of dancing with the Graces, to the muſick of Colin's pipe. Book VI. cant. X.

It is to be regretted that the eloquent pen of Johnſon had not been employed to delineate the poetic character of Spencer. As the ſpirit of party would not have warped his judgment, it may be preſumed the bard would have received ample juſtice at his hands. In a commentator he has been fortunate. Yet Mr. Warton has left a good deal to be done; and ſome one, I hope, will be found to complete what he began *.

I am informed by "mine hoſt" that a deſcendant of Spenſer reſided, a few years ſince, in this town; and that a gentleman, whoſe name he does not recollect †, had collected from him a good deal of information concerning his great anceſtor; and he added, that he believed the ſame gentleman had made a drawing of the houſe or caſtle in which the "Fairy Queen" had been written. It is hoped, Mr. Urban, that, if a new edition of Spenſer's works ſhould be undertaken, the gentleman alluded to will not withhold from the public either his drawing or the reſult of his enquiries.

Before I cloſe this letter, permit

* Some conjectures concerning the origin of Spenſer's fictions, or tales, are offered in "Hiſt. Mem. of the Iriſh Bards," p. 96, 136.

† Since writing the above, I have learned that the gentleman alluded to is Mr. J. C. Walker, author of "Hiſt. Mem. on Italian Tragedy," publiſhed by Harding, in Pall-mall, London, laſt year. Having mentioned this work, permit me to aſk, what was the fate of Pope's tranſlation of the Merope of Maffei, mentioned in p. 337?

me

me to aſk ſome of your correſpondents, who was the Willy lamented by Thalia in the "Tears of the Muſes?" It could not be Shakſpeare; for Shakſpeare ſurvived Spenſer at leaſt ſeven years.

Yours, &c. EDWIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 13.

AS every means of ſaving the uſe of bread ſhould be adopted in the preſent time of ſcarcity, I doubt not but that you will readily give a place in your valuable and reſpectable Publication to theſe few lines.

In the practice of ſurgery, the application of bread and milk poultice is one of the moſt frequent remedies now in uſe. That it is one of the moſt ſoothing to inflamed parts is not to be denied; but that a poultice compoſed of linſeed, meal, and water, will anſwer every purpoſe expected from the bread and milk poultice, in almoſt every caſe, is certainly true. This was the opinion of the late ingenious Mr. John Hunter, and is confirmed by experience.

In large hoſpitals, the conſumption of bread and milk in this way is very conſiderable, and is alſo more expenſive than linſeed would be. The linſeed poultice has the farther advantages of not being liable to become ſour as the bread and milk is apt to do, eſpecially in warm weather. A—, SURGEON.

Mr. URBAN, *Horſley, Glouceſterſhire, Nov.* 12.

I BEG you to announce, that Mr. William Aſhman, hatter, of this place, has this day been with me, and aſſerted, that he has diſcovered the *perpetual motion*, i. e. that he has invented, and *actually poſſeſſes*, a ſelf-acting machine, which, when once ſet going, will continue ſo till worn out. He alſo ſays, it is applicable to the greateſt objects and moſt uſeful purpoſes. I have thought it my duty to communicate his aſſertion to Sir Joſeph Banks.

T. D. FOSBROOKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

YOU permitted a garrulous old man to occupy a place in your valuable Miſcellany, p. 207, on the ſubject of the *increaſed difference* between the old and new ſtyle, which would be occaſioned by the omiſſion of the Biſſextile, 29th of February, in the Gregorian calculation of 1800. I believe that thoſe remarks of mine, or rather truiſms (for they were little better), were the firſt which had been publiſhed on a queſtion that the diſputants, in the heat of their controverſy about the cloſe of the 18th, and commencement of the 19th century, ſeem to have loſt ſight of. I perceive now, however, that the Almanacks and Ephemera for 1801 are nearly right in their calculations, and that the 12th day is very properly taken into the account.

One error ſtill remains, however, to be corrected in the *Faſti Britannorum*. The *fourth of June*, which has ſo long been dear to the loyalty of my countrymen, is a feſtival no more. Our gracious Sovereign, born on the 24th of May, 1738, completes his 63d year on the *fifth of June*, 1801. The Duke of Cumberland's birth-day, and that of his royal father, muſt hereafter, in point of propriety, be celebrated together. Whether our governors will think this alteration neceſſary, time will clear; but they cannot do otherwiſe with conſiſtency or accuracy.

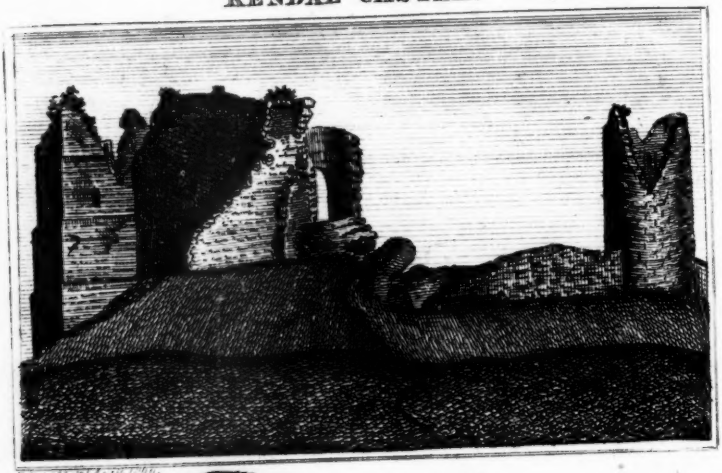
For many years, my worthy old friend, may Britiſh loyalty, the *united* loyalty of three united kingdoms, celebrate the *fifth* of June as the holiday of duty and gratitude!

I am flattering myſelf on retaining the title under which I addreſſed you laſt ſpring—my fourteenth *luſtrum* is expired, and I am entered into the ſeventy-firſt year of a life which has known many public and private viciſſitudes, but never witneſſed ſuch a tempeſt of evil working as now ſweeps over the political and moral world. God ſend us all a good deliverance!

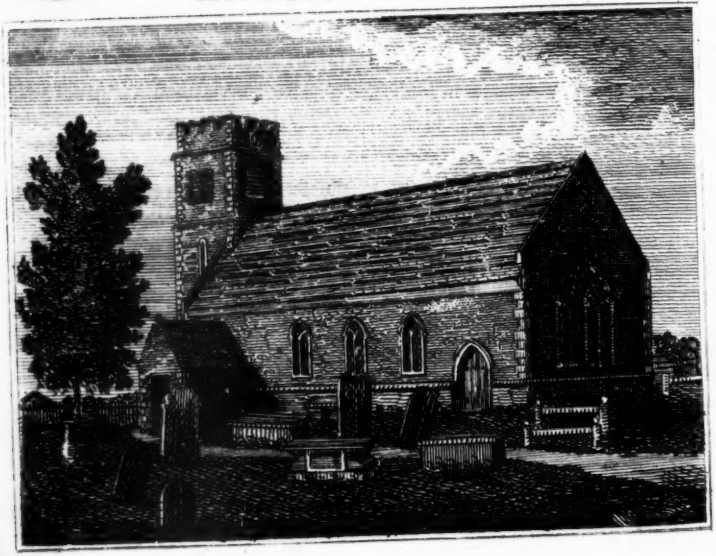
SEPTUAGENARIUS.

Mr.

KENDAL CASTLE. *Gent. Mag. Dec. 1800. Pt. I. p. 1129.*



MORDON, SURREY, S.W.



Mr. URBAN, *Kendal, April* 28.

HAVING never been able to obtain any ſatisfactory account of Kendal caſtle (of which *Plate I.* gives a North view*) in any book that I have hitherto met with, I ſhould be particularly obliged to any of your ingenious correſpondents to favour me with any farther particulars reſpecting it. In the mean time, I beg leave to throw in my ſmall mite of information, which may, perhaps, prove acceptable to ſome of your readers.

The remains of this caſtle are ſeated on a fine hill on the Eaſt ſide of the river, oppoſite the town. The greateſt part of the incloſure wall ſtill remains, with three towers, two ſquare and one round; but the upper parts and embattlements are entirely demoliſhed. By a drawing of it in Mr. Tod Hunter's Muſeum in this town, copied from one which was taken when the caſtle was in its original ſplendour and magnificence, it appears to be of Roman architecture, and probably raiſed by the firſt barons of Kendal. It is built of rough ſtone and cement, without any arms or ornaments, or even the leaſt traces whereby to form any ideas. It is round, incloſing a court of the like form, and ſurrounded with a very deep moat, over which has been a drawbridge. Tradition ſays, that Catharine Parr, conſort to Henry VIII. lived here; and that it held out, and was battered down by Oliver Cromwell; but of the truth of this I am rather doubtful, and ſhould be glad if any of your correſpondents could clear up this point, as it ſeems by its preſent appearance to have been in ruins before Cromwell's time. There is a ſubterraneous paſſage betwixt the caſtle and an antient houſe in the ſuburbs of the town, called the Caſtle dairy, but it is now almoſt choked up, and appears to have been adapted to the purpoſe of carrying proviſions to the garriſon in time of danger.

Qu. Who was the firſt baron of Kendal? GEORGE HOPPER.

*** Dr. Burn (Hiſt. of Weſtmorland, II. 83) gives no other account of this caſtle, than that it is ſituated Eaſtward from the town, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, on a hill, with a fair and beautiful proſpect. It was old and decayed even in Camden's time, and hath never ſince been repaired. There was a large demeſne belonging to the caſtle, and a park with deer, which was diſparked in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth. The adminiſtration of the affairs and revenues thereof ſeems to have been divided into two diſtinct ſtewardſhips, bearing the name to this day of *Upper Graveſhip* and *Nether Graveſhip* *. Oppoſite to the caſtle, on the other ſide of the town, is a large artificial mount, called *Caſtle-brow hill*, which from its name ſeems to have been intended as a fort. It is within ſight of the Roman ſtation at *Watercrook*, and is very like the exploratory mounts, Mr. Horſley, p. 484, obſerves, which are to be ſeen in other places, eſpecially near military ways. But whether it is Roman, and relates to the ſtation, or more modern, and erected with a view to the caſtle, he does not take upon him to determine. The outermoſt of the two South aiſles of the church is called *Parr's* aiſle, which belonged to the *Parrs*, of Kendal caſtle. Sir Thomas P. knt. is commonly ſuppoſed to have been interred under a large tombſtone without any inſcription, there having been in the glaſs window over it, until demoliſhed by Cromwell's ſoldiers, the following diſtich:

"Pray for the ſoul of Sir Tho. Parr, knight,
Who was ſquire of the body to Henry the Eighth."

But, as it appears that he was buried in the Blackfriers church in

* The ruins conſiderably reduced ſince Mr. Buck drew it in 1739. EDIT.

* Qu. if equivalent to upper and lower *lord*ſhip, from *grave*, a title of honour among the Germans? EDIT.

London, this ſtone moſt probably belonged to his father, Sir William, the arms on it being encircled with the Garter; and he was the only one of the family dignified with that honour except his grandſon, William Marquis of Northampton, who was buried at Warwick.

The firſt baron of Kendal was Ivo de Tailboys, brother to Fulk Earl of Anjou, who came in with the Conqueror, and had from him that part of Lancaſhire which adjoins to Weſtmorland, and ſo much of the latter county as is now called the *Barony of Kendal*; and hence this Ivo is ſtyled the firſt baron of Kendal. The barony was divided about the time of Henry III. between three ſiſters; but the younger dying without iſſue, the other two poſſeſſed the whole under the diſtinct names of the *Richmond fee*, and the *Marquis* and *Lumley fee*. The two firſt reverted to the Crown, and were laſt leaſed to the Lowther family. The third is in the family of the Howards, earls of Suffolk and Berkſhire. The family of Roos had a grant of the Marquis fee; and by marriage of their heireſs it came to the Parrs in the reign of Richard III. William was created, 30 Henry VIII. Lord Parr and Roſs of Kendal; 35 Henry VIII. Baron of Hart, in Northamptonſhire; and 1 Edward VI. Marquis of Northampton; and from thence that part of the barony which he held received the name of the *Marquiſate*, which it ſtill retains. Burn, Ib. 50—63. The caſtle and its demeſne lands, and two parks, from various branches, came, 1765, to three private gentlemen of the county. Ib. 30, 51.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 23.

MR. SHARP, in his deſcription of the newly-diſcovered half florin of Edward III. p. 945, mentions, that one quarter florin only is at preſent known, that in the cabinet of the late Dr. Hunter. This is likewiſe aſſerted in Pinkerton's Eſſay on Medals.

I have lately obtained two half florins, in very good preſervation, reſembling that mentioned by Mr. Pinkerton. As I believe that the quarter florin is not generally known, I have ſent a drawing of (*fig.* 2), ſhould you think it worth inſerting in your valuable Magazine. J. K.

Mr. Urban, *Elmſthorpe, Nov.* 23.

YOUR Magazine is ſo peculiarly the repoſitory for Antiquarian curioſities, that I make no apology for ſending you a drawing (*fig.* 3) of a broken ſword, with the hilt of a rude make, as it was found in making the Aſhby canal acroſs Sutton Arme Beame*, formerly called Boſworth-field, or Red-moor, where the memorable battle was fought between Richard III, and the Earl of Richmond. It is about 10½ inches long. The guard is eaten away by the hand of Time; about 3 inches of the blade (which had two edges) remains to the hilt, which appears to have been broken at the time it was loſt. As no piece of this kind of weapon is known to have been found on the ſpot where this memorable battle was fought, it may rather be called curious, though rude in workmanſhip. Two pieces of ſheet-lead were found very deep in the ground in making the canal in the Arme Beame wood, each 5 or 6 feet long, with large nail-holes; but for what uſe I know not, as I never ſaw them. Some foundations of buildings were alſo diſcovered, and other fragments, bones, wood, &c.; but *Navigators*† are not very curious in theſe matters. I wiſh ſome of your intelligent correſpondents could tell me what author Mr. Hutton quotes, when, in his Battle of Boſworth Field, p. 49, he ſays, "On the 17th of Auguſt King Richard marched out of Leiceſter. He arrived that night at Elmſthorpe. As accommodations could not be found in a village, his officers ſlept in the church." But where the king ſlept he is ſilent. R. Fowke.

---

* See Bibl. Top. Brit. XLIII. p. 332.

† *Canal-makers* are ſo called. Edit

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 25.

OF the church of Mordon in Surrey, of which I incloſe a view (*fig.* 4), I ſhall only ſay from Mr. Lyſons, whoſe ingenious work it is intended to illuſtrate, that the preſent ſtructure was erected about 1636; that at the Weſt end is a low tower; and that the windows, which are of ſtone and of Gothic architecture, appear to have belonged to the old church.

Yours, &c. B. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 26.

IN repairing the church of Cullumpton, Devon, laſt year, the workmen, ſcraping the mortar off the walls and doors, laid open many paintings both of landſcapes, buildings, and figures, all of them ſacred ſubjects, and emblems of the Paſſion, &c. ſurrounded with interlaced borders, and explained by ſcrolls in black letter. Some of your correſpondents in the neighbourhood may, perhaps, give you a fuller account of theſe paintings, which the ignorance of ruſticks whited over immediately. If theſe were of the time of John Lane, who built an aile or chapel adjoining to the church, 1526, they are of the 16th century. Mr. Polwhele (II. 254, 255) aſcribes the nave to the time of Edward I. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

AMIDST ſeverer ſtudies, I obſerve with pleaſure that you ſometimes condeſcend to inveſtigate the origin of ſingular cuſtoms; and perhaps the following may be new to many of your readers. On the annual aquatic proceſſion of the lord-mayor of London to Weſtminſter, the barge of the Company of Stationers, which is uſually the firſt in the ſhow, proceeds to Lambeth palace; where for time immemorial they have received a preſent of 16 bottles of the Archbiſhop's prime wine. This cuſtom, I am informed, originated at the beginning of the preſent century. When Abp. Teniſon enjoyed the ſee, a very near relation of his, who happened to be maſter of the Stationers' Company, thought it a compliment to call there in full ſtate, and in his barge; when the Archbiſhop being informed that the number of the company within the barge was 32, he thought that a pint of wine for each would not be diſagreeable; and ordered at the ſame time that a ſufficient quantity of new bread and old cheeſe, with plenty of ſtrong ale, ſhould be given to the watermen and attendants; and from that accidental circumſtance it has grown into a ſettled cuſtom. The Company, in return, preſent to the Archbiſhop a copy of the ſeveral Almanacks which they have the peculiar privilege of publiſhing.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 3.

I HAVE the pleaſure to acquaint your Stamford correſpondent (p. 1024), that a complete and correct edition of Drummond's Poems is now in preparation by Dr. Robert Anderſon, of Edinburgh, the accurate and well-informed editor of our "Britiſh Poets." Numerous original MSS. by the bard of Hawthornden, repoſited in the Scottiſh Society of Antiquaries, are to be collated with the printed copies of his works, and a new arrangement is to take place. Mr. Pinkerton long ſince declined his projected publication in conſequence of other literary purſuits; and the undertaking could not have devolved on a more competent ſucceſſor than Dr. Anderſon.

Sir Will. Alexander, the friend of Drummond, and a poet of kindred genius, is deſerving of ſimilar attention; judicious ſelections from his various pieces will merit reprinting. His "Paræneſis" is ſtyled by Mr. Pinkerton *a noble poem*. His "Aurora," containing the firſt fancies of the author's youth, is a pleaſing and elegant performance, though it does not poſſeſs the intereſting pathos of Drummond's amatory effuſions, from being directed, perhaps,

perhaps, to an ideal miſtreſs. Drummond, however, evidently followed the ſame Petrarchian track which had been pointed out by his poetical aſſociate; and to "Aurora" we are probably indebted for the ſonnets and madrigals devoted to Auriſtella. Mr. Pinkerton ſuggeſts, that Milton may often be traced in the Scotian Petrarch, and proceeds ſo far as to think, that, "if we had had no Drummond, we might never have ſeen the Doric delicacies of Comus, Lycidas, Il Penſeroſo, or L'Allegro."

If Mr. Gilchriſt, or any of your curious readers, ſhould happen to poſſeſs W. Quin's elegiac poem to the memory of Bernard Stuart, Lord Aubigni, printed in 1619, a tranſcript of the ſonnet prefixed by Sir William Alexander would be conſidered as an agreeable favour.

It is poſſible that the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 1074, may be better informed reſpecting the family-pictures at Broxborn-bury than your preſent correſpondent; but, when I laſt viſited that quarter, report had conſigned the whole ſeries to a lumber garret over the ſtables. I previouſly remember to have ſeen many of them much injured by being removed from the Gothic gallery of that once-venerable manſion, and treated as playthings by the children of a Mr. Rogers, who reſided there as Lord Monſon's repreſentative, and bailiff of the manor, till Mr. Boſanquet purchaſed the eſtate. A conſiderable number of the portraits appeared to be anceſtors of the Somers family, from whom, I believe, the place deſcended by marriage to the Monſons. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 3.

THE following is an exact copy of a letter in my poſſeſſion, which if you think merits a place in your valuable Miſcellany, is very much at your ſervice, from

Your conſtant reader and occaſional correſpondent, E. C.

January 4, 1669.

"My beloved daughter,

"I ſee you can as handſomly ſett ovt yovr letters in obliging expreſſions as yov doe yovr bankets with raritys in a ſingvlar manner. It is your natvral geniovs not ſlvlt thus to deliver yovr mind in print. I ſhall doe yov nor myſelf no injuſtice if I eſteem yov the fenix of our times, and the non-ſuch of our age; elloquence, that comes to others by ſtvdie, flowes from yov ſo naturally as waters from the otion. All in yovr letter is in a high degree emminently praiſeworthy, it ſhows how well yov can writt and ſpeak; but I one it not as diſſarving it. Yovr letter, deer daughter, needed no preſent to accompany it, it was a rich preſent of itſelfe. Love and bovnty are ſtrong atractions to draw affections; but I doe aſſver yov in that reſpect they come to lait; my love and my affection bares datt with my firſt acqvantance with yov, and neere relation to yov; and time cannot ware it out. Your ſo bvtifvll letter, and your preſant ſo nobell and bountifull, commands exceptance, and a thankfull acknowledgement, both which I tender as the frvt of a gratefull mind; and becavſe nothing can be ſpook or writt to the hight of your diſſart, it is excvſabell that I am ſo ſilent.

"For newes I refer you to the papers ſent down. So long as the prayers of God's peepell are upon the wing, I ſhall hope well. Lambath is, ſvm ſay, upon his march to London; whether for to except of a pardon, or to ſtand it out, is unſartain. I hope wee may have ſome alterations for yov before the Spring. I am perſuaded, if our friends wovld pray for us more in the Cvntry wee ſhould ſone ſee an allt'ration in the Sitty. Pray preſent my harty love to my 2 ſonnes, and my deere daughter; I hope to ſee yov all in London in the Spring; and give them many thanks from mee for thar kind remembrance of me. Really it dvs trvbell mee yov all ſhould give ſo many good things from yourſelves. I doe acknowledge yovr love and one yovr goodneſſe, and wiſh as well to you all as to my one ſoal. So, with my love and reſpects to yov, I doe unfainedly acknowledge myſelf your moſt affectinatt mother, MARY LUMLEY.

"If Mr. Crackerwood bee with yov, praye preſent my ſarvis to him."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

IN your vol. LXVIII. p. 465, I lately read a letter from one of your correspondents, who signs himself Eusebius; but, however laudable his motive, however ingenious his attempt, I expected to have found in your succeeding pages some able and learned enquirer into truth, who would have set him right. But as the Learned World by their silence seem to thank him for his praise-worthy attempts to prove the purity, and establish the morality, of Virgil, however he has failed in his undertaking; I cannot refrain from troubling you with my humble sentiments on the subject, if you will honour them with a place in your Magazine.

The pious author of the "Practical View" appears to me to argue on sure and indisputable grounds on the *general* mention of the subject before us; that, I presume, Eusebius will not attempt to refute. If, in defending Virgil, he takes upon himself to rescue the whole body of the Antients from the imputed crime; how will he defend the love of Anacreon for Bathyllus, of Horace for Ligurinus, and others? How will he account for the connexion between Giton and Encolpius in Petronius? How will he do away the cool declaration of Ovid?

"Odi concubitus qui non utrumque resolvunt,
Hoc est quod puerûm tangar amore, mi-[nus."

Or how will he account for the impassioned lines of Catullus to Juventius? But this is a ground too untenable even for the ingenuity of Eusebius. The existence of the crime appears to me fully proved by the bare mention of it by Virgil; all then that Eusebius can intend to prove is the purity of Virgil in his second Eclogue; and from thence throughout the whole of his life.

In this enquiry we must be guided by the antient commentators on the life and writings of Virgil, from whom more truth and clearer light must naturally be expected than from the most ingenious criticks of the present day. But all these authorities Eusebius boldly rejects, and opposes a new system of his own to the united testimonies of so many learned writers. He does indeed hint at one note of an antient commentator, which answers well his design, and who says, that he was called Virgilius "of *virginales mores*." This appears unlikely. The *cognomen* was frequently altered, and indeed generally originated in accident; but I never knew the family-name changed, which must have been the case in the present instance. These writers, I believe, unanimously agree, and indeed the contemporary writers prove, that the crime obtained in great excess in the time of Virgil; and why should any man, however modest, be ashamed to confess the force of that passion which no one in those times blushed to avow? If an avowal of this passion would have been thought disgraceful, Horace would not have hazarded his favour with Augustus by several of his Odes now extant: and surely Virgil had no more reason to conceal his sentiments than Horace. Besides, we are told by Pomponius Sabinus, one of the oldest commentators on Virgil, "proclivem in amores puerorum fuisse Virgilium, nam aiunt, cum recitaret quartum librum Æneidos, non potuisse se continere ab osculo Marcelli, nepotis Octavii." Servius and Pomp. Sabinus both agree, that by Alexis is meant Alexander, a beauteous boy, whom Pollio gave to Virgil. They add, that others say this Eclogue was written in praise of a boy belonging to Pollio, or Augustus, who were flattered by the praises bestowed on the beauty of their boys. In either case the purity of Virgil is out of the question. But, if we can for a moment suppose the latter to be the case, no one will doubt the probability of Virgil's addressing a boy *in propriâ personâ*. He could not be ashamed of what pleased his patrons.

trons. The commentators alſo affirm, that Virgil received another boy from Mæcenas, whoſe name was Cebes, and a girl called Leria. They add, that Cebes is intended by Menalcas, and that he was an Egyptian* (a brunette); for which they quote Apronianus, and which accounts for the epithet *niger*; and that by Amaryllis is meant Leria. Servius adds, that Virgil hints at the fate of Narciſſus in the enumeration of his flowers, and delicately cautions Alexis to beware the ſame fate as a puniſhment of his cruelty. By the *mala lanugine tenerâ*, Servius will have it the poet alludes to "mala Cydonia quæ†," he ſays, "lanuginis plena ſunt, ſed non propter obliquitatem, nam, ut in Æneide, apud Cretenſes infamiæ genus juvenibus fuerat non amatos fuiſſe; & verecundi ſupprimit rem inhoneſtam, quam Theocritus aperte commemorat." From theſe obſervations it appears, that under the character of Corydon Virgil meant himſelf, and by Alexis Alexander; and of the nature of the application no one of the antient commentators ſeems to have entertained a doubt. They do, indeed, in ſome places attempt to give an allegorical explanation; but Servius frankly finiſhes with theſe words: "melius ſimpliciter capimus hunc locum, quia nihil habet, quod poſſit ad Cæſarem trahi." I am aware that Euſebius may object, that I have only given the opinions of the commentators, which he knew before; but I have ſtated them for the benefit of thoſe who did not know their opinions, and were liable to be miſled by his letter. It is my opinion, that this Eclogue may juſtly give offence to a modern Chriſtian; but whoever reads it with a claſſical taſte ("not merely taſteleſs commentators and ſuperficial readers"), and allows for the barbarous manner of the times, traces of which are every where evident in the writers of thoſe days, muſt admire the beauty and delicacy of expreſſion, and the harmony of the verſe, although in ſo bad a cauſe. And the more flagitious the intent, the more we muſt admire the delicacy of his Muſe, who could ſeduce ſuch an advocate as Euſebius to her cauſe. Every one muſt allow that this abomination in the time of Virgil particularly prevailed; and why ſhould his meaning be tortured to free him from the imputation of a crime in which all his contemporaries indulged with the utmoſt freedom? Or who will defend the delicacy of the reputed author of ſome of the *Priapeia*? The impertinence or indelicacy of Virgil in aſking for Alexander, I do not ſee. It is more than poſſible that he wrote the Alexis in private, and publiſhed it after the boy, upon ſome ſlight hint, was given him. But if otherwiſe, I can ſee no harm in aſking for one out of the many which they probably kept. We read that Commodus had 300 boys. But that he wrote it to amuſe himſelf, and publiſhed it afterwards, I think, will do away all the *objections* ſtarted by Euſebius.

A few words remain to be ſaid about his hypotheſis. He affirms it to be a fiction; which, if any part of what I have ſaid deſerves credit, he can no longer affirm. That it was written *ingenii cauſa* there can be no doubt; but it does not follow that it is a fiction. Which of Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics, or Æneids, was not written *ingenii cauſa*? The repreſentations of conſequence, riches, perſon, &c. may be fairly allowed as *poetical hyperboles*. To ſay that Virgil imitated Theocritus, who is notorious for having imbibed the manners of the times in which he lived, and which his licentious writings evince, is rather an argument againſt the purity of the ſecond Eclogue. The "folly and madneſs, fears, jealouſies, torments, amorous phrenzy, idle

* "Nequitias tellus ſcit dare nulla magis." MARTIAL.

† See Æneid. X. "Tu quoque flaventem," &c.

idle purſuit, conflicting paſſions, inglorious condeſcenſion, incurable fury," &c. &c. which, Euſebius ſays, the poet ſo accurately deſcribes as the effects of an irregular paſſion, I believe poets have often introduced as the natural effects of the *mania* attending the moſt regular love. That it is a ſatire, then, on licentious love, I cannot allow. If Euſebius will, unprejudiced, read it over again, and conſider how each line anſwers the purpoſe of a ſatire, I am perſuaded he will alter his opinion. The beauty of the lines, the earneſtneſs of invitation, the ſimple urbanity of the whole, act rather as ſo many allurements than preventatives. And even if it was poſſible to carry the idea of a ſatire to the laſt line, there an impaſſable barrier arreſts the paſſage of the moſt ingenious diſputant.

"Invenies alium ſi te hic faſtidit Alexin."

This conſolatory line is ill adapted to deter, but rather ſerves as an incentive to a new purſuit.

If there muſt be an allegorical interpretation given of this Eclogue, I prefer that of Ludovicus Vives. He explains it in this manner. Cornelius Gallus was employed by Cæſar in a diſtant province, where Virgil could not enjoy his company; and this Eclogue was addreſſed to him in a free and eaſy manner as to an old friend. If you apply the perſonal qualifications and accompliſhments of Alexis to the mental endowments and virtues of Gallus (according the antient philoſophy το καλον αγαθον), it will anſwer very well throughout with this little aſſiſtance: Gallus was himſelf a poet; hence, *nec te pœniteat calamo triviſſe labellum*, The *duo capreoli quos tibi ſervo* were the Eclogues and Georgics; which Virgil meant to have dedicated to Gallus. *Semiputata vitis* he explains to mean the Æneid, which required finiſhing and reviſing.

This is what I had to offer in anſwer to the vindication of Virgil's ſecond Eclogue; and I hope I may obſerve ("without being reckoned a perſon of monſtrouſly debauched imagination, or a tempter to myſelf"), that, however I abhor the ſubject, I admire the beauty and delicacy of the compoſition; and that this Eclogue (conſidering the times and manners in which Virgil wrote), taken in its original and moſt obvious ſenſe, pleaſes me more than the tortured interpretations of the moſt ingenious critics.

PHILO-URBANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

IN the newly-incloſed fields, on each ſide of the road from Stockbridge to Baſingſtoke, one ſees a multitude of women and children of both ſexes employed in picking up the ſtones which cover their ſurface, and throwing them over the banks, to be afterwards laid on the roads. The idea is, that they do a mutual benefit to the fields and the road. In other parts of the kingdom, ſuch as the Dorſet downs, &c. ſtones are encouraged, as the beſt protection to the corn both from heat and cold. In antient huſbandry, Columella de Arbor. III. Ib. II. 2, and Palladius, I. 6, condemn ſtones as prejudicial to vines and trees, by retaining the cold in winter and the heat in ſummer. See alſo Iſaiah v. 2, and Biſhop Lowth's note on it. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

MR. BRITTON will find an anſwer to his enquiries concerning croſſes in the 13th volume of Archæologia, art. 20; and a general view of opinions about Stonehenge and Abury in Brit. Top. II. 368—373.

It is probable that the tower at *Stanton St. Quintin*, p. 1025, was part of the manſion of the St. Quintin family, great barons of the North, who had poſſeſſions in Wilts and Dorſet from the time of Richard I. to the reign of Edward III. Hutchins, I. 503, under Frome St. Quintin. There is exactly ſuch a tower and adjoining building at Thorpe by Peterborough, which is ſuppoſed to have been the court-

lodge,

lodge of the manor. Bridges, II. 57[1].

If the Architect, p. 1053, has no better authority for disbelieving the Gunpowder-plot than he assigns in his note, or rather in his *reference*, p. 627, I am afraid he may set aside all historical evidence. I would refer him to Dr. Sturges's Reflections on Popery, p. 185, 8vo.

Bishop Henchman, p. 664, was baptized at Barton Segrave, Dec. 22, 1592. Bridges's Northamptonshire, II. 221. William Henchman was rector there from 1653 to 1686, and buried there, (Ib. 220); and was a prebendary in the second stall at Peterborough. (Ib. 565). Richard Henchman was rector of Cottesbrook, 1614, for one year. (Ib. I. 556). P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 3.

FOR the origin of the name of *Rhedycina*, given to Oxford, we must recur to the Warwickshire Antiquary, John Ross, who, in his History of the Kings of England, published by Hearne, 1745, p. 21, ascribes to Mempricius the foundation of a city called after him *Caer Memre*, in process of time *Bellositum*, then *Caer Bossa*, then *Ridohen*, or *Ridchen*, and, last of all, by the Saxons, from a certain ford in its neighbourhood, *Oxonia*, or *Oxenford*. This was put into Latin verse by Daniel Rogers in the following Latin epigram, printed in Agas's plan of Oxford:

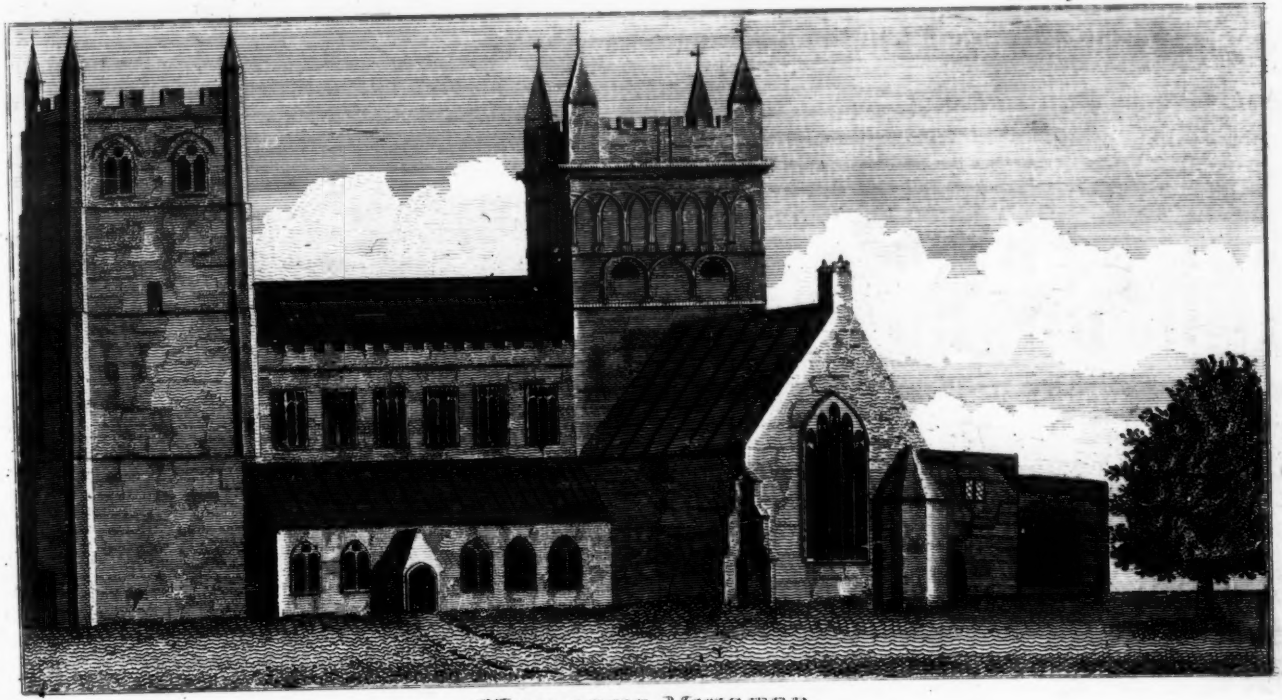
"*Bellositum* te rite vocant, Oxonia, patres;
Namque situ bellum qui magis orbe tuo?
Rhidece primis sub nomine cultа Britannis
Quam vagus irriguis Isis aderrat aquis
Non ingrata suis, queis crevit regibus; ortam
Mempriso sese, Vortigeroque refert."

Camden (last edition, I. p. 287) says, "whatever was its name in the British time, the Saxons called it Oxenforde, and evidently in the same sense as the Greeks did their *Bosphori*, and the Germans their *Ochsenfort* on the Oder, from the *ford* of *Oxen*, in which sense our Britons still call it *Rhidychen*."

Anth. Wood, in his Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon, lib. I. p. 10, tells us, that Gildas, surnamed the *Wise*, studied at *Iren*, which his editor explains "an academy in Great Britain;" but Wood conceives it a misreading for *Ichen*, or *Icen*, meaning *Rhydichen*, a British name synonymous with Oxen ford. See also the English edition by Gutch, p. 26.

Ortelius, in the synonymous geographical names, has "Oxonium Angliæ urbs, Oxenford Anglice, *Rhydychen* Britannice, Humphr. Lhuyd;" and in his second index, explaining the modern by the antient names, he says, "Oxenford Anglice, *Rhydychen* Britannicè, Albionis insulæ urbs, Oxonium. Humphr. Lhuyd." Lhuyd, however, in his Fragments of British History, says, it is not known what name it antiently bore, on account of its high antiquity; yet Geoffrey of Monmouth, IX. c. 12, tells us, that to Arthur's feast came the governors of the several cities, Boso of *Rydoc*, i. e. Oxford; and afterwards he says, X. c. 4, that Arthur sent to Lucius Tiberius two consuls, Boso from *Vadum Bosini*, &c.; where we not only have *Rydychen*, but an obvious reason why it was called *Caer Bosa*, from *Boso*, consul of the city of *Rhydychen*. Twyne, Apologia Acad. Oxon. II. § 55. And with this agrees Mauritius, who wrote a chronicle from the birth of Christ to Cedwall, king of the Britons. Twyne adds, "the Saxons found that, in the British name *Rhydychen*, *Rhyd* signified a *ford*, and *ychen*, *of oxen*, and devised a corresponding name in their own language, expressive both of the antient name and the situation of the place; the ford in the Thames now called *Broadford*, capable of admitting oxen and cattle to pass through the river," § 61. He therefore, § 62, 63, totally rejects Leland's insinuation, that the Saxon name should be *Ouse*ford, from the Saxon pronunciation of *Isis*, which may as easily be changed into *Ox* as into *Ouse*. ACADEMICUS.

Mr.



WINBORNE MINSTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

WINBORNE has many pretenſions to the notice of the Antiquary; but, I believe, has been almoſt neglected. Such information as a few hours reſearch has produced is here ſubjoined.

It has been uſual to attribute to the VINDOCLADIA of the Itinerary the ſituation of the preſent *Winborne*. Camden's authority has ſanctified this conjecture, and the opinion has paſſed current to the preſent day. However, the many corrections of his commentators prove that he was far from infallible, even where he has ſpoken from his own obſervations. It is much more probable that *Vindocladia* was ſituate at the preſent *Badbury*; which may be eſtabliſhed on the following conſiderations.

It will be eaſily granted that, where the Romans called any place by a name not ſignificant in their own language, they muſt have retained the Britiſh appellation, ſmoothing the aſperity of the word, and adding a convenient termination for the purpoſes of declenſion *. The idle gueſſes of Camden make the meaning of the original Britiſh word as hopeleſs as it is unimportant.

A town among the antient Britons was intended for purpoſes very different from modern towns. The petty ſtates into which the iſland was divided ſeem not to have equalled the ſize of a modern county †: and, as they were ever quarrelling, it behoved each ſtate to have a place of ſecurity for their wives and cattle when threatened by an invaſion of their neighbours. Foreſts were uſually choſen for this purpoſe; but in open diſtricts ſome inſulated hill was fortified for a refuge. Such was Old Sarum *(Sorbiodunum)*, ſuch was Badbury; and both of them were improved to Roman purpoſes by theſe conquerors. *Their* towns were garriſons, which collected the tribute of the neighbourhood; and as that tribute was chiefly paid in corn, many granaries muſt have been neceſſary to receive this bulky commodity ‡. Hence an immediate appearance of a town muſt ariſe in the place to which the Britons were compelled to carry their corn. Some complaints are extant, that money was ſometimes extorted by the procurators (the commiſſaries), leſt the natives ſhould be compelled to carry their corn to diſtant garriſons inſtead of thoſe in the neighbourhood.

If any one expects to find the quadrangular form in all Roman earthworks, he unwarily extends the form of the legionary camp to purpoſes to which it is inadequate. The ſquare was choſen only becauſe their conſtant diſcipline thus arranged every ſoldier in a known place, and prevented the confuſion of promiſcuous encampment *. A ſquare is by no means adapted to permanent defence; for that a circle is much better, ſince nothing is weaker than an unflanked angle. Silcheſter and Old Sarum prove plainly enough that their town fortifications were more frequently in a circular form.

Of Badbury-rings this is a brief account. The two inner rings were the repoſitory of ſtores and the habitation of the garriſon. The ſpace incloſed is about 800 yards diameter; the area of courſe about 14 acres. Without the two inner rings another ſkirts around at the diſtance of 40 or 50 yards; leaving a ſpace for thoſe of the natives who choſe to live under the protection of the garriſon, but who could not ſafely be admitted to reſide within its limits. The neceſſities of the garriſon for traders and labourers muſt ſoon attract this kind of ſuburb around them. The outer ring is about a mile round, and, as well as the others, rather exceeds in height and ſteepneſs the ramparts of Old Sarum, which has alſo an inner incloſure for the garriſon. The very narrow ſummit of the ramparts at Badbury proves that it was never walled round; nor, perhaps, was any antient town where the foſs and ramparts are double.

In the rings at Badbury are entrances, one opening on the Roman road to Old Sarum (viſible in the beginning of this century †), another to-

from Britain to the legions on the German frontier.

* At Hod-hill, near Blandford, is a complete ſpecimen of the legionary camp in high preſervation.

† Bp. Gibſon, the tranſlator of Camden, mentions this circumſtance, and the coins, on the authority of a neighbouring gentleman, Mr. Anthony Ettrike.

wards

* Thus *Batavia* was formed from *wat-awe*, wet ſoil; *Britannia* probably from *brat-anac*, tin-country, &c.

† *Cantium* (Kent) was divided into four principalities; indeed, it probably included part of Suſſex.

‡ It is ſaid, that 800 ſmall decked veſſels were once employed to tranſport corn

wards Dorcheſter *(Durnovaria)*, of which ſome trace is ſtill extant on the downs. Combined with this ſecond entrance, in the outer ring is a third pointing towards Blandford, and in uſe to communicate with the ſtationary camps at Hod-hill and Shilleſton, near that place. The evidence of theſe military roads, and many Roman coins dug up at Badbury, leave no doubt of its being the ſituation of the antient *Vindocladia* of the Itinerary of Antoninus, whoſe routes are good and valid, though his military diſtances (like all other Roman numerals) are exceedingly mutilated by copyiſts.

In Saxon times this place was called *Baddan-byrig*, the memorial of ſome chieftain there buried. So uſual was this cauſe of altering an antient name among the Saxons, that at laſt the general name of every town became Borough, becauſe it ſo conſtantly ended in Berig, or Bury, a word derived from *berighe*, to hide or cover; whence alſo rabbit-*burrows*, and the monumental hillocks called *barrows*. Baddan-berig is firſt mentioned by that name in the reign of Edward the Elder (A. D. 901), as a poſt occupied by that prince againſt his rebellious couſin-german Ethelwold, who had fortified himſelf at Winborne.

The Saxons have given a ſpecimen of their conſtant preference of a low ſituation, in changing their habitation from Badbury to Winborne. Their reaſons for moving were probably much the ſame as in after-ages influenced the people of Old Sarum to deſcend into the plain*. Whatever was the cauſe, the removal muſt have been very early, as in the 8th century a nunnery was founded at Winborne, which lengthened the name to Winburn-ham-minſter. *Burn* ſtill means a rivulet in the conſtant language of the North, and is very applicable to the brook (the Allen) which at Winborne falls into the Stour. *Ham* is as certainly home or habitation. *Minſter* is an abbreviation of *monaſterium*, or monaſtery, a foundation for either male or female religious. The firſt ſyllable *Win* is of more dubious origin. *Twinborne*, a *junction* of two rivers (whence Chriſtchurch had its name *Twine*ham); or from *Whin*, which is the Saxon for a furze-buſh; or an abbreviation of *Winter-burn**, a common name in this county. Theſe are not improbable gueſſes; though, conſidering that the Saxons have often retained the firſt ſyllable of the Roman name prefixed to their own tedious appellations, we may perhaps venture to aſſert, that it is only the firſt ſyllable of *Vin*docladia. Thus *Dor*cheſter, *Win*cheſter, and *Ring*wood, in this neighbourhood, have their firſt ſyllable from *Durnovaria*, *Ven*ta, and *Reg*num.

Previous to the year 705 (ſays Tanner, in his Notitia Monaſtica), in the year 713 (ſays Camden), Cuthburga, daughter of Kendred, ſiſter of Ina, kings of the Weſt Saxons, reſolved to quit her huſband, king of Northumbria. After a divorce, which the uſual ſuperſtition of the age aſcertains to have been merely on religious motives, ſhe founded a nunnery at Winborne for her own reſidence in retirement. But the rude edifices of thoſe early times were little calculated for duration; and time had probably deſtroyed the nunnery before the incurſions of the Danes, in which, otherwiſe, it was doubtleſs demoliſhed. An accident, however, in the ſucceeding century, probably gave to Winborne a much ſuperior edifice, which ſtill remains almoſt perfect.

In the year 872 (according to the Winborne inſcription, but according to hiſtory in the preceding year), King Ethelred and his younger brother, Alfred, fought a ſucceſsful battle againſt the Danes at Witchampton†, near Winborne. The king, however, was mortally wounded there, and, after languiſhing ſome days, died at Winborne.

* Thus ſays a contemporary writer on that occaſion:

"Eſt tibi defectus lympæ, ſed copia cretæ,
Sævit ibi ventus, ſed Philomela filet.
"Plenty of chalk, but a ſcarcity of water; bleak winds, and no ſhelter for ſinging-birds."

It is not impoſſible that even the Romans left *Vindocladia* for *Winborne*, when the province became quite ſettled and peaceable.

* This name alſo ſuits the Allen; exactly the Χειμαρρος which furniſhes Homer with many ſimilies.

† Milner, in his Hiſtory of Wincheſter, ſays, that Ethelred received his wound in a battle fought at Merton. But, unleſs there be ſuch a place between Winborne and Saliſbury, he muſt be wrong; for, that there was the ſeat of war is evident, becauſe the Danes rallied at Wilton, where they fought Alfred immediately after. Perhaps it might have been at Horton, which is adjoining to Wichampton. C. W.

Alfred.

Alfred by his brother's demiſe became king of England, and, after attending the funeral, proceeded to extirpate the barbarous invaders with ſucceſs. So far goes hiſtory; and we muſt have recourſe to circumſtantial proof to aſcertain that the great Alfred was the architect of the church at Winborne. In his youth he had reſided ſome time in Italy, the moſt poliſhed country in Europe at that dark period. Here he imbibed a taſte for architecture, which induced him to appropriate a ſixth part of his revenue to adorn his kingdom with uſeful and ornamental buildings. This enabled him in the courſe of his active reign almoſt to obliterate the traces of the deſtructive Danes.

It is certain that Shaftſbury was erected and fortified by Alfred in the year 880*: London alſo, and Winchester, are recorded as objects of his improvements. Of Winborne nothing ſpecific is recorded; but it is morally certain that, according to the ſuperſtition of the age, the burial-place of a beloved brother would be among the firſt eſſays at ornamental architecture†. In that turbulent age bulwarks were neceſſary; we may, therefore, be ſure they were the firſt employment of Alfred's foreign workmen. Alfred reigned from 871 to 901. He fortified Shaftſbury in 880. Between that year and his death we may fix the ſtructure at Winborne; as he built two or three monaſteries afterwards, we may ſay between 880 and 890‡. This date ſubtracts ſomewhat from the ſuppoſed antiquity of Winborne-minſter, but adds much more ſplendour to it by the illuſtrious name of ſuch a founder as Alfred. This king, the glory of his age and country, civiliſed England from barbariſm and deveſtation in the ſhort ſpace of 30 years. In 500 years the legiſlators of Ireland have not performed this taſk of reformation on their ſavage countrymen! He was, indeed, a ſpecimen of the utility of learning and the arts; nor could the beauty and finiſhing of the architecture of Winburne-minſter be ſafely referred to ſo early a date, unleſs ſuch a genius as Alfred's be ſuppoſed to have exerted itſelf there on a favourite taſk*.

(To be concluded in our Supplement.)

* From an inſcription ſeen there by William of Malmeſbury.

† Alfred founded monaſteries to enlighten his ſubjects, by introducing learned foreigners into thoſe foundations. In a dark age the piety and learning of the monks was conſpicuous; afterwards they altered for the worſe.

‡ He alſo probably fortified Winborne; or Ethelwold, in 901, would not have choſen it as a place of defence againſt Alfred's ſon, Edward the Elder.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 26.*

THAT admirable illuſtration of the Periplus by Dr. Vincent, reviewed in pp. 856—867, led me to peruſe a French life of Prince Henry of Portugal, or rather a tranſlation of that written in Portugueze by Father Freira, printed at Liſbon, 1758, by the Abbé de Cournaud; alſo printed at Liſbon, 1781, in 2 vols. 12mo. In a long preliminary diſcourſe, the tranſlator properly diſtinguiſhes between Alexander the mad conqueror, and Alexander founder of colonies from Egypt to India to unite all nations by the bands of commerce; as alſo between the Infant Don Henry conducting deſtructive expeditions into Africa, and the ſame prince extending navigation over the world. He conſiders navigation as equally natural to mankind with the art of ſwimming, taught by the floating of their own bodies to truſt thoſe bodies on floating timber. Voyages diſtant from the ſhore are the effort of people in a ſtate of civilization, firſt practiſed by the Egyptians and Phenicians, and borrowed from the latter by the Greeks. "There are," he obſerves, "moments in which trading nations are, if we may uſe the expreſſion, forced to aſſume a ſpirit of conqueſt, for fear of being themſelves ruined for want of exerting all their reſources. Carthage did not neglect this moment to conquer Spain, and employ certain ambitious citizens, who wiſhed to be ſo employed, with a deſign, perhaps, of afterwards enſlaving their own country." "Nothing," he adds, "is more famous in Antiquity than the voyages of Pytheas and Euthimenes; one of whom penetrated to Iceland, which may be conſidered as one of the greateſt efforts ever made by the antients in ſea-voyaging." He is of opinion that Necho ſent out Phenicians, who, ſailing from the Red-ſea, doubled the famous Cape of Good

* Chriſtchurch was built long after by a favourite of William Rufus, one Flambard, a great villain, about the year 1100. The architecture remarkably rude and courſe; an exact contraſt to Winborne.

Hope,

Hope, proceeded to the Pillars of Hercules, and reached Egypt by the Mediterranean. Sofala is ſuppoſed to have been the Ophir with which Solomon traded. "Commerce has ſoftened the manners of nations, and rendered peace neceſſary, which permits them to enjoy the benefits of Nature and the advantages of Art. We may aſſure ourſelves a day will come when theſe happy effects will be better felt, and mankind will completely underſtand their own intereſt. Already a prince, whom hiſtory will place among the few beneficent kings who have conſoled the earth for its misfortunes, has cauſed his powerful voice to be heard all over Europe, and announced to the nations the freedom of the ſeas. The ſoul of the great Henry, ſtill awake to the glory and happineſs of humankind, will leap for joy at this event in his tomb."

Prince Henry was born at Porto, March 4, 1394; and, after the beſt education, diſcovering a turn for war, he required the honour of knighthood from his father, who declined complying with his requeſt till he had performed ſomething to entitle him to that honour. He undertook the reduction of Ceuta, and ſucceeded. At his return to Portugal he applied himſelf to the mathematicks; but, receiving advice that Ceuta was threatened with a ſiege by the Moors, he flew to its aſſiſtance, and raiſed the ſiege. In a ſubſequent expedition he beſieged Tangier, but was obliged to retire with loſs. With this ended all his military enterpriſes, and he applied himſelf entirely to voyages of diſcovery. He determined to make an effort to diſcover Cape de Nam, which no one in Spain had yet ventured to double, nor even Cape Bojador, 60 leagues on this ſide of it. The firſt party which he ſent out diſcovered the iſland of *Porto Santo*, which was peopled in a ſecond voyage, and the iſland of *St. Laurence* diſcovered, afterwards named *Madera*, and divided into two captainſhips, *Erinchal* and *Machie*. The Canary iſlands had been diſcovered and conquered by Jean de Betancourt, a ſubject of France, who not being able to maintain his ground there, his nephew ceded them to the Infant Henry, who afterwards found it expedient to cede them to Spain. After much diſcouragement in his attempts to diſcover Guinha, Gil Eannes, one of his officers, had the good fortune to double Cape Bojador, and at length got 30 leagues beyond it, and afterwards a little further. Theſe expeditions happened before the unfortunate expedition to Tangier. The minority and regency which followed on the death of Edward I. of Portugal, 1438, checked the ſpirit of the enterprize. In 1440 he reſumed his deſigns; and his ſhips proceeded to the extent of former diſcoveries; and Nuno Triſtan, who commanded one of them, reached Cape Blanco. Pope Martin V. granted all the territory diſcovered to the crown of Portugal. Nuno in a ſecond expedition diſcovered the iſland of *Arguin*, and returned in 1443. Companies were now formed in Portugal to ſhare the profits of theſe diſcoveries. Six ſhips were ſent to the iſland of *Herons*, and the iſland of *Nar* was taken poſſeſſion of with other neighbouring ones. The year 1445 was fruitful in diſcoveries; only one miſcarried under Gonçalo de Centra, who with ſeven others loſt his life, the firſt loſs ſuſtained in theſe expeditions. Three ſhips were next year diſpatched toward the Gold coaſt and Senegal river. Cape Verd was diſcovered, and the Azenegues [Aſſenhaij], a Mohriſh nation. Arguin was again viſited, and the remaining Canary iſlands. Capt. Lançarot reached the Senegal river and Cape Verde; and, 1446, Nuno Triſtan diſcovered Rio Grande, where he died by a poiſoned arrow. Another captain diſcovered the river Tubira. *Commercial* intercourſe was now opened with theſe countries. In 1431 the Azores were diſcovered, and the firſt in order peopled with ſome of the firſt nobility of Portugal; the reſt, in the ſpace of a few years, with colonies from other parts of the Continent.

The Turks having made themſelves maſters of Conſtantinople, Pope Calixtus ſet on foot a league of Chriſtian princes to recover it. Alfonſo, king of Portugal, ſet out with a great fleet and army to conquer Africa, beginning with Tangier, which the Infant choſe, in order to retrieve his loſs of credit and ſucceſs before it. After a long ſiege, Alcazar ſurrendered on terms, and was beſieged without ſucceſs by the king of Fez.

The next diſcoveries were of Cape de Verde, the iſlands of Bonnevue, St. Jago, St. Philip, and Mayo.

The Infant fell ſick at his country-houſe at Sagra, and died Nov. 23, 1460,

1460, in his 67th year, and was buried with great funeral pomp in a handſome and ſpacious chapel on the ſide of the principal door of the abbey-church of Batalha, where was afterward erected a monument*, with his ſtatue in white armour, with mail, his crown formed of laurel with a roſe in the centre. At the head of the tomb is a ſimilar but larger crown, with his motto, *Talent de bienfaire*. He was of a ſtout and active make, with curled hair, and of an intereſting figure, ſet off by a complexion of red and white; of great piety, zeal, generoſity, and charity; exemplary in his family, a protector of the learned, eminent for his private virtues and purity of manners. Fond of military exploits from his infancy, and poſſeſſed of intrepid courage, he aimed to render his name further famous by enterprizes till then unexampled. He conceived and executed the deſign of diſcovering unknown lands and ſeas, in defiance of expence and popular clamour, during a courſe of 40 years labour and perſeverance, in which time he diſcovered 360 leagues of coaſt, from Cape Bojador to Sierra Leone, extending the glory and commerce of Portugal, and opening the way to navigation to all the nations of Europe. His houſe was called "the ſchool of virtuous nobility," and his knowledge in mathematicks and coſmography unbounded. D. H.

* "The ſecond ſepulchre in the abbey-church of Batalha is occupied by the next in age, the Infante Don Anrique, duke of Vizeu, lord of Cavilham, and maſter of the order of Chriſt. It is ſaid that he was elected king of Cyprus: indeed it appears, by the effigy over his ſepulchre, that he was dignified with a royal crown. However that was, we know that his ſoul was crowned with many and exalted virtues. He led in perpetual continence a retired and philoſophical life, cultivating all the uſeful ſciences, and in particular thoſe of coſmography and geography, by which he opened the way to the firſt diſcoveries of the ſeas and unknown lands of the coaſt of Africa. For this purpoſe he lived at Sagres, in the kingdom of Algarve, in a ſmall village, which at preſent is called after him *Villa da Infante*. In theſe ſublime purſuits he was bleſſed with a long and tranquil life, and a peaceful death. His eſcocheon bears the device of the Garter, with which he was inveſted in his early days, becauſe he was related to the king of England; and another eſcocheon bears the croſs of the order of Chriſt. Among the ſculptures are to be ſeen little ſtalks with tender branches ſhooting out of them, the forms and fruit of which reſemble the evergreen oak with its acorns, the branches are ſhort and twiſted, and the leaves ſet with ſharp points. He who purpoſed to cultivate the deſerts of Libya with infinite danger by ſea and land, which at firſt was the object of his diſcoveries, and the beginning towards humanizing that barbarous country, and giving it the knowledge of the true God, might well expreſs his intentions, and the difficulty attending the enterprize, in the hardneſs of an oak, and by the dry fruit which it yields. His motto is alſo expreſſive of this undertaking: *Talent de bienfaire*, i. e. *A diſpoſition to do good.*

"Though this expedition put him to great expence and trouble, he never entertained a thought that it would be attended with more advantage than the oak and its fruit are to the mountains, as may be inferred from a book which he cauſed to be written on the progreſs of theſe diſcoveries, wherein he conveys the ſame thought under other emblems very antient, and pointed in their ſignification, namely, the pyramids, the works of the antient kings of Egypt, which, though raiſed with immenſe expence and labour, and reckoned among the wonders of Antiquity, yet ſerve for no human purpoſe. The book we allude to was ſent by the Infante to one of the kings of Naples; and it was ſeen in the city of Valencia, in Arragon, in the cabinet of the Duke of Calabria (the laſt deſcendant in the male line of that king), who went to Naples, and ended his days with the title and command of viceroy." Murphy's Batalha, pp. 36, 37.

Original Letter from Dr. Humphrey Prideaux *to Dr.* Thomas Tenison, *Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

Norwich, March 27, 1695.

ABOUT this time twelvemonth there occurred to me a paſſage at Ipſwich, where I was then on my viſitation, which I hope may be to the ſervice of the Church to acquaint your Grace of it. There then came to me one Mr. Bantoft, who had formerly been a preacher of the Diſſenting congregation at Bury, being about the age, as I conjectured, of ſix-and-twenty. He told me that, being convinced it was his duty to join with the Church of England, he had totally withdrawn himſelf from the Diſſenters, and joined in communion with us. And the miniſters of the place gave me a very good account of him, both as to his conſtancy in coming to prayers, and the

laudableneſs of his behaviour in all things elſe. I aſked him what motives induced him to this change. He told me he was educated at Leyden; where being many others bred up with him for a ſupply to the Diſſenting congregations here in England, it was their cuſtom to debate among themſelves the points controverted between the Diſſenters and us; and he aſſured me, that all that were there from England in his time of this party were by their own debates ſo convinced of the unreaſonableneſs of this ſeparation, that they made a unanimous reſolve to come into the Church the firſt opportunity; and that Mead, ſon to the famous Diſſenter of that name, was the perſon that chiefly influenced them to this reſolution. And he told me further, that, when he came over, there were twelve of them that came together, and that Mead was one of them: and that, when they parted, they all ſhaked hands, in a mutual promiſe to come into the Church with the firſt opportunity; and that Mead was the forwardeſt to prompt them thereto. Since this, the father and other relatives of this young man have uſed him ſo ill, that they have turned his brain; for they have locked him up in a garret, and would let no one come to him; and we were forced to engage the recorder of the town to interpoſe his authority before he could have his liberty. On my being at London, I had the curioſity to make enquiry concerning this Mr. Mead; and I had it from ſeveral, that, where he might do it freely, he was very forward to expreſs his diſlike of the party he is engaged with; but durſt not diſoblige his father, between whom and his conſcience he has been ſo much crucified, that now, to avoid the unquietneſs which he ſuffers thereby, he is going to travel; for a brother of his being to go to Padua to ſtudy phyſick, he hath prevailed with his father to let him go with him. He is a perſon of more than ordinary parts, and hath a ſtock of learning much above the reſt of his party, and conſequently is able to be a uſeful member in the Church, or a troubleſome adverſary againſt it, according as he is ſet. How far your Grace may think fit to take notice of this occurrence, I know not. But ſince a full account of all matters of fact relating to the Church is that which is to give our governors their beſt aim in ordering all their meaſures for its advantage, I thought it proper to lay this matter of fact before your Grace. Hoping, that by your wiſdom you will be able to make uſe of the information to the benefit of the Church, I humbly crave your Grace's bleſſing; and am, my Lord, your moſt dutiful humble ſervant, HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX.

[From Bp. Gibſon's papers in the MS library at Lambeth, vol. V. No. 1. In the ſame volume, No. 2, is "The preſent State of our Factories and Plantations in the Eaſt Indies, inſcribed by Dr. Humphrey Prideaux to Abp. Teniſon in March 1695." A. C. D.]

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 23.

WARWICK CASTLE ſtands unrivalled among our national Antiquities for that perfect uniformity of antient ſtyle which has been preſerved in it even to the outer foſſes, which are preſerved in beautiful plantations and walks; and every tower is entire except one or two, which want only windows.

As the pictures in this fine collection are very frequently made to change their places, you will not be diſpleaſed to receive another catalogue of them, taken ſince that communicated to you in 1798, and inſerted in vol. LXVIII. p. 886. Both will but ſerve to make your readers regret that a ſcientific catalogue of them has not long ago been publiſhed.

In the breakfaſt-room is a whole-length of Old Parr, in a grey beard, a ſtaff in his hand, brown coat, and ragged belt. Vandyke.

A Dutch burgomaſter. Rembrandt.

The wife of Sneyder. Vandyke.

Over the chimney, the Marquis of Spinola.

Gondamor, in black hair, dreſſed in a cloak and white laced cap, left-hand in a glove. Vandyke.

Man in armour. Rembrandt.

In the china cloſet. Charles I. on a dun horſe, a page following with a helmet. Reubens.

In a bed-chamber. Lions. Ditto.

In the dining-room. Fulke Greville firſt Lord Brooke.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, in the robes of the garter.

In the great hall. Whole-lengths of Lucy Counteſs of Carliſle and Anne of Denmark; Henrietta-Maria; the Dutcheſs of Orleans, her daughter; Duke

of

of Valentia; Charles I.; Lady Brooke, in white ſatin, with a ruff and white gloves.

In another room. A capital whole-length, by Reubens, of Ignatius Loyola, in a rich embroidered cope, looking up to glory, right-hand extended; on a book open before him, "Ad majorem Dei gloriam quicunque hinc Chriſti militiæ nomen dederit die novibus immoti ſuperbos et tam grandes .... biti ſolutioonem eſſe, eber ...."

Thomas Earl of Arundel, in armour, helmet under right-hand.

Prince Rupert when young, whole-length, in armour, right-hand on a truncheon, left akimbo.

Richard Earl of Warwick, whole-length, his right-hand with a truncheon in it reclining on his helmet.

In Queen Anne's bed-chamber.—Margaret Dutcheſs of Parma, by Titian, her hand on a carpet ſpread on a table, her head-dreſs feathered, a necklace of large ſingle pearls round her neck, and medal appendant, a taſſeled girdle in left-hand.

A marble buſt of the Black Prince.

An original portrait of the Earl of Eſſex before his execution. Zucher.

Boy with a baſket of roſes. Vandyke.

In the cedar drawing-room. The Muſe of Painting. Patoun.

Circe, three-quarters, with a wand. Guido.

Don Ferdinand de Toledo, a Spaniſh commander, three-quarters. Vandyke.

Charles I. in robes of the garter, right hand on a table, in his left gloves.

Lucy Counteſs of Carliſle, whole-length drawing, back a curtain, and ſtepping up a little, a dog at her feet. She wears her hair, and has a necklace round her neck; another, double, falls on her breaſt; double bracelets on wriſts; black gown, ſprigged petticoat, lace ruffles, and handkerchief.

Anne of Denmark, whole-length.

Another of Henrietta-Maria.

Marquis of Montroſe, three-quarters, in armour, black hair and whiſkers, right-hand on a truncheon.

Ricard, the painter, in a Turkiſh dreſs and whiſkers, three-quarters.

Wortley Montague, three-quarters, in Turkiſh dreſs, ſtaff in right-hand, ſabre and turban.

Marquis of Huntley, a head, in armour and laced ruff, hair, piked beard. Vandyke.

In ovals, three ſons of Lord Brooke killed at Lichfield.

Head of Machiavel, arms croſſed, wriſtbands to ſhirt, in left-hand a ſcroll.

Little boy blowing bubbles from a faucer.

Another boy in gown and laced cravat.

Head in ruff and armour.

Both theſe laſt by Vandyke.

Charles I. and his queen.

A head, with a gold cordon and medal, ruff, black beard and hair. Vandyke.

Another, in a ſtiffer ruff. Davila.

Earl of Lindſey, killed at Edgehill.

In the dreſſing-room.

Princes Maurice and Rupert.

Anne Bullein, } Holbein.
Mary, }

Hay Earl of Carliſle, ſmall whole-length.

Dutch boors at tennis. Teniers.

Henry IV. of France, whole-length, red hair.

Head of Francis Earl of Bedford in a band.

Mrs. Digby, an abbeſs. Holbein.

Two monks. Reubens.

Charles I. on a white horſe, and the Duke d'Epernon. Vandyke.

In the armoury, a hand-bell, the handle formed of four figures united. Inſcription round it: "Me fecit Johannes a Une, a° 1547. Van all of God."

In the porter's lodge (which, by a new arrangement of the grounds made within the laſt five years, and not yet completed, is in a different tower from where it was ſeven years ago) are preſerved the following articles belonging to the famous Guy Earl of Warwick: his iron ſword, weight 20lb. for cleaning which 2d. a day was allowed in Henry VIII.'s time; iron ſhield, weight 80lb.; helmet, weight 7lb.; breaſt-plate, 52lb.: total weight of metal, 109lb.

A Spaniſh halberd, a toledo or ſword, a battle-axe, two maces, two daggers, and a wooden truncheon.

A rib of the dun cow, 6 feet long, 9 inches ſpan the pith of her 2 horns.

Vertebræ of the wild boar, a tuſk 18 inches, bladebone of ſame dimenſions.

A walking-ſtaff, 9 feet 10 in. long.

The armour of the head, breaſt, and rump, of his horſe.

His kettle of bell-metal, weight 300lb. 26 feet wide, 3 feet deep, 8 feet 10 in.

10 in. broad, containing 120 gallons; filled thrice for the coming of age of Lord Brook; to running over for the preſent Earl of Warwick; and once for the king. A fleſh-fork uſed to ring it. An iron ſtirrup.

A ſtone coffin, dug up at the great hall 40 years ago, 6 feet 2 inches, containing a ſkeleton, ſaid to have been a female.

In Rymer's Fœdera, XIV. p. 745, is printed a grant of Henry VIII. 1542, to Edward Creſwell, one of the officers of the buttery, of the cuſtody of *Le Gay Warwik's ſwerde* "in Warwick caſtle for life, at the wages of 2d. *per* day out of the rents and profits of the ſaid caſtle, with all profits and advantages ariſing from the ſame cuſtody, in as full manner and form as they were enjoyed by John Thoroughgood, his predeceſſor."

In a green-houſe, built on purpoſe for its reception, is the beautiful and magnificent marble vaſe, which formerly ſtood on the graſs-plot before the caſtle. It was found, as the inſcription on the modern pedeſtal ſets forth, in the ruins of Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, and brought over by Sir William Hamilton, who preſented it to the preſent noble poſſeſſor. It holds 168 gallons, and reſts on a foot. The handles are interwoven. The upper margin is adorned with a border of vine-branches and grapes. Under this is a lion's ſkin with the feet between three maſks, the uppermoſt of which is between a crooked ſtick, lituus & thyrſus. On the other ſide one new maſk has been added, which is the only reparation this *morceau* of antient art has undergone. On the pedeſtal is the following inſcription in capitals:

"Hoc priſtinæ artis
Romanæ magnificentiæ monumentum
ruderibus villæ Tiburtinæ
Hadriano Aug. in deliciis habitæ effoſſum
reſtitui curavit
eques Gul. Hamilton, a Georgio III. Mag. [Brit. rege
ad Sicil regem Ferdinandum IV. legatus,
et in patriam tranſmiſſum
patrio bonarum artium genio dicavit
An. Ac. N. MDCCLXXIV."

Three views of this vaſe are given in Piraneſi's "Vaſi & Candelabri." The firſt, repreſenting it as here deſcribed*, on its pedeſtal, with the inſcription, is here copied, together with the ſecond.

It is ſaid that, being diſcovered in pieces, an artiſt at Rome formed a maſs of clay of its ſhape and dimenſions, and, fixing the pieces together by adheſion to the clay, united them afterwards more formally, and ſupplied the deficient maſks.

All that Mr. Dallaway ſays of this, in his "Anecdotes of the Arts in England," p. 391, is, that there is a vaſe "at Warwick caſtle, extremely large and fine, ſent by Sir William Hamilton. Lord Cawdor had another of ſuperior ſculpture*, and nearly as large, found in Hadrian's villa, and brought from the villa Lanti;" which has lately purchaſed by the Duke of Bedford for 700 guineas.

At the bottom of Smith's ſtreet, in the Eaſtern ſuburb of the town, on the right-hand of the Coventry road, is a manſion-houſe on the ſite of St. John's hoſpital, erected, if I miſtake not, by Anth. Stoughton, to whom it was granted by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and ſtill belonging to his deſcendants, but let for a boarding-ſchool, known by the name of

"St. John's academy,
licenſed by authority,
for the education of young gentlemen, [treated,
who are genteelly boarded, affectionately
liberally educated, and moderately charged."

On the brick piers of the iron gates are two goats rampant.

In St. Mary's church, North-aile of the chancel, now the lobby or engine-houſe, is this mural tablet of white marble.

"If a faithful diſcharge of duty, and the moſt honeſt, diligent, and attached conduct, for [long
courſe of years, can claim the expreſſion of gratitude, it is due to the memory of JOHN [BAILEY,
who departed this life on the 15th day of [September,
1792, aged 65 years, and lies interred near this place.
As a memorial of his regard for an excellent ſervant and a worthy man, whoſe loſs he much laments, this ſtone was erected by
George Earl of Warwick, 1793."

Againſt the South wall of the chancel, under an urn:

"Sacred to the memory of
WILLIAM HIORNE, late one of the alder- [men of this borough;
whoſe public character was diſtinguiſhed [by his zeal and integrity,
whoſe private life by humanity and [friendſhip.

* This plate is not engraven; and ſhall be given in our Supplement. EDIT.

* See a view of it, p. 817.

He

Antique Vase at Warwick Castle.

He died April 22, 1776, aged 64. And of
MARY HIORNE,
to her husband an affectionate wife,
to their children a tender parent,
to her acquaintance an amiable friend.
She deceased 26 Jan.
1759, aged 43."

Under another urn:

"Sacred to the memory of
FRANCIS HIORNE, esq.
son of William and Mary Hiorne,
F. S. A.
many years an alderman
of this borough.
He departed this life, much
lamented, on the 9th day of December,
1789,
aged 48 years.
This marble was erected,
as a tribute of conjugal affection,
by her who well knew
and reverenced him for
benevolence and virtue."

Arms; S. 3 arrows O. a chief O.

Francis Hiorne, esq. was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, April 7, 1784. To his good taste the town of Warwick is indebted for her latest public buildings, the town-hall, sessions-house, and county-gaol. No building of the kind that has come under my observation can equal the second of these for convenience as well as simplicity. The two courts are connected by the grand-jury room; both are approached by a spacious hall of entrance, which, by putting in a temporary floor, serves as a ball-room at the races, and on other public occasions. The criminal court has a subterraneous communication with the gaol without any interruption of proceedings; and the utmost order and regularity and free intercourse obtains at the assizes.

"Hiorne, who died prematurely, exhibited much genius in the county sessions-house and prison at Warwick, and was singularly successful in his imitation of the Gothic of the 13th century in the church of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, and in a triangular tower in the Duke of Norfolk's park at Arundel." Dallaway's Anecdotes of the Arts in England, p. 158.

An ARCHITECT in your last month, p. 1052, speaks differently of Tetbury church, and of that at Stony Stratford, which he ascribes to the same artist.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

THE institution of Sunday-schools has led me into the most pleasing, and sometimes painful, reflexions; painful, when I think that any one should wish to depress so laudable an act of Christian charity, and counteract so great a good-will of mankind.

The design of the Christian religion is, that all should be partakers in the general redemption of man; but, if we look on the prospects of the rising generation, how few are there, without some relief, that can work out their own salvation! The necessity, therefore, of inculcating the principles of morality, at an age of such licentiousness and infidelity, into the minds of our children, appears forcibly to be incumbent upon us. No institution can be more effectual for this purpose than Sunday-schools; and none gives more pleasure to the Christian, than to see these seminaries of piety and virtue extending its influence through this island. It is not to this life that benevolence confines its blessings; it leads to relief here and hereafter.

When we reflect that the poor, reared in ignorance of the Bible, should grow to manhood without the fear and knowledge of God, it does not surprize us. It is a natural conclusion, that, from not knowing their duty, they know not the consequences of acting contrary to their eternal welfare. The source of all the evils in our streets, and particularly the abuse of the Lord's day, is from bad education, and the bad examples of parents; but, to weaken and destroy these growing evils, the introduction of Sunday-schools is the surest remedy—its good effects have been felt, and still promise to be of farther benefit.

I am aware of the arguments which have been exerted against such establishments; but the chief controversy has been confined to the very illiberal sentiment of giving too much knowledge to the inferior ranks of men, thereby rendering them useless to society. But, when intellectual light is conducive to eternal happiness, shall we keep it in darkness?

These reflexions arise from hearing a very able discourse on the subject lately preached, at Frome, in Somersetshire; and where a Sunday-school is since established on Church principles. From a sure sense, that the greatest good man knows in this world is how to prepare himself for a better, I sincerely hope that it may be firmly rooted, to the

the benefit and comfort of my fellow-creatures.

P. S. Your correſpondent Clericus, I am happy to find, has obliterated the cenſure on the Biſhop of Rocheſter; though, at the ſame time, I feel hurt that there are, as he ſays, ſchools of diſloyalty and infidelity at preſent under the diſguiſe of Sunday-ſchools. With much reaſon then might my Lord of Rocheſter be induced to expreſs ſentiments of diſapprobation. A STRANGER.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. XXIX. PART II.

THE CHURCH AT DAVENTRY

HAS been entirely re-built, but not in any ſort after the firſt deſign; the Roman and Grecian ſtyles, in heatheniſh triumph, here give form to a Chriſtian church. Yet, that we may not loſe ſight of paſt times, ſome remains of the priory buildings are yet ſtanding near the fabrick, where in a crypt may be found many ſpecimens of our early pointed-arch ſtyle of architecture.

THE CHURCH AT DUNCHURCH.

As I drew near this work of antient art, my late mortification, at viewing pretended pointed-arch imitations and Roman innovations, gradually gave way to Antiquarian pleaſure; and I with unuſual celerity began my *memoranda* of the curious Weſt door of entrance, the window over it, the North door of the chancel, and the Eaſt window. This laſt work is a charming combination of tracery and the moſt delicate maſonry. In the interior of the church I was not leſs buſily employed on its architectural parts, where my greateſt attention was directed to the ornaments and tracery on the ſides of the ſeats ranging along the ailes of the building, inexhauſtible in their varying forms. While thus engaged, I received a viſit from the clergyman and the clerk; and I was not a little confounded which to wonder at moſt, the apathy of the former, who could not poſſibly conceive what in his church was worth my notice, or the inſenſibility of the latter, who ſaid that they were burning off (as occaſion permitted) the old rummaging oak ſeats, to make way for *fine new deal pews*; which, I aſſure my readers, from thoſe already ſet up, were very little better, in point of carpentry, than a Smithfield Bartholomew ſhow-booth. They then left me with much ſeeming contempt for paſſing my time in ſuch an uſeleſs employ as poring over mouldy walls, broken pavements, noſeleſs figures, and worm-eaten boards.

To ſome it may ſeem ſtrange when they hear me ſay, my pencil was now guided by the lightning's ray, and my attention to the religious objects around directed by the thunder's awful ſounds. Thus environed by Heaven's warning meſſengers, I continued to collect ſuch materials for profeſſional uſes, as I ſuppoſed might, one time or other, be of ſervice to the publick when the originals were no more.

COVENTRY.

Hail! thou mine of Antiquarian treaſures! Your cloud-indenting ſpires, your remnant walls, which yet in broken fragments ſtand the mark for needy power; your civil, your religious ſtructures, hail!

My eyes draw me inſenſibly to your far-famed glories. How they increaſe on my near approach! What numberleſs particles of architectural excellence diſplay themſelves before me—Delightful invaſion of the mind! What happineſs to us, who ſip the ſpring of Antiquarian lore, to find within our pencil's graſp the bright memorials of former greatneſs! The fleeting novelties of the preſent moment all give way before our eager expectation, and we fly to catch the riſing beams that point out the royal manſion, the mercantile reſidence, the holy cell, the foſtering hoſpital, and all the ſplendid piles which Religion has left to aid conception in its ſum of mortal glory!

Theſe ſweet infuſions muſt we all receive, who truly wiſh to know thoſe tranſports which await the exploring eyes of Antiquity's real followers.

Let me take this opportunity to communicate to my friends, that I am from indubitable authority (juſt imparted to me) enabled to declare, that in ſome two or three of our principal cities, ennobled like this of Coventry by its Antiquities, certain admirers of ſuch ſtudies, united into ſocieties, have made a noble ſtand againſt intereſted individuals intent on Architectural Innovation, and have been the happy means to ſave of late many a precious morſel of hiſtoric evidence. Go on, enlightened ſouls, and with your ſtrong remonſtrative arms puſh back theſe foes to antient Art! Still purſue your juſt reſolves, till your generous examples

ples raiſe in every corner of the land, where but a veſtige of Antiquity remains, ſuch patrons as yourſelves. Then ſhall theſe ruthleſs "iron hands" recoil with terror on themſelves, to feel, when fallen from their heights of architectural deſpoliation, in ſome ſhunned retreat, all the direful blows of neglect, deſertion, and contempt.

ST. MARY HALL.—Eager to renew the pleaſure of once more viewing this building, and dreading that, in the lapſe of 20 years ſince I firſt entered its walls, ſome innovating change might have taken place, I haſtened to this ſpot, and found that all was ſtill the ſame. Man here had made no alteration; and I forgot for a ſhort interval to muſe over that chain of events which I had paſſed between the years 1780 and 1800: renovation of the love for our antient architecture (vulgarly named Gothic); ridiculous pretended imitations of its undefined charms; empires diſſolved; acquiſition of Antiquarian patronage and its honours; Architectural Innovation on our antient Cathedrals encouraged; reſiſtance to its fatal effects condemned (by a certain Society who ſhould have been the firſt to come forward for their protection); rewards for ſuch perſeverance, loſs of property, ſome noble friends, and ſome public encouragement: and I forgot alſo thoſe diſaſters which have, and ſtill continue to outrage the trembling world. Thus, in a deluſive ſtate of mind, reverting to happier days, I prepared for my intended ſurvey, once more free from obligation's chains, which a grateful heart at times is proud to wear.

On the exterior of this edifice are many excellent parts for obſervation. The great North window is particularly ſtriking, having the lower half of its height filled with exceeding rich niches, occupying the ſpaces between the ſeveral mullions. The gate of entrance, the windows to the building in continuation on the left, and the adjoining habitations on the right ſide of the hall, are alike deſerving of praiſe. In the porch, the ribs of the arch and groins, with the baſſo-relievo in their centre, claim alſo our regard; the ſubject of which baſſo-relievo is, God on his heavenly throne receiving St. Mary*. We now advance into the court-yard, where on the right riſes the Eaſt ſide of the hall, and on the left are ſeen ſtairs aſcending into an open gallery, which leads directly into the hall. Theſe communications demand great attention for their ſingularity of conſtruction. Before we enter into the hall, let us view the kitchen, admittance to which is by a door under the ſaid gallery. This deſign is truly conſiſtent with the grandeur of the pile, where we find on the North ſide lofty arches ſupported by octangular columns, and enriched with buſtos, arms, and devices. The Eaſt and South ſides preſent four chimnies with communicating arches between them; and the four windows over theſe chimnies are in the fineſt ſtyle of architecture, as indeed the whole of the work of this appendage to antient hoſpitality evinces. Hence we enter into the baſement ſtory of the hall; where, notwithſtanding it might never have known any other ſervice than what it owns at preſent, ſtore-vaults for wine, &c. yet that unabating fervour which characterized the Architects of former times is here found in every direction; and door-ways, windows, columns, groins, and ſculptures, prove their exalted ideas, and my aſſertions in favour of their ſuperior talents.

We are now within the portal of the hall; when, if our Weſtminſter-hall did not ſtand in my recollection with all its ſtupendous glories, I ſhould here have been inclined to have beſtowed applauſe little ſhort of that which I have ever given to my native Antiquarian zeal-inſpiring theme. The South end has the minſtrels' gallery, where, above, are hung ſeveral ſuits of armour of the 17th century make. The Eaſt and Weſt ſides contain ſuperb windows, with much of their hiſtoric treaſure, though greatly damaged; and the cluſters of columns on their piers are ſupported by religious and royal buſtos*. The oriel window on the Weſt ſide, with a door-way into a room for keeping the uneaten viands of the feaſts here holden, are highly pleaſing to the ſight.—North end. The great window retains its ſtore of royal paintings; yet, like thoſe in the other windows, it has not eſcaped the wanton havock of lawleſs depredators. Below this window, and filling-in the ſpace from the ſeat of continuation to its ſill, is that intrinſic ſupporter of

* Engraved in Carter's Antient Sculpture, vol. I.

* Engraved in Carter's Antient Sculpture, vol. I.

Coventry's

Coventry's higheſt honours, its commemorator of a ſplendid event, when Royalty and its attendant pomp honoured this hall with their preſence: it is then that exquiſite tapeſtry which is held ſo dear by all who prize the ſmiles of ſovereign power. The dimenſions of the tapeſtry are 80 feet in length, and 10 feet in height, and divided into ſix compartments, three in the firſt tier, and three in the upper tier. In the firſt compartment (beginning from the left-hand) we behold Henry VI. with ſeveral of the principal nobility of his court. Henry is on his knees in an extacy of devotion; before him is a covered table, whereon lie his crown and a Miſſal. Behind Henry is the holy cardinal Beaufort in the ſame attitude. The reſt of the perſonages are ſtanding, among whom we may readily point out the good Duke Humphrey, and the other names that aggrandized this monarch's high-born train. The dreſſes principally ſhew a veſtment next the body depending below the knees, and a robe with large ſleeves worn over it. The ſhoes are long-quartered, a mode never entirely ſet aſide to this hour, as being unqueſtionably the moſt becoming covering to the foot. The caps are ſmall and flat with their brims notched. The king and the figure near him (Duke Humphrey) have in their caps large jewels, and their necks are decorated with gold chains. The cut of the hair of the ſeveral portraits is much varied; and the beards of Duke Humphrey and another principal character are left to flow to an unuſual length. Each figure has his neck bare; and it may be worth obſervation, that juſt above the collar of the under-garment ſomething like linen appears. However, it muſt be confeſſed, we who are ſtudious in antient dreſſes have very little to ſay in confirmation when ſuch an agreeable covering as a ſhirt firſt made part of the wardrobe of our anceſtors. Here let us particularly attend to Henry's crown, whence are diverging thoſe bows with globe and croſs, which were firſt introduced in his reign*. Taking in our eyes the whole group, we find the major part of them deeply impreſſed with the religious objects in their view; and it may ſeem rather remarkable, that a very ſmall part of their number appear without caps on their heads; which, however, demonſtrates that, in the religious ceremonies of Henry's day, ſuch coverings were circumſtances unheeded and indifferent. In the back-ground are rich hangings, part of which being drawn aſide (near Henry), preſent a diſtant view of the country. In the compartment above are ſeveral of the apoſtles: as St. John the Baptiſt, St. Simon, St. Andrew, St. Bartholomew, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Thomas, and St. John the Evangeliſt. Here are likewiſe two Chriſtian knights, one bearing a banner of the Croſs, and the other a ſword and an anvil, emblematic of courage and fortitude. In the back-ground are hangings, and a view of the country alſo.

In the ſecond compartment (in the firſt tier) is St. Mary in glory ſurrounded by angels, with the moon under her feet, which is ſupported by an angel alſo. The attitude of this divine repreſentation is chaſte and elegant, and the robes are ſuch as the moſt beatific mind would deviſe, ſo as to combine worldly garb with heavenly array. On each ſide of this aſcending mother of God are the 12 Apoſtles in devotional poſitions. The back-ground ſhews hills and vales, &c. &c. In the compartment above, the ſcene is continued; where we ſee the heavens opened, and filled with angels arranged round the eternal throne. Four of them bear the inſtruments of the Paſſion; and we have here to lament (the Antiquary's conſtant portion) that the ſubject in the centre has been cut out, and a poor effort of the loom ſewed in its place, the figure of Juſtice. No doubt the ſacrilegious deſpoiler thought his tranſpoſition *juſtice!* Men who are in the conſtant practice of calling paſt times dark and barbarous, let them hear my exclamation. "Dark were thoſe days, and barbarous were thoſe hands, when our antient works of art fell ſacrifices to avaricious impiety and ignorant fanaticiſm!—To return; we are yet able to diſcern the ſteps and ſides of the throne, with the characters IHS on the top of the work. Beyond a doubt, the deſtroyed part of the tapeſtry gave the repreſentation of the Creator, bearing on the Croſs our Lord Jeſus, and the dove between them, which was no more than the uſual diſplay of the ſign of the Trinity, ſtill common in our antient ſculptures and paintings.

Third compartment, on the firſt tier.

Here

* See his portrait on glaſs in King's college chapel, Cambridge.

Here let Antiquaries pauſe awhile, and gaze on the lovely ſemblances of the 15th century. Religion beams in the beauteous circle; bended knees, hands raiſed in prayer, adoring eyes, are here the pious charms to draw the ſoul to follow virtue in a train like this. Forbear intruding thoughts, charged with comparative ideas of modern female pourtrayed ſituations; let me weave on my ſilken thread, and preſent to notice Margaret, Henry's conſort. She has before her a covered table with a Miſſal thereon. Her crown is on her head; and we perceive in her countenance all thoſe attractions which ſo adorn the female mind, as affability, modeſty, tenderneſs, and meekneſs. Has the Artiſt in this portrait belied his feelings? or is it to hireling hiſtorians we owe thoſe unmanly epithets, when they call her proud, unchaſte, cruel, and tyrannical? The lady near the queen is called by the name of Dutcheſs of Buckingham. The reſt of this aſſemblage are wholly unknown; and we muſt, as in the former inſtance with regard to the male characters (excepting Henry and the Cardinal), uſe conjecture to aſſign names to ſatisfy our hiſtoric curioſity. The dreſſes of theſe ladies are, a robe, tight on the body, with wide flowing ſleeves, their necks bare, and on thoſe of the queen, the dutcheſs, and three others, are gold chains. The covering to their heads is peculiarly graceful; the queen's more ſo from the rich addition of her crown. Among the number are two nuns in the full habit of their order. In the background are hangings; and by the ſide of the queen is a diſtant view of the country with a variety of buildings. The tier above ſhews many female ſaints; who, we may conclude, with the correſponding male ſaints on the other ſide of the tapeſtry, were the heavenly patrons of the principal perſons in the compartments below them. The draperies that adorn theſe ſainted females are in a taſte the moſt refined that can be imagined, ſo as to diſtinguiſh ſuch a celeſtial company. We may particularly note among them St. Catharine, St. Barbara, St. Dorothea, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Margaret, St. Agnes, St. Anne, St. Apolonia, and a ſaint in the veſtments of an abbeſs. The back-ground to this ſubject is likewiſe filled with hangings.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford, Dec. 5.*

"Oh! that the beauties of invention,
For want of judgement's diſpoſition,
Should all be ſpoil'd!"

MARSTON's Scourge of Villany, 1599.

IT is obſerved by Mr. Addiſon, that "there are many paſſions and tempers of mind which naturally diſpoſe us to depreſs and vilify the merit of one riſing in the eſteem of mankind." This is not, indeed, looking much on the favourable ſide of human nature; yet the remark is but too well founded in juſtice. When a man has by his abilities raiſed himſelf above the level of his fellows, he generally has to combat the reſtleſs workings of jealouſy, and the envious endeavours of thoſe to whom his fame has made him obnoxious. From the malignant attacks of contemporary and ſucceeding writers no one has ſuffered more, and with leſs reaſon, than the forgotten poet to whoſe works I am endeavouring to attract attention.

George Wither was born 1588*; he was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; and, as we learn from himſelf, was intended for the law; but

"Song was his favourite and firſt purſuit;"

and he neglected that profeſſion for the more pleaſing ſervice of the Muſes. The only volume of his works which I have ſeen is intituled, "Juvenilia," printed 1633. It is a thick 12mo, and contains, "Abuſes ſtript and wipt;" "Prince Henry's Obſequies;" "A Satyre to King James;" "An Epithalamia;" "The Shepherd's Hunting;" "Fidelia;" "Wither's Motto;" and "The Miſtreſs of Philarete, with other Fragments." I will give ſome extracts from this volume, which, I think, will ſhew that he is not undeſerving a ſhare of that praiſe which is freely granted to many contemporary writers.

The firſt in point of chronology, though laſt in the book, is "Fair Virtue, or the Miſtreſs of Philarete." "Wether," ſays the ſtationer, "this miſtreſs of Philarete be really a woman, ſhadowed under the name of Virtue, or Virtue only, whoſe lovelineſs is repreſented by the beauty of an excellent woman, or wether it meane both together, I cannot tell you." It is interſperſed with ſongs and ſonnets; and from this poem Dr. Percy has printed the elegant ſong, beginning,

"Shall I, waſting in deſpair," &c.

* Wood's Athen. vol. II. p. 391. ed. 1721.

So

So beautiful a ſpecimen would, in all probability, have directed attention to the original, had he not termed it coldly "a long paſtoral piece." (Reliques, vol. III. p. 190, ed. 1767).

The poem itſelf begins thus:

"You, that at a blush can tell
Where the beſt perfections dwell,
And the ſubſtance can conjecture
By a ſhadow or a picture;
Come and try, if you by this
Know my miſtreſs who ſhe is."

He adds,

"Then, whilſt of her praiſe I ſing,
Hearken, valley, grove, and ſpring;
Liſten to me, ſacred fountains,
Solitary rocks, and mountains;
Satyres, and you wanton elves
That do nightly ſport yourſelves;
Shepherds, you that on the reed
Whiſtle while your lambs do feed;
Aged woods and floods*, that know
What hath been long time ago;
Your more ſerious notes among,
Heare how I can in my ſong
Set a nymph's perfection forth.
You enchanting ſpells, that lie
Lurking in ſweet poeſie
(And to none elſe will appear
But to thoſe that worthy are),
Make her know there is a power,
Ruling in theſe charms of your,
That tranſcends a thouſand heights
Ordinary men's delights,
And can leave within her breaſt
Pleaſures not to be expreſt.
Let her linger on each ſtrain"—

He takes an opportunity of praiſing Drayton, Brown, and others, as poets who had gained flights far higher than himſelf. It is aſtoniſhing how many images he has collected in adorning his miſtreſs, which are often very happily applied. The following ſhort but elegant extract concludes with an epigrammatic turn:

"Amarillis I did woo,
And I courted Phillis too;
Daphne for her love I choſe;
Cloris for that damaſk roſe
In her cheek I held as dear;
Yea, a thouſand lik't well near:
And, in love with altogether,
Feared the enjoying either,
'Cauſe to be of one poſſeſt
Barr'd the hope of all the reſt."

In this poem, of which Dr. Percy appears to have decided rather from the length than the merits, the beauties are by no means thinly ſcattered; they do not ſhine like a lamp in a ſepulchre; in it there is a vein of ſuch poetry as is ſeldom ſurpaſſed by the writers of that period. By indulging too great freedom in his "Abuſes ſtript and wipt," he ſubjected himſelf to the diſpleaſure of the Court, and he was impriſoned in the Marſhalſea. After deſcribing the effects of envy on the actions of men, he exclaims,

"Heaven ſhield me from ſuch monſters! for their breath
Is worſe than blaſting, and their praiſe is death.
And let them find no matter here but what
May tend unto *their glories* whom they hate,
To make them either this ill paſſion flie,
Or, ſwoln with their own venom, burſt and die.
Foul hag of Envy, let thy ſnaky elves
Keep hell with thee, and there torment themſelves.
Your poiſon'd converſation fitteth men
For no ſociety, but ſome grim den [peare
Where nothing can be heard nor ſeen ap-
But groans and ſighs of miſery and fear.
Who have you yet poſſeſt that pleaſed ſtood
With any private or with publick good."

Lib. I. Sat. IV. p. 28, ed. 1633.

Impriſonment did not ſubdue the independence of his mind, nor was his pen idle. During his confinement he wrote a "Satyre to King James," which probably procured his releaſe; and "The Shepheard's Hunting." Many parts of the latter are highly poetical. It is in dialogue; and one of the conductors, under the name of Alexis, is William Browne, the author of "Britannia's Paſtorals," with whom, it appears, Wither was in habits of intimacy. His fondneſs for poetry was early and laſting; it was his favourite amuſement when in proſperity, and while in ſolitary impriſonment ſerved as

"laborum
dulce lenimen."

One long tranſcript may ſerve to ſhew the comfort he received from it while ſhut from the world:

"In my former daies of bliſs
Her divine ſkill taught me this,
That from every thing I ſaw
I could ſome invention draw,
And raiſe pleaſure to her height
Through the meaneſt object's ſight,
By the murmurs of a ſpring,
Or the leaſt bough's ruſtleling,
By a dazie whoſe leaves ſpread,
Shut when Titan goes to-bed,
Or a ſhady buſh or tree,
She could more infuſe in me
Than all Nature's beauties can
In ſome other wiſer man,

By

* "Say, Father Thames, for thou haſt ſeen, &c." Gray's Proſpect of Eton Coll.

By her help I alſo now
Make this churliſh place allow
Some things that may ſweeten gladneſs
In the very gall of ſadneſs.
The dull loneneſs, the black ſhade,
That theſe hanging vaults have made;
The ſtrange muſick of the waves
Beating on theſe hollow caves;
This black den which rocks emboſſe,
Overgrown with eldeſt moſſe!
The rude portals that give light
More to terrour than delight;
This my chamber of neglect
Wall'd about with diſreſpect;
From all theſe, and this dull aire,
A fit object for diſpaire,
She hath taught me by her might
To draw comfort and delight.
Therefore, thou beſt earthly bliſs,
I will cheriſh thee for this,
Poeſie; thou ſweet'ſt content
That e'er Heaven to mortal lent.
Though they as a trifle leave thee
Whoſe dull thoughts cannot conceive thee,
Though thou be to them a ſcorne
That to nought but earth are borne,
Let my life no longer be
Than I am in love with thee:
Though our wiſe ones call thee madneſs,
Let me never taſte of gladneſs
If I love not thy maddeſt fits
More than all their greateſt wits.
And though ſome, too ſeeming holy,
Do account thy raptures folly,
Thou doſt teach me to contemn
What make knaves and fools of them."
P. 428.

It will not, I think, be eaſy to point out in the writings of his contemporaries an equal number of lines more natural in thought, more eaſy in the verſification, or leſs tinctured with pedantry and conceit.

As my quotations are intended rather to excite than gratify curioſity, it will not be expected that I ſhall produce extracts from every poem in this multifarious volume: from the ſpecimens already adduced a pretty correct opinion may be formed of Wither's powers as a poet. Among the "brothers of the craft," who have, by their ſatire and abuſe," contributed towards ſinking this writer in the eſtimation of the world, thoſe of moſt fame are Cartwright, Butler, and Swift, not to mention others now themſelves forgotten. He had, however, a niche in the firſt editions of the "Dunciad;" but another was afterwards ſubſtituted. His voluminous party-writings were a millſtone about his neck, and contributed to ſink him. The ſame cauſe had, for a time, the ſame effect upon Milton. Wither lived to ſee his works neglected, and died in indigent circumſtances when upwards of 80 years old. In the peruſal of Wither, I have been occaſionally ſtruck with trifling reſemblances of Milton: a few paſſages, which I noted as I paſſed on, I will cite for compariſon.

In L'Allegro we have,

"Fill'd her with thee, a daughter *fair*,
So buxom, blythe, and *debonair*." Ver. 23.

"— — — — — not only *faire*,
But modeſt, wiſe, and *debonaire*."
Wither, lib. I. Sat. VII. p. 49. ed. 1633.

"Firſt and chiefeſt with thee bring
Him that ſoars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub Contemplation."
Il Penſeroſo, ver. 51.

"Mounted aloft on Contemplation's wing."
Wither, on Man.

Here we have nearly the ſame thought re-moulded by the ſublime imagination of Milton.

"Mother of a hundred gods,
Juno dares not give her odds."
Arcades, ver. 22.

"And, without reſpect of odds,
Vye renown with demy-gods."
Wither, Miſt. of Phil.

"Thyrſis? whoſe artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
How cam'ſt thou here, good ſwain? Hath any ram [dam?"
Slipt from the fold, or young kid loſt his
Comus, ver. 494.

The ſame ſort of compliment occurs in "The Shepheard's Hunting:"

"Thou wert wont to charm thy flocks;
And among the maſſy rocks
Haſt ſo cheer'd me with thy ſong
That I have forgot my wrong.
Hath ſome churle done thee a ſpight,
Doſt thou miſs a lamb to-night?"
P. 417, edit. *ſup.*

"Ring out, ye cryſtal *ſpheres*,
Once bleſs *our humane eares*,
If ye have pow'r to touch our ſenſes ſo;
And let your ſilver *chime*
Move in melodious time."
Hymn on the Nativity, ſt. 13.

And "At a ſolemn Muſic:"

"That we on earth, with undiſcording voice
May rightly anſwer *that melodious noiſe*
As once we did, till diſproportion'd ſin
Jarr'd againſt Nature's *chime*, and with harſh din
Broke *the fair muſic* that all creatures *made*
To their great Lord, whoſe love their *motion* [*ſway'd*
In perfect *diapaſon*."
Ver. 17, ed. Warton, 1786.

In

In Wither's "Fidelia" we have the following lines:

"My heart could hardly think of that con-
To apprehend it without raviſhment; [tent
Each word of thine, methought, was to my
eares [*ſpheares*
More pleaſing than that muſicke which the
(They ſay) *doe make the gods, when in their*
Their motions diapaſon with the time." [*chime*
P. 479. ed. 1633.

Other coincidences, chiefly verbal, occur, which I neglected to note.

Had the fame of Wither been extenſive, from the variety and harmony of his numbers, he would have been conſidered as aſſiſting in the refinement of his vernacular tongue. From the volume before me, I am willing to ſuppoſe his other productions of proportionate merit; and, although I do not conſider him a claſſical poet altogether, I am of opinion that a judicious ſelection from his works would form a volume well worthy preſervation. O. G. GILCHRIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 11.

KNOWING you are a preſerver of the memory of diſtinguiſhed and deſerving perſons, I ſend you the following epitaphs. VIATOR.

On the Eaſt wall of the North tranſept of Saliſbury cathedral:

"In memory of
LETTICE COTTON,
younger daughter of
Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart.
of Madingley and Lanſwade,
in the county of Cambridge;
who died
juſtly and ſincerely lamented
by her numerous relations and friends,
Oct. 18, 1798,
aged 42 years."

Againſt the Weſt wall of the North tranſept.

"To the memory of
WILLIAM BENSON EARLE, F.A.S.
whoſe character expreſſed* the cloſe affinity
between cultivated talents and virtuous af-
[fections;
who purſued* what was right,
and practiſed it.
In teſtimony to whoſe virtues and talents,
which his Chriſtian humility
would often conceal,
this monument is erected;
the tribute of
gratitude and friendſhip.
He was born 7th of July, 1740.
He died 21ſt of March, 1795."

A woman incircling a tomb with the good Samaritan. St. Luke, x. 37: "Go thou, and do likewiſe.

Againſt the North wall of the North aile of the church:

"H. S. E.
nobiliſſimus et honoratiſſimus
JACOBUS TOUCHET, comes de Caſtle-
[haven, et baro Audley, qui
majorum ſtemmata et inſignes titulos ſuis
[inſignivit virtutibus,
fidelis amicus,
jocundiſſimus ſodalis,
omnes ſibi facile devinxit,
patriæ ſtrenuus ſateles,
conſtans, integer,
malis quibus incidit temporibus
totis viribus adverſatus eſt
ita feliciter;
amabilis vixit,
multum flebilis occidit.
Obiit 8 Maii, anno { ſalutis 1769,
{ ætatis 46.
Johannes Touchet, comes de Caſtlehaven,
optimo et deſideratiſſimo fratri,
hoc marmor
P."

Againſt the South wall of the South aile a mural tablet to Henry Stebbing, archdeacon of Wilts, and preacher at Gray's inn, 1773.

Another, with an urn ſurrounded by a laurel-crown and olive-branch:

"M. S.
HENRICI HALE, M.D.
qui
rem medicam
in hoc clauſo et civitate adjacente
per quinque annos
ſcienter et feliciter exercuit."

On another:

"This monument
is inſcribed to the memory of
the Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, LL.D.
who died July 10, 1784,
aged 28,
youngeſt ſon of the late William Brown, eſq.
of Walcot, co. Lincoln,
rector of Newton, in that county."

On another;

"WILLIAM BALLANTYNE, of Walcot,
[co. Lincoln,
died rector of Newton, in that county.
Mr. ALEXANDER BALLANTYNE, 1787."

In Wormley church-yard, on an altar-tomb:

"Here lie the remains of
THOMAS KER, eſq.
of a reſpectable family in
Dundee, in Scotland.
He was the early preceptor
and ever attentive friend of
Sir

* I ſhall thank any inhabitant of Saliſbury to correct theſe two words, which are doubtful in the copy.

Sir Abraham Hume, bart.
He died May v. M.DCCC.
aged 57 years.
Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

TO the inſtances of tapping for the dropſy, p. 435, add, from Mr. Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, III. 404, that of Mrs. Houghton, of Saxulby, May 16, 1797, aged 34.

"A dropſy terminated her life, after being tapped 21 times, from Aug. 21, 1789, to April the 28th, 1797. The quantity of water taken from her was 222 gallons, weighing 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lb."

Yours, &c. A. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

IN the exhibition of the royal arms from the commencement of the Union, reference has undoubtedly been had to thoſe of William III. who bore the Naſſau coat in pretence, *viz.* quarterly, 1. England and Scotland quartered; 2. France; 3. Ireland; 4. as 1. The Hanoverian arms are very accurately placed in a ſimilar poſition; but why was not ſome method hit upon to expreſs the *union* of England with Scotland and Ireland? And if the palpable precedency was to be given to England, which has been aſſigned in the new armorial bearing, why not at once have blazoned it, Baron and femme, per pale England, impaling per feſſe Scotland and Ireland, with the German bearings in pretence? The recurrence of England in the fourth quarter has an air of poverty, and brings too forcibly to recollection the eraſure of the Gallic lilies.

Are the Dukes of Grafton, Rutland, Beaufort, Richmond, St. Albans, and their heirs, and is the Baron Southampton, to preſerve the armorial fleur-de-lis now they are expunged from the royal ſhield? R. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 17.

MR. MALONE, in his "Life of Dryden," a book of great information, p. 160, ſays, Samuel Pordage, a dramatic writer of that time, author of two original plays, and a third tranſlated from Seneca, wrote againſt Dryden's "Abſalom and Achitophel" a poem, intituled, "Azariah and Huſhai" [Monmouth and Shaftſbury*], publiſhed 1681-2; whoſe ſcurrility in this piece procured him, ſome months afterwards, a ſingle couplet from Dryden's pen:

"Some in my ſpeedy pace I muſt outrun,
As *lame Mephibosheth* the wizard's ſon."
Abſalom and Achitophel, part II.

In the church at Waltham abbey is this epitaph for

"ELIZABETH PORDAGE, the beloved wife of Benjamin Pordage, who was the beſt friend, the beſt companion, the beſt of wives; courteous and humble in her carriage, holy in her life, pious at her death; who bleſſedly departed this life, Nov. 9, 1678, in the 43d year of her age. Left behind her Rachel, Elizabeth, and Edward Pordage, of which ſhe died.

But what is it wherein Dame Nature wrought
The beſt of works, the only form of heaven,
And having long'd to find a preſent, ſought [be given?
Wherein the world's whole beauty might
She did reſolve in it all arts to ſummon
To join with Nature's framing,
God, 'tis woman,
Elizabeth Pordage.
Memento mori."

In the ſame work, p. 186, Mr. M. obſerves, that Dryden undertook a tranſlation of "Maimbuſgh's Hiſtory of the League," not ſo much with the hope of promoting Popery (as Dr. Johnſon ſuppoſed) as to ſhew that the Sectaries and the Long Parliament, in their Solemn Covenant, had the French leaguers in view, and that all the diſciples of Calvin, to the 100th generation, muſt continue to hate monarchy, and to love democracy.

Was not Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas [Corinna] miſtreſs to Mr. Pope's correſpondent Henry Cromwell? and who was he? Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 29.

ALLOW me to ſubmit, through the channel of your informing Miſcellany, to Mr. Malone's inveſtigation, whether the picture of Dryden, which an *anonymous* correſpondent pointed out in your volume LXII. p. 293, at Kiel, in Staffordſhire, may not be the ſame portrait which was in vain ſought for at Cheſterton about the time that eſtate was ſold out of the Pigot family in 1777, (Malone's Life of Dryden, p. 305). Both are aſcribed to Kneller; but as the tradition at Kiel makes the portrait there too early for that painter, till an exact deſcription or copy can be procured of *this* picture, it

* Alſo "The Medal reverſt," p. 164.

it is impossible to say whether it be the picture sought after, or a copy of it.

Where is *Kiel?* for it is not in Adams's Villare. R. G.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XI.

WHEN his Majesty opened the next session of parliament, he enlarged on the danger to which the nation had been exposed by the secret alliances of the Emperor and the king of Spain, who were strengthened in their intentions by the countenance of Russia; and that in consequence he had formed the closest alliance with some of the principal powers in Europe, and prayed the Commons to give him ability to make good his engagements, and farther to provide for the safety and prosperity of his people. After some debate, an augmentation of the navy and army was voted; the expence of which was to be paid by a land-tax of four shillings in the pound.

In the upper house, on the consideration of the state of the nation, a very warm debate arose; and several motions inimical to the measures of the ministry were made; and though they were defeated by the decided majority which they possessed, yet they appeared to set the matter in its true light, and were followed up by a protest signed by seventeen of the lords; but this was more than counter-balanced by the affectionate address which both houses presented to his Majesty, declaring, "that the measures he had thought proper to take were honourable, just, and necessary, for preventing the execution of the dangerous engagements entered into in favour of the Pretender; for preserving the dominions belonging to the crown of Great Britain by solemn treaties; and for maintaining to his people their valuable rights and privileges of commerce, and the peace and tranquillity of Europe."

The first consequence resulting from the facts stated in his Majesty's speech, was a warm and decided memorial from the court of Vienna; denying the whole of the charges which he had preferred against it, and justifying the king of Spain's undertaking the siege of Gibraltar, as a retaliation for our conduct against him in the West-Indies, &c. and concluded with demanding "reparation for the injury his honour had sustained from such calumnious imputations." The parliament expressing its indignation at this remonstrance, the imperial resident was ordered to quit the kingdom, and a rupture between the two courts was expected immediately to ensue. His Majesty therefore prepared for the worst, renewed his engagements with France, and by some considerable subsidies engaged Sweden, Denmark, and Hesse Cassel, to make it a common cause with him, and to furnish a proportionate number of troops. Though as historians have observed, it was principally to defend their own territories; yet England was bound to pay them, and that at an exorbitant rate, for the loan of their interested services.

The additional supplies which were now requested of parliament were warmly contested in both houses; but perhaps it was not so much the matter, as the manner in which they were required, that was so strongly combated by the opposition; for the ministry moved, that a clause of appropriation should be inserted in the malt-tax-bill, empowering his Majesty to apply such sums as should be necessary for defraying the expences and engagements as had been, or should be made before the 25th day of September, &c. To this it was objected, that it was unparliamentary and unconstitutional; as it granted an unlimited power to, and placed such a confidence in the crown, as might, through the influence of evil ministers, be attended with the most dangerous consequences: but these objections were disregarded, the clause was added, and the bill passed both houses, and received the royal assent.

When his Majesty prorogued the parliament in May, he not only thanked them for their liberality and attention, but informed them that the Spaniards had actually commenced the siege of Gibraltar with a considerable army; the governor, the earl of Portmore, was immediately forwarded to his government, with a considerable reinforcement for its relief and defence, and the garrison was thereby so strengthened as to be considered as perfectly secure. The greatest diligence was also used in preparing the stipulated number of troops for the assistance of Holland, who considered herself as in danger; and a powerful fleet was dispatched to the Baltic.

Though the contending powers were thus active in their preparations for war, yet each one apparently feared to be

be the aggressor; and at last, through the mediation of the French king, preliminaries of peace were signed, and a congress was appointed to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle within the space of four months.

The king, having determined to visit his German dominions, appointed the usual regency, and on the 3d of June embarked at Greenwich, and landed at Vaert, in Holland, on the 7th of the same month, and was arrived at Delden, in perfect good health, on the 9th. Soon after leaving that place on the following morning, he was taken ill on the road, and arriving at Leyden he there was let blood, and had such other assistance as his situation afforded: but, being particularly desirous of reaching Hanover, he could not be prevailed on to stop at the before-mentioned place; but pursuing his journey, he was seized in his coach with a lethargic disorder, and was conveyed in a state of stupor to his brother's, the Duke of York, in Osnaburgh, where he expired early in the morning of June 11, in the 68th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign over these kingdoms.

The sovereign, the close of whose life we now remarked, entered early on the theatre of publick action, and, prior to his ascending the British throne, had acquired the character of an intrepid soldier and an experienced general; and by his deep attention to the concerns of Europe had laid the foundation, whereon to build that extensive knowledge of the real interests of each individual state, which in its effects shewed him to be one of the most consummate politicians of the age. As a governor over his paternal domains, he was mild and beneficent; and manifested such a tender solicitude for the welfare of his people, as gave the nations, over which he was destined to reign, the most pleasing presages of happiness and prosperity.

When he ascended the British throne, many of the measures which he at first pursued apparently realized the hopes which had been entertained by the people; but it must be acknowledged, that by his decidedly throwing himself into the hands of one of the parties, which then so unhappily divided the abilities of the nation, he in many instances became the dupe of their intemperate zeal, depriving himself of the abilities and assistance of some of the first characters in the land, and thereby raised up an host of inveterate enemies.

But this infatuation, his better acquaintance with the constitution of the country, and the real interests of the people, after some time dispelled, and enlarging the circle of his attentions, some of those characters, which by his partiality for the Whigs had been thrown in the shade, were brought into light and action, and they in a great measure coalesced with the prince in the exertion of their talents for the welfare of the state. But it cannot be denied, that his predilection and anxious concern for the welfare of his hereditary electorate engaged too much of his attention, and were the means of embroiling this nation in several unnecessary contentions with the different powers of Europe; and, what perhaps was a still greater evil, laid the foundation of those continental alliances, which generally proved a source of the greatest embarrassment, and the heaviest expences which Britain had then had to encounter. In his more private walk as a man, he appears to have been blest with those endowments which render society pleasing and profitable, and in the characters of a gentleman, a companion, and a friend, his company would have been sought after and highly esteemed. In fine, as the king of this realm, he possessed many eminent qualifications to render his people prosperous and happy; and if those qualifications were not always exerted for the good of the nation, it, perhaps, was more owing to the interested designs of some of the counsellors of the crown, than to any inattention, or want of patriotism, in the crown itself.

T. Mor. F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

P 1050, col. 1. l. 46, for crime r. crimes.
P. 1051. col. 1. l. 23, r. "even while *the* two nations," &c.

Mr. Urban, *Christmas-day*, 1800.

Πόνων δ' ἔτις ἀπήλαυε ὃς ἐστι
Οὔτ' ἴσταται. Pind. Pyth. Od. V.

No consideration is more interesting to the human mind than the enquiry, What is to become of us *after this life?* That the good will then be happy, and the bad miserable; both natural, and Revealed Religion declare. But from what this happiness, or misery, will more *particularly* arise, or how it will affect our being, we know not.

not. Upon this ſubject, all human reſearch is fruitleſs. We are here, as much in the dark, as in the infancy of letters.

Whether our exiſtence will conſiſt in a fleeting ſucceſſion of the ideas of duration; each periſhing, as its ſucceſſor begins to live: whether we ſhall be confined to the preſent: or ſhall have diſtinct notices of the paſt, and future; are queſtions that can be determined only by Revelation, or a change of being. Upon ſuch enquiries the minds of thinking perſons are naturally inquiſitive; but they are inquiſitive to little purpoſe*. Still we may conclude, that the ſolution of the difficulty is not neceſſary to our happineſs; otherwiſe Providence, "who giveth us all things richly to enjoy," would not have withheld it from us.

It is worthy of remark, that not one of the many millions, who have paſſed before us, through the valley of death, have been permitted, however anxious, to return to the earth; to give an inſight into the affairs of another life. Hence we may preſume, that they are reſtrained to their particular ſphere of action, by laws as *inviolable*, as thoſe, by which the inhabitants of the planets are confined to their reſpective orbs. And it is probable, that if an angel were to deſcend from heaven, to inſtruct us in thoſe myſteries, he would fail in the undertaking; unleſs, at the ſame time that he gave us the inſtructions, he could alſo give us faculties to comprehend them. St. Paul, though an eloquent, and an inſpired writer, does not attempt it. He declares, that when he was taken up into the third heavens, he "ſaw things that it were not lawful to utter."

Mr. Locke is of opinion, that God comprehends in his eſſence every part of duration, at the ſame inſtant; although men, from the narrowneſs of the underſtandings, cannot conceive, how it is poſſible, for a being to encompaſs, within the ſame moment of exiſtence, "both now and to-morrow." With this notion of Mr. Locke, agree the Hebrew grammarians, in their expoſition of the word *Jehovah*; according to Father L'Amy, p. 383. Theſe Doctors obſerve, that this great and *ineffable* name of God; of which the true pronunciation is ſaid to be now loſt, is peculiarly applicable to an Almighty Being, becauſe it comprehends the three diſtinctions of time, paſt, preſent, and future.

The Pſalms, amongſt many other expreſſions appropriate to the nature of God, have one, particularly calculated, to denote the manner in which that Being fills duration; "for a thouſand years in thy ſight are but as yeſterday."

Indeed, no ſyſtem of human ſcience can enlarge the mind; no eloquence delight it, like the plain, and unadorned language of Scripture. What efforts of philoſophy ever gave us ſuch ſublime views of the fulneſs of God, as do the Scriptures, when they exclaim, "the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee!" Or what poet ever celebrated a conqueſt over an enemy ſo complete, as does St. Paul when he aſſures us, that "death is ſwallowed up in victory!"

I wiſh earneſtly that the atheiſts of the preſent day, would lay theſe things to heart. That reſtleſs, and diſcontented ſpirit, which diſtinguiſhes theſe men; and ſuffers neither themſelves, nor others, to be at peace: would then ſettle into the milder influence of the Goſpel. Conſidering the argument between infidelity, and belief, *technically*; without any illogical aſſumptions on either ſide; the former is ſurely ſurrounded with *more*, and *greater* difficulties, than the latter. It is more difficult to conceive, that ſuch harmony as the things of this earth exhibit, ſhould exiſt by chance, than that there

* The happineſs of a future life cannot be exactly defined, but this is no argument againſt the purſuit of it. "Seek ye *firſt* the kingdom of Heaven," is the poſitive command of Chriſt; and this, of itſelf, is enough to determine our conduct towards religion. But there are other, and very cogent reaſons to animate us in this undertaking. For, although we know not preciſely, what the happineſs of a future ſtate is, yet we know, in general, that it is of a complete, and comprehenſive nature. "Eye hath not ſeen," ſaith the inſpired writer, "nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the the heart of man to conceive," the happineſs reſerved for thoſe that love God. We well know that the horizon of earthly enjoyments is often darkened by the clouds of adverſity. It becomes therefore neceſſary, to look for ſome climate more ſerene, than the atmoſphere of this world; and this can be found no where, but in the regions of that Almighty Being, whoſe favour is a well-ſpring of life, and "at whoſe right hand are pleaſures for evermore."

ſhould

ſhould be ſome firſt cauſe, ſelf-exiſtent, and all powerful, that produced it. Every particular inſtance of harmony that we meet with here, is a particular, and diſtinct argument, that concludes forcibly againſt the infidel.

And, if we raiſe our eyes to heaven, and conſider the planets, and their curious mechaniſm, with the fixed ſtars, and their attendant worlds; the arguments multiply ſo faſt, and become ſo ſtrong, that the mind is actually loſt in amazement; whilſt it contemplates the glory, and power, and majeſty of God!

All becoming ideas of the Supreme Being, collected without the aid of Revelation, muſt be drawn from the things of *Nature*, rather than of Art. It was this attention to Nature, that gave the writers of Antiquity ſuch a ſublimity of conception; and has made their works the delight of ſucceeding ages; whatever ſtyle has happened to prevail.

Perhaps the Ocean, when at reſt, gives us the moſt appropriate idea of God. The ſolemn ſtillneſs that then prevails, impreſſes us with his grandeur. The expanſe of waters, without any object to relieve the eye, fills us with his greatneſs. The unfathomable depth, awes us with his wiſdom. We comprehend from theſe reflections, more happily, how God occupies every part of ſpace, than in being told by the ſchoolmen, that his extenſion conſiſts of *partes extrà partes*.

The ſacred hiſtorians themſelves have adopted this manner of ſpeaking. Moſes, in his hiſtory of the creation, ſays, by a ſublime figure of ſpeech, "the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." And the Pſalmiſt, to ſhew the abſolute command of God, ſpeaks of him, as one, "who layeth up the Deep as in a treaſure-houſe."

Having thus contemplated the majeſty, and power of God; let us next conſider our own condition, when we ſhall become more intimately connected with him. As this life is merely a preparation for a better, I think it probable, that there will not, in that future ſtate, be a *total* change of the preſent circumſtances of exiſtence; but only an high improvement. We riſe again with the ſame bodies: and poſſibly with the ſame affections alſo, where they are virtuous, and honourable. This is conjecture, I admit, as every thing upon this ſubject *muſt* be. But it is *probable* conjecture; and infinitely more grateful to our feelings than the contrary ſuppoſition; that every man will have his happineſs complete within himſelf. "To do good, and to communicate," is the higheſt degree of moral improvement of which we are capable here; one of the beſt ſacrifices we can offer unto God.

What can be more conſoling to the mind than to believe, that thoſe friends, with whom we were cloſely connected in this imperfect ſtate, are now in Heaven? That they look down upon us, and watch over us, as guardian angels *, regarding us with delight, when we do well, and turning away from us, with horror, when we do evil? Whether this thought be founded in truth, or is merely the ſport of imagination; it is a powerful incentive to virtue, and ſhould be carefully kept alive.

How far it is practicable in this life, to anticipate the joys of futurity, is a queſtion, of curioſity and importance. If any thing can enable us to do this, it muſt be religion, and the cultivation of our moral faculties †; becauſe they occupy the *whole* mind, and afford the moſt

* There is a remarkable paſſage (Math. xviii. 10) relative to the office of unbodied ſpirits. How far it is applicable to the preſent queſtion I leave to others to determine. "For I ſay unto you, that in Heaven *their angels* do always behold the face of my father which is in Heaven." In the Greek, οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτῶν; probably thoſe bleſſed ſpirits, whoſe peculiar care it was, to ſuperintend the actions of children; and to officiate as meſſengers, "in their behalf," from the throne of grace. And ſuch divine meſſengers, although they are not viſible to mortal men, may yet be ever virtually preſent with the good. This is a ſtrong confirmation of the doctrine of guardian angels, in infancy at leaſt; becauſe children, in conſequence of their defenceleſs ſtate, ſtand *then*, more immediately in need of ſuch protection. The word ἀγγέλος appears to be uſed (Acts. xii. 15) in a groſſer, or more familiar ſenſe. "Then ſaid they, it is his angel." Ὁ ἄγγελος αὐτοῦ ἐστιν.

† It may here be proper to obſerve, that the ſocial affections are not a *primary*, but a *ſecondary* object of Chriſtianity. And in this place they hold a very high rank. Yet ſome perſons dwell upon theſe virtues, as if they were the alpha and omega of the Chriſtian diſpenſation. To take away the *ſting* of death, and to enable us by faith to work out our ſalvation, with fear and trembling, were, if I miſtake not, the firſt objects

muſt durable delight. The great advantage of ſuch pleaſure is, that though they ſatisfy, yet, contrary to all other pleaſures, they never *ſatiate*; but are ever in a ſtate of progreſſive improvement; and, this *conſtant* progreſſion towards perfection, is a ſtrong argument for futurity.

It is ſurprizing, and not a little flattering to the mind, to conſider, to what an height of excellence ſome holy men of former times attained in this glorious warfare of religion. They appear, in many inſtances, to have been wholly ſuperior to the accidents of life; neither its pleaſures could allure, nor its pains deter them from their duty. Even in this tranſitory ſtate, Providence ſeems to have favoured them with diſtinct notices of the joys of Heaven, to reward their conſtancy, and to encourage others. St. John, the beloved diſciple, was caſt, by Domitian, into a caldron of burning oil, and eſcaped unhurt. St. Stephen, at the point of death, exclaims, "Behold! I ſee the heavens opened, and the ſon of man ſtanding on the right hand of God."

Theſe examples demonſtrate clearly, that God never withdraws his all-cheering preſence from his ſervants even in the moſt urgent difficulties. We cannot indeed *now* look for the ſame miraculous interpoſition of Providence, in our favour, as was *once* experienced by the faithful; becauſe there is not the ſame occaſion for it. But every thing that a gracious, and *provident* Creator can confer, or finite and dependant creatures *juſtly* want, we ſhall undoubtedly have, if we aſk it *properly*. And more than this it cannot be our intereſt to expect.

WENMAN LANGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Chriſtmas-day.*

I CONGRATULATE you upon this brilliant and *bleſſed* day, and that Providence has ſoftened the ſufferings of our brethren by this moſt unuſual mild ſeaſon. My garden is full of ſong, the thruſh and robin are pouring the moſt delightful melody; and I have gathered a noſegay this morning, decorated with the gaiety of ſpring, of ſummer, and autumn. I have placed the primroſe in the centre, with "the crimſon-tipped daiſy" for a neighbour, and embowered them with mignionette; the panſy's purple leaf is under the marigold, and the jeſſamine ſtalks above a profuſion of ſouthernwood; a honeyſuckle is over a root of wild ſtrawberry in bloſſom; a ſprig of ſweetbriar amidſt ſome young ſprouts of lavender; and the whole is overtopped by roſes, one ſprig having three buds upon it. I planted this charming *poſey* in a window that receives the mid-day ſun; and, as I went to pay it my ſilent admiration, a little ſpider was weaving its web from the higheſt bud to the window-ſhutter; and I watched it playing about its own works for a long time. Such the Naturaliſt muſt think a phænomenon on Chriſtmas-day.

A RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Slawſton, Nov. 25.*

THE produce of the laſt harveſt in this neighbourhood, notwithſtanding its promiſing appearance in the ſummer, falls very ſhort in point of yielding. Twelve buſhels of wheat *per* acre is more than the average; barley about the ſame; and the quality of both indifferent, though much better than laſt year. Beans and oats are better in quantity and quality. But, as a contraſt, take a ſingular inſtance of the extraordinary produce of a *ſingle grain* of wheat, which grew upon a land of my own in Slawſton lordſhip. This grain produced a ſtool, from which ſprang 24 ſtems, on each of which was a fine ear; which 24 ears, or heads, produced 1054 grains or corns. The wheat was ſown in Nov. 1799, broad-caſt, promiſcuouſly with the other, and was not tranſplanted, earthed up, or had any attention paid to it more than the reſt, until I accidentally ſaw it laſt Auguſt, gathered, dried it, and counted the above number of corns from it myſelf, and at this time have them by me. J. TAILBY.

Mr. URBAN, *Marſhland, Nov. 26.*

GRETNA-GREEN is famous over a great part of the king's dominions for clandeſtine marriages; that little village being the neareſt and moſt convenient for South-Britiſh lovers to conſummate their rites, that is without

---

objects of Chriſt's incarnation. The ſocial affections might have exiſted, in tolerable perfection, before this event took place. But the power of reſcuing ourſelves from the tyranny of Satan, and of attaining to the joys of Heaven, could be obtained *only* through the precious blood of Chriſt."

the

the bounds of England, and of course exempted from the salutary provisions of the marriage-act. But its distance to many is a considerable object; some do not choose the expence, and many cannot answer it, who, elate with amorous affections, are yet depressed in pocket. I am inclined to believe, partly for these two reasons, that the famous blacksmith, *the welding coupler at Gretna, his trade* is on the decline, for of late, it seems, there are a number of parish churches in our own country open to the "*actual dwellers* *," in any parish whatever. I do not exactly know the reason of this; but it is a fact. Several of my parishioners within the last two years, got married at Hull (for instance) at least they say so, and live as man and wife in consequence, without any re-marrying. Banns, or licence, are both equally practicable, one by a false assertion, the other by a false oath; I can give the names of the parties, if called on as to the fact, and I know that none of the parties ever resided in Hull more than four hours at a time, and that on the market-day! A worthy clergyman, a neighbour of mine, is in a similar situation with myself, noting only this difference, that cases of the kind with him are more frequent. There is one instance of late in my neighbourhood, a notorious one; a keelman on the rivers Humber and Trent eloped this last summer with the daughter of a late respectable military officer, and niece of a worthy baronet. She resided at the time with her brother The parties got married at Beverley, and the husband is now under a course of law, in the king's bench, for perjury. This has been a most melancholy affair, and caused the family much distress to whom the lady is related. I assure you, Mr. Urban, that through *all this part* of the country there is a kind of fashionable rage for marrying clandestinely.

All these marriages took place, because the parties said or swore, that they were parishioners of the parish where they desired to be married. The keelman swore farther, that his lady was of age, which was false. I am certain no clergyman, neither in Hull, Beverley, or any other place, would marry any couple, if he *knew them not* to be parishioners, (or dwellers in extra-parochial places, as is sometimes though seldom the case); but in large towns, and extensive parishes, this knowledge cannot be obtained by the officiating minister, without some kind of assistance: and the assistance I would recommend is, that "every couple, wishing banns to be published, or applying for a licence (if not personally known to the minister), should bring a certificate from some gentleman, respectable tradesman, &c. that he (the person applying to be married) is really a parishioner, known to be so by the person certifying, otherwise the minister to pay no kind of attention to the application." This would effectually prevent perjury; clandestine matrimonial connection, in contempt of the marriage act; and free parents and guardians from a great deal of trouble in journeys, searching of registers, grief, and witnessing the irremediable loss of hope in the conduct of their children, or of those in trust.

If this plan should, however, be rejected, I insist upon it, that it is highly imprudent to let the proof of "actual dwelling," or "proper age," to rest on the assertion or oath of an unprincipled worthless intriguer, and his "*friend's friend*," without using some preventative of that horrid custom of taking *false oaths*. A YORKSHIRE VICAR.

* Vide Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

IN p. 1028, Mr. Milner complains of the want of candour which he has experienced from a writer in a periodical work which started with the present year. This work I suppose to be the British Magazine, in which "A View of the State of Religion in England" has appeared. In the first part of his relation Mr. Milner is certainly correct; but in his account of the conclusion of the business he is as certainly mistaken. Far from his information remaining unnoticed, he will find his letter to the editor inserted in the British Magazine for April, p. 324; and in the same Magazine for June, p. 517, is a polite reply to it by the author of the State of Religion, which contains the following passage:

"Viewing Dr. Geddes as an ecclesiastick of the Church of Rome, I did honestly express my astonishment at his barefaced support of infidelity; and added my surprize, that his superiors did not manifest their open disapprobation of his conduct. I find that in the latter instance I was mistaken, for which I am glad; because it is better that I should have erred through ignorance, than that they should have lain under a just

juſt ſtigma upon a matter of ſo much intereſt to their reputation."

I cannot avoid remarking, Mr. Urban, that it would have been better had Mr. M. manifeſted a little more candour himſelf by examining the work in queſtion before he formed his conjectures on the writer's motives. I am not, Sir, the author of the "View of the State of Religion," nor am I acquainted with him; I only ſpeak as

A Lover of Juſtice.

Mr. Urban, *Chipping Wycombe, Dec. 12.*

In your review of Bp. Smyth's Life, by the very learned and ingenious Mr. Churton, p. 962, it appears that the population of this town and pariſh, in the beginning of the 16th century, was about 1000 ſouls. About the year 1774, a very accurate account of the inhabitants was taken at the requeſt of Dr. Price: they amounted to rather more than 4000; and I think it will appear, when the new act of parliament is enforced, that ſome hundreds will be added to that number. The ſame church is ſtanding, and in good repair, that Bp. Smyth viſited; beſides which, a very neat and commodious chapel of eaſe has been lately erected and endowed, by the benevolence of a private gentleman in a remote and populous part of the pariſh. Within the town are five Diſſenting meetings of different deſcriptions, all open and attended every Sunday.

K.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. of Lords.

March 25.

The royal aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the mutiny bill, and other bills that were ready.

Lord *Auckland* gave notice of a motion he ſhould make on the 2d of April, relative to caſes of divorce.

Heard counſel in a Scotch appeal—Reddick and others, againſt Heron and others.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Dundas* moved the order of the day on the ſtate of affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, and obſerved, that for a ſeries or years it had been the cuſtom to enter upon the journals of that Houſe an annual ſtatement of the real and actual condition of the Company; he, therefore, felt it incumbent on him to adhere to that practice. He then went into an explanation of the various accounts ſubmitted to the Houſe, and entered into a detail of the ſeveral heads, of which the following is an abſtract:

Reſult of Eſtimates for the Years 1797-8, collectively.

			£.
Revenues.—Bengal	£.5,782,741		
Madras	1,938,950		
Bombay	338,180		
			8,059,830
Charges.—Bengal	£.4,931,660		
Madras	2,515,774		
Bombay	139,921		
			7,487,353
Net revenue of the three preſidencies			572,525
Deduct ſupplies to Bencoolen, &c.			163,299
Remainder			409,166
Intereſt paid on the debts.—Bengal	£.408,810		
Madras	147,458		
Bombay	47,658		
			603,926
Net deficiency of the territorial revenues			194,700
Deduct from amount of ſales of imports			582,833
The remainder is the amount applicable to purchaſe of inveſtments, payment of commercial charges, &c.			388,133
Amount actually advanced for purchaſe of inveſtment, payment of commercial charges, and in aid of China inveſtment:—Bengal	£.1,501,968		
Madras	647,704		
Bombay	309,814		
Bencoolen	20,479		
			2,479,965
Exceeds amount applicable from revenues as above			2,091,832
Cargoes invoiced from India to Europe, in 1797-8, with charges			2,582,690

Reſult of Eſtimates for the Years 1798-9, collectively.

Revenues.—Bengal	£.6,259,600		
Madras	2,904,993		
Bombay	345,110		
			1,010,703

Charges.—

Charges.—Bengal	£.3,952,847	
Madras	2,857,519	
Bombay	996,699	
		7,807,065
Net estimated revenue of the three presidencies		803,638
Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c.		117,160
Remainder		686,478
Deduct farther interest on the debts		758,135
Deficiency of territorial revenues		71,657
Deduct from the estimated amount of sales of import and certificates		630,675
The remainder which is the amount estimated to be applicable in 1798-9 to the purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, &c.		559,118
General Comparison of Debts and Assets.		
Increase of Debts in India		1,738,106
Decrease of debts at home		180,932
Increase of debts		1,557,174
Decrease of assets in India	608,242	
Increase of assets at home	3,908,258	
	3,300,016	
Deduct balance at China worse	354,662	
Net increase of assets		2,946,354
The increase of assets, or the improvement of the Company's affairs in general, is in this view proved to amount in the present year to		1,388,180
Deduct charges included in the home assets arrived in India, so as to form a part of the stock there		279,653
Net improvement		£.1,108,527

From this statement it appeared, that the concerns of the East-India Company were in a state of improvement and amelioration to above the sum of one million sterling. He had next to inform the Committee, that the above estimate had been made prior to the intervention of the war in India, though that war had been foreseen, and duly prepared against. Of course the disadvantages of that war entered into the general account, though its great consequent advantages formed no part thereof. It appeared that the proceeds of the sales exceeded the estimate by no less a sum than four millions. This was incontrovertibly a strong proof of the general commercial prosperity of the country, which had extended its trade to such a pitch in the midst of war. It was a strong proof of the internal opulence of the country, that the sale of tea had surpassed the amount of any former year. It might be termed a luxury by metaphysical reasoners; but, if not an absolute, it was become at least an artificial necessary. The returns of the quantity sold last year amounted to twenty-five millions of pounds weight; the duty on which amounted last year to 1,410,178l. In 1794, the trade, though flourishing, was such, that Government, instead of raising nearly 1,500,000l. could only raise 800,000l. upon the duty. Certainly this was a decided proof of the stable prosperity of the empire. It ought farther to be considered, that, owing to the non-arrival of the last year's accounts, he was at present only enabled to state the disadvantages of the late war in India. On a future occasion, he hoped in the course of two months he should have the satisfaction of detailing the advantages which had resulted from the late brilliant successes in India. Even now he had the pleasure of informing the House, that the affairs of the Company were in a more flourishing state than the preceding year by no less a sum than one million sterling.

The report on the resolutions was then brought up, and ordered to be received.

April 17.

Mr. *Rose* moved to discharge the order of the day for the second reading of the income bill. He stated, that several alterations and modifications were deemed necessary; and, therefore, proposed to defer the second reading till to-morrow se'nnight.

Mr. *Tierney* reprobated the conduct of the Minister in very harsh terms. He accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer of precipitating the measure in the first instance, and breaking through the established form of the House. Afterwards, when he became convinced that the face of the country was directly against it, the Minister sought to take all the credit of its retraction upon himself, and left the House to struggle with its disgrace and unpopularity.

larity. The bill, he contended, had been brought into parliament in a very unconſtitutional manner. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had repreſented it as a bill that went merely to explain and amend the act of laſt ſeſſion; whereas it virtually impoſed a new tax upon the country, by the repeal of the proviſions granting a deduction for the aſſeſſed taxes. As ſuch, the forms of the Houſe required that it ſhould previouſly have paſſed through a Committee of Supply. This neceſſary preliminary not being obſerved, the bill was rendered null and vitiated in its very outſet. The Miniſter had entrapped the Houſe, and taken them by ſurprize; he had profeſſed one thing, and brought forward another. He had tricked the Houſe into a procedure, which entailed upon them all the odium of the meaſure, and had made the Commons of Great Britain a party to a tranſaction which muſt inevitably tend to leſſen the dignity of parliament. What muſt the country at large think of the conduct of members in that Houſe, who could, by ſuffering ſo odious a bill to go through the formality of a ſecond reading, make it their own act and deed; and now, when the univerſal voice of the nation was againſt the meaſure, endeavour to eſcape the opprobrium they had entailed upon themſelves by altering and modifying the bill? For his own part, he had uniformly profeſſed himſelf an enemy to every tax on income; and he now gave notice of his intention to move on that day ſe'nnight for the repeal of the income tax altogether.

Mr. *Roſe* vindicated the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the charge advanced by the laſt ſpeaker. The Houſe, he contended, had approved of the principle of the bill; and the regulations propoſed by his right honourable friend went only to render its operations more certain and effectual. It was the common fate of all bills, that a variety of conſiderations afterwards ſuggeſted themſelves, which rendered modifications and alterations neceſſary.

The *Speaker* acquieſced in the validity of the objections ſtated by the honourable gentleman (Mr. Tierney), ſuppoſing, as he made no doubt, that the honourable gentleman was accurate in his ſtatement. In that light, it certainly went to impoſe a new tax on the ſubject, and, as ſuch, ought to have gone through a previous Committee.

Mr. *William Dundas* ſpoke in defence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. *Roſe* did not deny that the objection ſtated, relative to the informality of the proceedings, was valid; but again inſiſted that no unfair advantage had been ſought by his right honourable friend.

Mr. *Grey* contended, that the Houſe was brought into a very aukward predicament, by the manner in which this buſineſs had been treated. He complained of a practice, which grew daily more and more prevalent, and which was highly injurious to the dignity of parliament; to wit, the cuſtom of certain members of that Houſe, who felt aggrieved by any meaſures of the Miniſter, not openly, and in their parliamentary capacity, to oppoſe the meaſure they diſapproved, but to adjourn to a parlour in Downing-ſtreet, and ſtate thoſe objections in private, which it behoved them to urge in public.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* did not conceive it neceſſary that a miniſter, in bringing forward a bill to explain and amend a former act, the principle of which had been approved of by a large majority of the Houſe, ſhould go into the detail of all and ſeveral his intended regulations.

Mr. *Jones* declared his firm conviction that nine tenths of the country thought the bill, as it now ſtood, ought to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

Mr. *Perceval* ſupported the bill.

Mr. *Hawkins Browne* ſpoke at great length in favour of the bill; and launched out into a wide field of declamation on the enormities and crimes its produce was employed to ſuppreſs.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſaid, that the preſent was not the proper ſtage to diſcuſs the merits of the bill, on the one hand; but it was equally irregular to expatiate on its application towards the ſuppreſſions of crimes and enormities, on the other. It was evident that the forms of the Houſe had been infringed upon. It was evident that a new tax had been introduced, under pretence of regulating the old one. He was amazed that any gentleman ſhould talk of taking the Houſe by ſurprize on the preſent occaſion. The bill had not only been printed, but had been univerſally

verſally publiſhed in the news-papers all over the kingdom. If the facts advanced by his hon. friend (Mr. Tierney) were true, of which he entertained no ſhadow of doubt, the bill ought not to be proceeded on; it ought to be withdrawn, on account of its informality.

Mr. *Roſe* wiſhed a little time might be allowed, for the purpoſe of maturely deliberating whether the bill was actually vitiated by ſuch informality. He deprecated a raſh and haſty vote on a ſubject of ſuch great importance.

Mr. *Tierney* acknowledged that he approved of no one ſingle clauſe in the bill, except the very laſt, which left it open for repeal. To carry it into effect, it would be abſolutely neceſſary to have recourſe to meaſures inconſiſtent with the conſtitution of a free country. Honeſt men, in middling circumſtances, were compelled to render a ſtrict account, whilſt men, who were amaſſing large and rapid fortunes, had an opportunity of evading it. He wiſhed to mark, in ſtrong and decided characters, his reſentment of the conduct purſued in this bill. No ſimilar precedent was to be found. He had already ſtated that it impoſed a new tax, by the repeal of the proviſion allowing a deduction for the aſſeſſed taxes. If his memory did not deceive him, it operated to the ſame effect in another ſhape, to wit, with reſpect to the land-tax. It certainly was not much in favour of the bill, that, with the exception of a noble Lord, no one had directly and explicitly defended it.

The *Solicitor-general* ſaid, that, on the preſent occaſion, he was ſorry to witneſs a ſort of trick, or chicane, more ſuited to the genius of a Jacobin club than to the dignity of a Britiſh Houſe of Commons. If there was any impropriety in the clauſes, theſe might of courſe be amended, without precipitating the diſcuſſion, or throwing out the bill altogether. The preſent was, in his opinion, an unfair advantage taken of the abſence and indiſpoſition of the right honourable mover, who, of all others, muſt be ſuppoſed to be beſt acquainted with the ſubject. If the bill enacted new taxes, and as ſuch ſhould have paſſed through a Committee of Ways and Means, this might poſſibly be a valid objection; but it was certainly no reaſon that the bill ſhould be diſmiſſed without enquiry.

Mr. *W. Smith* ſaid, that the harſh and violent language of an honourable and learned gentleman (Mr. Grant) was perhaps called for by his new ſituation. As it was applied, however, to him conjointly with ſo many reſpectable gentlemen, he did not feel any diſpoſition to reſent the application.

The original queſtion was then put, "that the bill be read a ſecond time to-morrow ſe'nnight."

Mr. *Grey* ſaid, that he had ſo many fundamental objections to the bill, that he could not but wiſh that it had been diſmiſſed or withdrawn. Some gentlemen on the other ſide had talked of unfairneſs; but, in his opinion, the unfairneſs reſted with thoſe who had brought in a bill profeſſing "to explain and amend" the act of laſt year, when it went in fact to defeat and contradict the proviſions of that act. In the bill of laſt year, a protection was afforded to the commercial intereſt; but by the preſent bill, the affairs of commercial men were made as open to diſcloſure as thoſe of any deſcription of perſons. This was evidently contrary to the intention of the Houſe; and he ſhould, therefore, oppoſe the ſecond reading of the bill.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* ſaid, that, in conſequence of the groſs evaſions which had been practiſed, ſome regulations were abſolutely neceſſary. In the progreſs of the bill, he had no doubt but that theſe checks and guards might be introduced in ſuch a manner as not to violate the principle of the bill.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſaid, that this was in every reſpect a new bill. The Houſe were now as much maſters of that fact as they could be on any future occaſion. He had expreſſed his wiſh, that, on account of its informality, it ſhould be withdrawn; but as this had not been done, he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

The queſtion being put, "that the bill be read a ſecond time to-morrow ſe'nnight;" the numbers were, Ayes 85, Noes 20.

April 18.

The *Speaker* called the attention of the Houſe to the objections which had been made, on the preceding evening, to the bill for explaining and amending the bill paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for granting a tax to his Majeſty on income. He imagined, he ſaid, that every gentleman

tleman had turned that bill in their minds; he had conſidered it carefully, and muſt now ſay that he concurred in the opinion he had already given, that the proviſion in the bill, for not allowing an exemption of the aſſeſſed taxes in the return of income, ſhould have originated in a Committee of the whole Houſe. This being the caſe, he recommended to have the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the bill diſcharged, and then the bill withdrawn. He had the bill in his poſſeſſion in the country; on reading it, he had his doubts of its informality, but wiſhed, before he made up his mind on it, to conſult thoſe gentlemen whom he was always glad to communicate with on ſimilar caſes. He, however, did not wiſh, in the abſence of the right hon. mover of the bill, to propoſe having it withdrawn, as officially he thought he was bound in delicacy to hear his opinion on the ſubject. Though he had not mentioned the circumſtance publicly, he had ſtated his objections to two or three gentlemen privately in the Houſe yeſterday evening. He concluded by recommending the bill to be withdrawn.

Mr. *Long* concurred in opinion with the Speaker, and would certainly, he ſaid, purſue the courſe he pointed out. The order of the day being read, for the ſecond reading of the bill on Friday next, it was diſcharged, and the bill withdrawn.

Mr. *Tierney* ſaid, as he underſtood it would be very inconvenient for ſeveral gentlemen, who were attending the aſſizes, to be in town on Thurſday next, he would poſtpone his motion for the repeal of the income act to Wedneſday ſe'nnight. He took this opportunity of ſetting gentlemen right, who imagined that the repeal of the bill would derange the finances of the year. He had no ſuch thing in contemplation; he did not mean to have the repeal of the tax take place until the concluſion of the year.

H. OF LORDS.

April 21.

The Biſhop of *London* introduced a bill for the better obſervance of Good Friday. It was read the firſt time. Among other regulations is that to prevent bankers tranſacting buſineſs relative to bills of exchange on that day.

Lord *Grenville* moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf in a Committee, to take into conſideration his Majeſty's meſſage, and the reſolutions which had been tranſmitted from the parliament of Ireland.

The motion, after ſome oppoſition, nearly to the ſame effect as that in the Commons, was carried; and Lord *Walſingham* took the chair; when

Lord *Grenville* propoſed ſeparately the three firſt reſolutions; which being agreed to, the Houſe was reſumed; and then Lord Grenville moved, that the Committee do ſit again on Friday, and that the Houſe be ſummoned. Ordered.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the order of the day, for the Houſe to go into a Committee on the Exchequer bills bill, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, as the Bank no longer laboured under thoſe difficulties, which induced the legiſlature to lay it under certain reſtrictions, and as, from the motion he was about to make, the country would be benefited, he ſhould move that it be an inſtruction to the Committee, to receive a clauſe in the ſaid bill, empowering the Bank to iſſue, for the public ſervice, to the Government, ſuch ſums, either in caſh or bullion, as have been voted for foreign ſubſidies, with a view of tranſmitting the ſame to the reſpective ſtates ſo ſubſidized.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at this ſtep, particularly as the holders of Bank-paper are not allowed a privilege granted by this vote to a foreign ſtate.

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that, parliament having already voted ſuch ſums, it was found the moſt advantageous mode to adopt, to tranſmit them in caſh or bullion.

Mr. *Thornton* here obſerved, that the Bank had the means with the greateſt facility of complying with the ſpirit of the clauſe.

Mr. *Tierney* begged to know whether, when a gentleman lately applied to the Bank for bullion to purchaſe wheat at Hamburgh, it was not refuſed?

Mr. *Thornton* anſwered, that the contrary was the fact; and 100,000l. was given in bullion for the purpoſe (a cry of *hear! hear!*)

The reſolution was then put and agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up next day.

(To be continued.)

230. *An Inveſtigation of the Cauſe of the preſent high Price of Proviſions. By the Author of the "Eſſay on the Principle of Population."*

"ADAM SMITH has moſt juſtly ſtated that the actual price at which a commodity is ſold is compounded of its natural price, the price at which it can be brought to market, allowing the uſual profit in time of moderate plenty, and the proportion of the ſupply to the demand; when commodity is ſcarce, its natural price is neceſſarily forgotten, and its actual price is regulated by the exceſs of the demand above the ſupply. Let us ſuppoſe a commodity in great requeſt by 50 people, but of which, from ſome failure in its production, there is only ſufficient to ſupply 40. If the fortieth man from the top have 2s. which he can ſpend on this commodity, and the 39 above him more in various proportions, and the 10 below all leſs, the actual price of the article, according to the genuine principles of trade, will be 2s. If more be aſked, the whole will not be ſold, becauſe there are only 40 who have as much as 2s. to ſpend on the article; and there is no reaſon for aſking leſs, becauſe the whole may be diſpoſed of at that ſum. Let us ſuppoſe, now, that ſomebody gives the 10 poor men, who were excluded, a ſhilling apiece. The whole 50 can now offer 2s. the price which was before aſked. According to every genuine principle of fair trading, the commodity muſt immediately riſe. If it do not, I would aſk, upon what principle are 10 out of the 50, who are not able to offer two ſhillings, to be rejected? For ſtill, according to the ſuppoſition, there is only enough for 40; the 2s. of a poor man are juſt as good as the 2s. of a rich one; and, if we interfere to prevent the commodity from riſing out of the reach of the pooreſt 10, whoever they may be, we muſt toſs up, draw lots, raffle, or fight, to determine who are to be excluded. It would be beyond my preſent purpoſe to enter into the queſtion, whether any of theſe modes would be more eligible for the diſtribution of the commodities of a country, than the ſordid diſtinction of money? Still, certainly, according to the cuſtoms of all civilized and enlightened nations, and according to every acknowledged principle of commercial dealing, the price muſt be allowed to riſe to that point which will put it beyond the power of 10 out of 50 to purchaſe. This point will perhaps be 2s. 6d. or more, which will now become the price of the commodity. Let another ſhilling apiece be given to the excluded 10; all will now be able to offer 2s. 6d. The price muſt, in conſequence, immediately riſe to 3s. or more, and ſo on *toties quoties*. In the progreſs of this operation, the 10 excluded would not be always entirely the ſame. The richeſt of the 10 firſt excluded would probably be raiſed above the pooreſt of the firſt 40. Small changes of this kind muſt take place. The additional allowance to the pooreſt, and the weight of the high prices on thoſe above them, would tend to level the two orders; but, till a complete level had taken place, 10 muſt be always excluded, and the price would always be fixed, as nearly as poſſible, to that ſum which the fortieth man from the top could afford to give. This, if the donatives were continued, would raiſe the commodity to an extraordinary price, without the ſuppoſition of any combination and conſpiracy among the venders, or any kind of unfair dealing whatever. The riſe in the price of corn, and of other proviſions in this country, has been effected exactly in the ſame manner, though the operation may be a little more complexed; and I am fully convinced that it never could have reached its preſent enormous height but from the ſyſtem of poor laws and pariſh allowance, which have operated preciſely in the ſame mode as the donatives of a ſhilling in the inſtance I have juſt adduced." (p. 5—8.)

This ſenſible writer ſhews, from facts in his own neighbourhood, that, in proportion as wages were advanced, or any pecuniary relief given to the poor, the price of corn roſe, and a ſcarcity enſued. Thoſe who were able kept back their corn, in which they undoubtedly conſulted their own intereſt; but they as undoubtedly, whether with the intention or not is of no conſequence, conſulted the intereſt of the ſtate; for, if they had not kept it back, too much would have been conſumed, and there would have been a famine, inſtead of a ſcarcity, at the end of the year. He denies the poſſibility of a monopoly in ſuch an extenſive article as corn. "It ſeems now to be univerſally agreed that the ſtock of old corn remaining on hand at the beginning

ning of the harveſt this year was unuſually ſmall, notwithſtanding that the harveſt came on a month ſooner than could have been expected in the beginning of June. This is a clear, decided, and unanſwerable proof that there had been no ſpeculations in corn that were prejudicial to the country. All that the large farmers and cornfactors had done was, to raiſe the *corn* to that price which excluded a ſufficient number from their uſual conſumption to enable the ſupply to laſt through the year. This price, however, has been moſt ſenſibly and powerfully affected by the ability that has been given to the labouring poor, by means of pariſh allowance, to purchaſe wheat, notwithſtanding its extraordinary riſe; and this ability muſt neceſſarily prevent the price of corn from falling very materially till there is an actual glut in the market; for, while the whole ſtock will go off at 30l. a load, it cannot, on any principle of trade, ſink lower. I was in great hopes, juſt before the harveſt, that ſuch a glut was about to take place; but it is now to be feared, from the nature of the preſent crop, that no ſuch happy event can be hoped for during the year." (pp. 15, 16.) He is decidedly againſt proportioning the price of labour exactly to the price of proviſion; "for, however, this, though it would be a bad plan, might paſs tolerably in years of moderate plenty, or in a country that was in the habit of a conſiderable exportation of grain; it would, in a time of ſcarcity, completely level all property. All would have the ſame quantity of money; all the proviſions of the country would be conſumed; and all the people would ſtarve together." (pp. 17, 18.) "I do not, however, intend to infer that the pariſh allowances have been prejudicial to the ſtate, or that, as far as the ſyſtem has been hitherto purſued, or is likely to be purſued, in this country, that it is not one of the beſt modes of relief that the circumſtances of the caſe will admit. The ſyſtem of the poor laws in general I moſt heartily condemn; but I am inclined to think that their operation in the preſent ſcarcity has been advantageous to the country. The principal benefit which they have produced is exactly that which is moſt bitterly complained of—the high price of all the neceſſaries of life. The poor cry out loudly at this price; but, in ſo doing, they are little aware what they are about; for, it has undoubtedly been owing to this price that a much greater number of them has not been ſtarved. It was calculated that there were only two-thirds of an average crop laſt year. Probably, even with the aid of all that we imported, the deficiency ſtill remained one-fifth or one-ſixth. Suppoſing ten millions of people in the iſland, the whole of this deficiency, had things been left to their natural courſe, would have fallen, almoſt excluſively, on two, or perhaps three, millions of the pooreſt inhabitants, a very conſiderable number of whom muſt, in conſequence, have been ſtarved. The operation of the pariſh allowance, by raiſing the price of proviſions ſo high, cauſed the diſtreſs to be divided among five or ſix millions, perhaps, inſtead of two or three, and to be by no means unfelt even by the remainder of the population. The high price, therefore, which is ſo much complained of by the poor, has eſſentially mitigated their diſtreſs by bringing down to their level two or three millions more, and making them almoſt equal ſharers in the preſſure of the ſcarcity. The farther effects of the high price have been, to enforce a ſtrict œconomy in all ranks of life, to encourage an extraordinary importation, and to animate the farmer, by the powerful motive of ſelf-intereſt, to make every exertion to obtain as great a crop as poſſible next year. I confeſs myſelf at a loſs to ſay what better means can be ſubſtituted to put an end to the ſcarcity." (pp. 19, 20.) The cry in favour of ſmall farms, and againſt middle men, are inconſiſtent with each other; for, the ſmall farmer cannot do without the middle man. As to the quantity of paper now in circulation, the writer thinks that, as a greater quantity of the medium, whatever it be, is required to circulate the ſame, or nearly the ſame, quantity of commodities through a country when they bear a much higher price, the Bank probably iſſued a greater number of their notes on that account. If the quantity of paper in circulation has increaſed during the laſt year, it is rather the effect than the cauſe of the high price of proviſions. He is againſt parliamentary interference, and for abolithing the aſſize of bread. "I have no tendency to believe in combinations and conſpiracies; but the great interval that elapſes between the fall of wheat

wheat and the fall of flour, compared with the quick ſucceſſion of the riſe of flour to the riſe of wheat, would almoſt tempt one to ſuppoſe there might be ſome little management in the return of the meal-weighers to the lord mayor. If the publick ſuffer in this inſtance, it is evidently owing to the aſſize; without which, the opportunity of any ſuch management would not exiſt: and what occaſion can there be for an aſſize in a city like London, in which there are ſo many bakers? If ſuch a regulation were neceſſary, it would appear to be moſt ſo in a country village, where, perhaps, there is but one perſon in the trade, and who might therefore, for a time, have an opportunity of impoſing on his cuſtomers; but this could not take place where there was ſuch room for competition as in London. If there were no aſſize, more attention would be conſtantly paid to the weight and quality of the bread bought; and the bakers who ſold the beſt in theſe two reſpects would have the moſt cuſtom. The removal of this regulation would remove, in a great meaſure, the difficulty about brown bread, and a much greater quantity of it would probably be conſumed." (p. 25.) The difference in the produce of grain in this country from what it was 20 years ago, when we were in the habit of exporting grain to a conſiderable amount, is only aſcribable to the increaſe of population; and the writer conſiders the late ſevere preſſure of diſtreſs on every deficiency in our crops as a very ſtrong exemplification of a principle which he endeavoured to explain in "An Eſſay on the Principle of Population, as it affects the firſt Improvement of Society," publiſhed about two years ago, and conſidered by many merely as a ſpecious argument, inapplicable to the preſent ſtate of ſociety, becauſe it contradicts ſome preconcerted opinions on theſe ſubjects. Two years experience have ſerved ſtrongly to convince him of the truth of the principle there advanced, and of its being the real cauſe of the continued depreſſion and poverty of the lower claſſes of ſociety, of the total inadequacy of all the preſent eſtabliſhments in their favour to relieve them, and of the periodical returns of ſuch ſeaſons of diſtreſs as we have of late experienced. This eſſay has been out of print above a year; and he has deferred giving another edition of it in the hope of being able to make it more worthy of the public attention, by applying the principle directly and excluſively to the exiſting ſtate of ſociety, and endeavouring to illuſtrate the power and univerſality of its operations from the beſt authentic accounts that we have of the ſtate of other countries.

231. *A temperate Diſcuſſion of the Cauſes which have led to the preſent high Price of Bread; addreſſed to the plain Senſe of the Poor.*

THIS writer obſerves, it is no longer matter of opinion that the ſcarcity ariſes from a deficiency in the wheat crop of laſt year, which advances the price beyond that of former times; and the old crop being exhauſted before the late harveſt could be brought into uſe, joined with collateral circumſtances, ſuch as population increaſed beyond the uſual ſupply, and the more general uſe of wheat among claſſes of people who formerly conſumed it ſparingly. From diligent enquiry it appears, that the crop has been moſt unuſually uneven, and that there is a full produce in ſome diſtricts and a conſiderable failure in others. When, from the remarkable fine weather in June and July laſt, abundant harveſt was expected, it was not recollected that the ſeed-time had been particularly unfavourable. During the laſt ſix or ſeven weeks the double demand, both for conſumption and ſeed-corn, has been to be ſupplied out of the new harveſt. All theſe conſiderations are ſufficient to account for the high price of proviſions, without imputing it to the tricks and practices of monopoliſts, only two of whom have been convicted, notwithſtanding the diſpoſition in the judges to puniſh this crime wherever it was detected. Nor have any ſpeculations of the farmer, the corn-dealer, or the miller, tended to this point. The wealth of the nation, and the number of rich competitors in the market, muſt raiſe the price of articles of conſtant demand. The uſe of fictitious capital has done great good. The labourer's wages ſhould be raiſed according to the ordinary price of wheat, or of that grain which is the common ſuſtenance of the labourer in the diſtrict. He anſwers the argument drawn from the *war*, by aſking how it happened that, in the years 1795 and 1796, when the war could not have had any great effect, the price of wheat was exceſſively high?

high? and, in 1797 and 1798, when that influence, we would suppose, would have considerably increased, it was perhaps even lower than those who wish to encourage its growth could desire? In 3 years of *peace*, 1698—1700, the average price was 2l. 17s. 5d.; in 12 years of *war*, from 1701—1712 inclusive, 2l. 4s. 4d.; in 9 of *peace*, 1731—1739, 1l. 15s. 9d.; in 8 of *war*, 1740—1748, 1l. 15s. 5d.; in 6 of *peace*, 1750—1756, 1l. 18s. 8d.; in 7 of *war*, 1757—1763, 2l. 2s. 4d.; in 9 of *peace*, 1766—1774, 2l. 5s. 9d.; in 9 of *war*, 1775—1783, 2l. 3s. 2d.; in 9 of *peace*, 1784—1792, 2l. 6s. 7d.; in 7 of *war*, 1794—1800, 3l. 4s. 0d.; neither should it seem that the taxes have had any such effect. The high price of wheat and bread is the effect of an ordinary consumption considerably exceeding our ordinary produce, and of a produce in the last and present years below the average; the price is farther augmented by the increased wealth of the nation, and the consequent depreciation of the value of money. The obvious remedies are, the more limited use of wheat, and a farther encouragement of the importation of it, and the extension of our own corn land, by the removal of every impediment to a general inclosure, and by taking such measures as would tend to give greater encouragement to the cultivation of arable land; and, if voluntary restraint fails, a positive law should be made to limit the consumption; and that no wheat should be permitted to be ground without the mixture of a certain proportion of barley or other grain. Establishing a *maximum* would encourage a consumption disproportionate to the supply, which can never be so well regulated as by a rising or falling price; and it would discourage importation. You may force the farmer to sell his corn at a certain rate, but you cannot force him to sow any more. The same *maximum* could not apply throughout the kingdom, nor be set correctly in every different place, according to all the variety of circumstances which operate upon price. The objection, of occasioning a consumption disproportionate to the supply, applies to the entering into agreements to sell wheat at a cheap rate, or dealing it out at a reduced price to labourers, which is aggravating the evil it is meant to cure, and creating a famine to avoid a scarcity. There is no doubt that there is a deficiency; there is as little doubt that the means of supplying it, or of counteracting its effects, are within our reach, by foreign supplies, and an encouraging bounty for that purpose, by limiting the use of wheat in the families of the most opulent, and by the East India Company's liberally encouraging the bringing of rice. Upon the whole, there appears to be not only no danger of famine; but, from the disposition to meet the difficulty which seems to manifest itself, there is reason to hope that, when the causes of the high price, which have been stated to apply peculiarly to the present moment, cease to operate, the poorer classes of society may be in a great measure, if not wholly, relieved from the pressure of that calamity they now endure.

232. *The Rights of the Poor considered, with the Causes and Effects of Monopoly, and a Plan of Remedy, by Means of a popular, progressive Excise.* By George Brewer.

THE rights of the poor are here defined: 1. the fair recompence of their labour; 2. the right of an equal protection, with the rest of the community, from the laws, to enable them to enjoy, with a sense of safety, the fruits of that labour; which last right is deduced from their having sacrificed part of their liberties to possess the rest in peace and safety. The constitution of this country is most admirably constructed for preserving to each part of society its proper claims on the rest, as settled by Nature and Reason. That equality, so much talked of by late writers, is not to be reconciled to experience; no people ever had, or can have it long: if it were, by any false policy, created, it would be destructive of its own design, the general good; the inequality of talents and riches would still operate, according to their weight and measure, to make distinctions. The more the community is branched out into different degrees of wealth and condition, and the more the people are employed and engaged in a variety of pursuits, the stronger will be their mutual intercourses and connexions, and the better cemented the plan of society. Every thing, in a great community like this, is measured according to its value, taking into estimation the genius suited to each employment, the mind, the character, the wisdom,

wiſdom, of the candidate. The recompence given to men placed in dignified ſtations is not, therefore, diſproportionate, if rightly conſidered. The merit and power of one ſuch man to do good to the community muſt be oppoſed in value to the leſſer capacities of a great number; the proper level may be eaſily aſcertained. Now, the induſtrious poor, who compoſe by far the greater part of the ſociety, muſt therefore be, when taken aggregately, the moſt uſeful of its members. The only unneceſſary part of the ſociety is that whoſe members receive advantages and emoluments without ever having contributed, or being likely to contribute, to the good of the community. Nothing appears to be leſs regarded, from what falſe policy I know not, than the mutual claims of ſociety, of one man to another, and the obligations of natural juſtice. Perhaps the want of uniformity of opinion, with reſpect to right and wrong, may be juſtly attributed to the ſhock the common ſenſe of mankind has received from a ſpirit of falſe philoſophy, both dangerous to ſociety and an enemy to happineſs." (p. 15—17.) "It is to be lamented, that the complaints of the poor have not been earlier attended to; they have received nothing, hitherto, but the meagre ſoup of profeſſed charity; they do not want charity; they want the reward of honeſt induſtry. It is high time Exertion ſhould remedy what Impolicy or Inattention has permitted. It is time that the dangerous abuſe of riches, which offends the public health, and runs with ſtrong current againſt the poor, ſhould be ſtemmed before it is too late." (p. 18.)

"Perhaps the following claſſification of the people, more than half a century back, is as near the truth as poſſible: 1. nobility, &c.; 2. merchants; 3. tradeſpeople; 4. little tradeſpeople, mechanicks, &c. *ſuch as procured, by their induſtry, all the common comforts of life*; 5. the poor, ſuch as were unable to work, from age or infirmity; 6. vagrants, beggars, thieves, &c. the peſt of ſociety. From a juſt view of the preſent ſtate of ſociety, the following arrangement forcibly applies itſelf: 1. nobility, &c.; 2. merchants; 3. tradeſpeople; 4. little tradeſpeople, mechanicks, labourers, &c. *unable to procure the common comforts of life, properly denominated the poor in the preſent times*; 5. vagrants, beggars, thieves, &c. the preſent objects of miſtaken charity, of ſoup-houſes, &c. I wiſh, moſt ſincerely, the laſt ſtatement may be controverted; for, if it is ſuffered to paſs *ſub ſilentio*, it is a reproach on the wiſdom, the morals, and the policy, of the country." (p. 21.) "It is a melancholy truth, that all that has been done for the induſtrious poor has been the work of charity; they muſt beg to procure what they have a natural right to without begging. Soup-houſes, &c. have been eſtabliſhed with the beſt miſtaken intentions; but the fact is, the poor love to work for their comforts; they can then call them their *own*. They think, and rightly think, they can claim the wages of honeſt induſtry; but they do not love the ungrateful taſk of aſking charity. The common people of England have an honeſt pride in their labour; they call it, emphatically, *getting their bread!* a ſtrong term, and which would afford a ſtranger one of the moſt noble features of the Britiſh character, independence. Let us be careful this character become not extinct; it ſeems daily to loſe in ſtrength, and if once it is worn out, the induſtry of the nation is bankrupt." (p. 23.)—"A man muſt always live by his work, and his wages muſt at leaſt be ſufficient to ſupport him; they muſt even, upon moſt occaſions, be ſomewhat more, otherwiſe it would be impoſſible for him to bring up a family, and the race of ſuch workmen could not laſt beyond the firſt generation," ſays Adam Smith, to whom Mr. B. pays great deference. "Yet," adds our author, "the common price of labour would be ſufficient, were not the produce of that induſtry partly loſt by wanton, voluptuous exceſs and waſte, and the reſt, by the ingenious management of wealthy men, ſold again to the poor, whoſe induſtry produced the article, at a price which appears beyond credibility, and which places the common neceſſaries of life nearly out of their reach." (p. 25.) The principal cauſe of the indigence and neceſſity of the poor is, a depravity to be diſcovered in the maſs of the people, that has looſened the bands of ſociety, and nearly deſtroyed the ſenſe of moral obligation from one man to another. This depravity has originated with the great and rich, whoſe deviations have ſpread their ex-

amp-

ample to the lower orders of the people. Theſe deviations are not ſuch as can eaſily eſcape notice, or be conſidered as the ordinary effects of moral evil; they approach nearer to that unhappy ſtate of ſociety which leads to the downfall of an empire. Let us hope this epidemic evil may be checked in time." (p. 27.) Our author paſſes proper encomiums on the different ranks. "Not many years ſince, when the lower orders preſerved a due reſpect for their ſuperiors, ſeldom found in theſe times, the nobleman and the peaſant, though at a great diſtance in condition, were of the ſame ſocial family, brothers and friends; they met in the church, they purſued the ſame line of moral duty, and the example of the great was the practice of the poor. But the nobility and the people have been put at a diſtance by the crooked policy of the times, which fooliſhly hopes for ſubordination from the lower claſſes, independent of the only pledge they can have of its ſincerity—a ſenſe of religion, and of the moral duties of life. But the democracy of the French has alarmed the Engliſh nobility. Let them recollect, that nation, immediately before the Revolution, was become an entire maſs of corruption, to which it owed its deſtruction. The great cauſe was, the irreligion and immorality of the people; and, if ever they hope for reſt from the convulſions which have followed, it muſt be again in the ſanctuary of religion; without which, morality is imperfect. 'Religion is the beſt pledge of the morals of the people.' Monteſquieu.—The clergy are the beſt members of ſociety to the poor; and, with a few exceptions indeed, perform the duties of the profeſſion with true piety and punctual obſervance. If they are miſtaken in any thing, it is in preaching ſubordination to the lower ranks, which comes ill from the pulpit, where the pure doctrine of Chriſtianity ſhould be unfullied with political differences and party opinion. The Chriſtian Religion teaches, without any odious alluſions, the principles of ſubordination; and it is, I believe, ſometimes beſt to enforce a precept without the application.—God only knows how far the ſwelling tide of Depravity might have flowed by this time, had it not been forbid to paſs farther by Integrity ſeated on the throne of Juſtice. From the collective reaſoning I have liſtened to from the Bench, I have learned more of the relative duties of private life than I ever attained from books, though reading has been my conſtant delight, and philoſophy the purſuit of inclination. I have now to appreciate the character of the Engliſh merchant. If I repreſent him dealing with exact juſtice, yet without the ſpirit of trade mentioned by Monteſquieu, and which adheres rigidly to the rules of private intereſt, of a liberal and humane diſpoſition, aſſiſting the unfortunate, and turning his wealth to the conſtant advantage of his country, and the benefit of his fellow-creatures, ſhall I exceed the truth? I will venture the propoſition. How different from the character I ſhall denominate the mere man of trade, who, without any other principle than the inſatiate love of gain, purſues a ſteady courſe of arithmetical robbery, taking from all, giving to none. I lament that, while I am aſſerting the rights of the poor, I am obliged to confeſs that the lower order of people of this kingdom, moſt likely from bad example, are, generally ſpeaking, negligent of the duties of religion, without any fixed character, careleſs and remiſs in the relative duties of life, frequently idle, given to drunkenneſs, and with little reſtraint from conſcience in their dealings with the reſt of ſociety; but perhaps theſe deviations are in ſome meaſure the effect of their poverty, and not the cauſe.—The vaſt portion of depravity diſſeminated among the people needed no other cauſe for its almoſt epidemic influence than the evil principle of man, unchecked and unreſiſted by morality and religion. It appears, among the great, in the ſhape of pride, luxury, voluptuouſneſs, and waſte; among the rich, as avarice and the love of gain, purſuing all means of obtaining greater wealth. Among the poor it has the ſame characters, *cæteris paribus*, differing only with education and manners; diſhoneſty, idleneſs, inebriety, are prominent features; the *little great* are very much like the common herd.

Majus & minus non variant ſpeciem.

Vain is the attempt of the higher claſſes to eſtabliſh perſonal diſtinctions when they are aſſociated by bad morals and corrupt habits, with the very dregs of ſociety. What are called young men of faſhion have frequently the ſame language, and the ſame ſhocking obſcenities, with the common drover and carman.

carman. Will this diſguſting depravity be the means of reſtoring to us the true character of an Engliſh gentleman, humane, benevolent, of courteous manners, ſoftening venial errors with the refinements of the underſtanding, preſenting, againſt their progreſs, the principles of religion and morality, and never allowing them to become a precedent to others, or to corrupt the heart; in ſhort, poſſeſſing at once reſerve without pride, and dignity without atrogance? It is to be lamented, as another great cauſe of depravity, that many of the intelligent and even learned part of ſociety are deceived with a falſe and wretched ſyſtem of philoſophy, at once dangerous to the morals and an enemy to happineſs; a philoſophy that has deprived the poor of their valuable hope and truſt in religion, and relieved the rich from every ſcruple of conſcience. Specious arguments, apparently ſtrong in proof, but logically falſe, are offered to confuſe the underſtanding, and annoy the common ſenſe of mankind, till the great point of human wretchedneſs is attained, deplored by Ariſtotle: *Anxius vixi, dubius morior; neſcio quo vado.* I think I may venture a propoſition with theſe learned profeſſors; it is, that the Chriſtian Religion is the moſt perfect ſyſtem of morality extant; and may it be cheriſhed again, among all ranks, from the higheſt to the loweſt! I ſhall never conſider the ruin of my country complete while the Bible continues to be part of the furniture of the cottage-table.—Perhaps the greateſt miſchief done by the philoſophy of Paine was the erecting a formidable barrier againſt truth, by creating a jealouſy and ſuſpicious diſtruſt in the mind of Government. That noble difference of opinion, once exerted only for the country's good, is now nearly loſt to ſociety. All men are claſſed as Ariſtocrats or Democrats; names equally obnoxious to the man of ſenſe, who acknowledges no teſt but truth." (p. 31—40.)—The more immediate cauſes of the indigence and neceſſity of the lower orders of the people our author conceives to be, principally, 1. the neglect of agriculture; the deſire of ſome to receive more than their proper ſhare of benefit from the commonweal keeps up an effort which reduces a great number to poverty, to raiſe a few to affluence. Wealth may be the greateſt curſe to a country, if an inſatiate avarice lays field to field, till no room is left for the poor; when the ſmall farm, ſtocked with the comforts of life, becomes the hovel of a labourer, and its once happy owner a dejected ſlave. 2. The burthen of the war; taking away the labour and the proviſion. "The country is debited with vaſt expence for the ſupport of their fleets and armies; but it is creditor by their bravery, and the protection they afford to commerce. 3. The weight of taxation, though intended to fall on the higher claſs, and diſtributed, apparently, with an equal weight, proportioned to the ſtrength of each individual, yet does not fall where it ought; it merely takes a circuitous road to come to the ſame point at laſt, the impoveriſhment of the country; the landholder, to meet the preſſure, raiſes the rent of his tenants; the farmer, the price of his crop; the merchant indemnifies himſelf by an advance on the commodity; and each individual alike endeavours to balance the deficiency; till at laſt it is paid by the conſumer of the neceſſary articles of life. Now the poor, who cannot raiſe the price of their labour, to meet the preſſure occaſioned by the dearneſs of proviſions, ſuffer, with a degree of injuſtice, the burthen of taxation; they dare not combine; they cannot ſtarve; and are reduced to the mortifying neceſſity of preferring comparative wretchedneſs to abſolute want. Let us turn away from this affecting picture, and hope for peace." (p. 40—44.) In the 4th place, Mr. B. ranks the abuſes of monopoly, foreſtalling, &c.; on which he ſtates the following poſitions, afterwards to be proved: 1. that the mealmen of the preſent day are moſt wealthy men; 2. that the wealthy mealmen are in a conſtant and uniform combination to regulate the price of corn, as may beſt ſerve their intereſt; 3. that the farmer miſtakingly conceives it to be his intereſt to ſubmit to the management of the mealman; 4. the mealmen are in the habit of engroſſing corn; 5. that a combination of mealmen govern the market; 6. that the abuſes of foreſtalling, regrating, &c. actually exiſt.

In chap. VI. our author undertakes to diſprove the reaſoning of Dr. Adam Smith, as it applies to monopoly. After admiring the great ſcale of human knowledge to be traced in his capacious and well-informed underſtanding, he

he is of opinion, that "he was unacquainted with the machinery and stage-trick of the Corn Exchange, since exposed to public view, or he would have been convinced he had sought for intelligence where it could not be pure; *i. e.* from interested parties, from very *clever* men, mealmen, and jobbers, who afforded him every information but that which they thought prudent to conceal. As he divides the fair trade into several divisions, and does not make mention of the subdivisions of the inland dealer into jobbers, &c. it is probable he was unacquainted with the existence of that *most reputable* class of men, and, setting out with a false proposition, wanders in plausible error through the rest of the subject. "*It is a well-known fact, that one mealman near the metropolis can furnish, in a few hours, the whole stock in money of the London Company.*" (p. 60.) "It is known to every one, that mealmen (who, by-the-bye, are millers) are some of the richest individuals in the country. The wretched hucksters the Doctor speaks of are, no doubt, of the same genus with the eminent jobbers. How little was he acquainted with the natural history of the species!" (p. 64.) "This eminent author's most remarkable assertion is, that the popular fears of engrossing and forestalling may be compared to the popular terrors and suspicions of witchcraft. I admit the resemblance of the popular terrors, except that there is a little more reality in one than in the other; the mealman's is a kind of natural or rather arithmetical magick; a *black art*, infinitely beyond all the supernatural intelligence of a wizard." (p. 69.)—In chap. VII. the positions laid down in the preceding chapter are proved. That a combination of mealmen govern the market, has been proved from the authority of men whose duty requires them to attend Mark-lane, and who admit that a few opulent individuals have the entire guidance of that place, and return to the meal-weighers what price they please for flour; which price is artfully regulated by sales to the necessitous bakers, and given to the meal-weighers as the *bona fide* sale; by which means the assize of bread is advanced. A quarter of wheat is eight bushels, which usually yields from five to six bushels of flour, according to the quality of the wheat. It has lately happened, when the price of bread has been fixed from the average price of flour being 5*l.* per sack, that the baker has been obliged to pay at the rate of 5 guineas. This can only be accounted for by the management of the mealmen, who will not grind but when they chuse. There is no law to compel them to sell their flour; and in vain is the price of wheat reduced when it cannot reduce, in proportion, the price of meal." (p. 73.)

In chap. VIII. we are taught the insufficiency of legal remedies against monopoly, &c. by a short account of the principal bills and regulations of the Legislature against it; "a curious enquiry, to trace the rude honesty of our ancestors, gradually refining, with the growth of riches and luxury, into improvement and corruption." (p. 76.) Mr. B. is of opinion, that, "without the spirit of the acts of 2 and 3 Edward VI. and 5 and 6 Edward VI. is restored by Parliament, nothing effectual can be done." (p. 84.) With the best intentions in Government, nothing has yet been done. "Among the public measures adopted against the oppression of monopoly, the London Mill Company ranks highest as a benevolent institution. To the characters of the proprietors is attached that respectability which gives a sufficient guarantee to the world of pure and patriotic intentions. It is, in effect, opposing a gross and offensive monopoly, by a monopoly for the public good. I am afraid, however, it can never be carried into execution: the plan is defective *ab origine*, and the act an incongruous mass of permission and restraint, power and proscription. The first difficulty that may reasonably be looked for will be, an abated energy in its managers; for, it is not easy to believe that men, who are constantly occupied and engaged, both on the great scale of public and private affairs, will be able to find the time and unwearied attention the institution requires, and which certainly cannot be comprized in weekly meetings, nor left to servants and book-keepers. A more serious difficulty presents itself in the certainty of a powerful competition. It is a fact received in evidence, that the Albion Mill Company felt the necessity of coming to an agreement with their competitors, who had been underselling them for a length of time; and this agreement was proposed by a servant of that concern. It being impossible for the London Mill Company to come to any such agree-

ment,

ment, it is next to impossible that they can withstand a combination assisted with all the skilful management of the trade. Symptoms of the *vis inertiæ* have already appeared. As yet the design and the execution preserve the same distance as at first. Surely, by this time the company should have become acquainted with the people; their plan should have been published, and their views better explained to a jealous publick. Temporary mills and bakehouses should have been procured and set to work, till the great scale of the design had had time to arrive at maturity, and the spirit of exertion had been mixed with the public spirit of the times. The proprietors of this establishment are the patrons and friends of every charitable institution. How much better suited to their characters would it have been to have instituted a charity, by voluntary contributions, to have supplied the industrious poor of large families, or such as were in sickness, with a portion of bread, leaving the active and healthy to meet the pressure by their own honest exertions; not to give relief to any whose real situation was unknown to the subscribers. Notwithstanding I foresee difficulties innumerable in the execution of the benevolent design of the London Mill Company, it has, I am sure, the hearty wishes of every good man for its success; and I most firmly believe that both the managers and projectors have come forward with the plan from the purest principles and motives." (p. 86—89.) The probable means of remedy against monopoly, &c. Mr. B. thinks are, encouragement of free exportation and importation, by public notice in the Gazette, that, after the harvest from the next sowing, exportation shall be free. The great present object is, to produce an early importation, and have it sold openly in the market; by preventing combination among farmers and dealers, and preventing middle men or jobbers coming between the factor (the representative of the farmer) and the mealman, and fixing an assize of flour, to bear a due proportion to the price of wheat. As a plan embracing these beneficial views, Mr. B. offers, in conclusion, the establishment of a popular, progressive excise, not for the benefit of the *revenue*; be it solely for the public good, to enforce *proper* restraints on trade; the produce of which excise should be applied to pay the salaries of proper officers, and the surplus bestowed in bounties to little farmers for corn cultivated and brought to open market, in proportion to the quantity. He proposes three commissioners, at 500l. per annum each, to receive the returns from the different inspectors of the consumption of corn, and of corn-fields and granaries throughout England and Wales, from which to estimate the probability of the country being supplied with corn through the year, and settle the ratio of the progressive excise, which shall be made to *increase* or *decrease*, on the stock of the farmer and mealman or dealer, in an equal ratio with the *plenty* or *scarcity* of corn in the markets; 12 clerks, to make entries and minutes; inspector-general of corn returns, to receive and average them, and prepare estimates; inspectors of the consumption and produce for different districts; inspectors of the principal markets, to grant a permit for every sale, expressing the quantity sold, the seller's and buyer's names, with a heavy penalty if he permits the same article to be re-sold in the same market, and to return to the meal-weighers the proper price for flour, to be regulated in proportion to the price of wheat; inspectors of the principal mills, to take, weekly, the stock of different millers, and *mark* the bags of flour, as they are filled, with the price, as they are *regulated* in the market, and *at which* they shall be sold; shifting the flour into other bags, or forging the mark, to be felony. This will prevent mealmen from asking what price they please for flour, which they do at the present time with impunity, as they are not obliged to sell at the price returned to the meal-weighers, that *ceremony* being merely to settle the assize of bread. Buying or selling corn above a certain quantity without proper permits to be transportation; small farmers, or mealmen, and dealers in the country, to be allowed to sell or buy small quantities, not exceeding a quarter of wheat, or a sack of flour, provided it is removed, and no other transaction takes place between the buyer and seller on the same market-day. If this plan *determines* the line between the advantages of fair trade and the abuses of trade; if it fixes the *point of profit* at which the moderate dealer will *be content* to employ his capital, and exert his industry, or *abandon* his pursuits as unprofitable; if it gives freedom to trade, by restraining

ing its *abuſes* only, it has probably come nearer perfection than any deſign hitherto ſuggeſted." (p. 94—100.) This pamphlet deſerves attentive peruſal.

233. *Enquiry into the Cauſe and Remedies of the late and preſent Scarcity, and high Price of Proviſions. In a Letter to the Right Hon. Earl* Spencer, *K.G. firſt Lord of the Admiralty, &c.*

THE object of this enquiry is, that famines were much more frequent in England till the middle of the 14th century than they have been ſince; and the occaſion of them was, next to bad ſeaſons, the impolitic laws prohibiting the tranſportation of corn from one part of the country to another, but not the great political ſtruggles of civil war, the laſt famine in England being in 1458, in the reign of Henry VI.; but, before the diſaſtrous civil wars of that reign, other cauſes were, the low ſtate of agriculture (for, in the 13th and 14th centuries, corn ſold for more than three times as much as the ſame weight of butcher's meat), a more ſcanty production in proportion to the number and neceſſities of the conſumers, owing to the more ſimple manners of the times; and, laſtly, the want of internal and foreign commerce. "When we conſider, therefore, that there was no relief to be derived, in caſe of ſcarcity, from one ſeaſon to another, from one year to another, nor from one country to another, we may ſafely aſcribe to want of commerce the greateſt ſhare in producing the famines of thoſe times of all the cauſes that have been enumerated except bad ſeaſons." (p. 10.) The more immediate cauſe that, ever ſince the middle of the 15th century, has prevented the ſcarcity from amounting to famine, ſeems to have been the freedom of internal commerce, which began to take place in 1440, two years after the laſt famine, and importation from foreign countries, which we for the firſt time hear of in hiſtory a few years afterwards. Soon after this, commerce and civilization began to make rapid advances under the princes of the houſe of Tudor, and have continued to flouriſh and extend themſelves ever ſince, ſo as to bring this country into its preſent ſtate of unequaled proſperity and grandeur. The improvements in agriculture, and its becoming more honourable, together with the introduction of potatoes, have been additional reſources in ſtill later times. And it is certainly none of the leaſt advantageous concomitant upon wealth and induſtry that they have been inſtrumental in preventing ſuch grievous calamities as famines. For, however deplorable the evils of the preſent day may be, how far ſhort are they of the calamities of thoſe periods in which a year like the laſt would have been productive of famine, and, perhaps, of its uſual concomitant, peſtilence; the ſtate of ſociety and manners being then ſuch that the quantity of food produced and imported bore a leſs proportion to the population than it does in our days; and the prejudices of the age being ſuch as not to allow middle men to apportion and equal the conſumption of different ſeaſons, as is ſo happily exemplified in our times." (pp. 11, 12.) The cauſes of the preſent ſcarcity and high price of proviſions are pronounced to be, the uncommonly cold and rainy Summer and Autumn of 1799; and crops have never been, in our time, ſo ſcanty and ſo badly got in. The enormous deficiency of one-third of an average crop is the leaſt which any intelligent calculator has aſſigned; and many made it greater. That was certainly one of the ſeaſons which, in the 14th century, would have been followed by famine; and how has this been prevented, but by thoſe operations of commerce whereby the conſumption of the ſeveral ſeaſons of the year, and of the various diſtricts of the country, have been equalized and compenſated? Had the produce of laſt year's crop been brought to market in the quantities and at the prices of a year of plenty, who does not ſee that there muſt have been nothing to bring to the Summer markets? Could this œconomy have been effected by any other means than an advanced price, the neceſſary conſequence of withholding from the conſumption of one ſeaſon what is requiſite for the ſupply of another? Had there not been men who accumulated and reſerved theſe ſupplies, and conveyed them to where they were moſt wanted, we muſt have gone without bread in the months of June and July laſt. (pp. 12, 13.) The objections to a middle man are next obviated, and it is ſhewn that "the merchant, middle man, or foreſtaller, as he is ſometimes nick-named, is he who lays-up and reſerves, for the day of want which awaits us at the end of the ſeaſon, what would have been heedleſſly

heedleſſly ſquandered in the beginning of it." (p. 15.) The writer of this letter (p. 21) calls for proofs of theſe combinations and monopolies, which, he is of opinion, could no more ſubſiſt undiſcovered than a conſpiracy of 10 or 12 individuals againſt the ſtate. (p. 33.) The immenſe importation is a ſtrong proof that the production of this country has not, in that time, been adequate to its wants. The annual average importation, for 20 years preceding the preſent, was 160,000 quarters; for the laſt 10 years, 400,000; from Sept. 1, 1799, to the middle of October, 1800, it has been between 11 and 1,200,000 quarters. While this ſtatement proves the deficient ſtate of our agriculture for a ſeries of years, it carries irreſiſtible conviction, if any proof were ſtill wanting, of the unequaled deficiency of laſt year." (p. 37.) Subordinate cauſes of the high price of proviſions are, 1. the depreciation of money. Whether the wages of labourers, though greatly raiſed within theſe few years, as well as the pay of the army and navy, have kept exact pace with the depreſſion of money, is a very difficult and delicate queſtion; but it would be highly impolitic, at any time, to raiſe wages by law; and it would be both impolitic and unreaſonable to do ſo in a caſe of caſual and temporary diſtreſs, ſuch as the preſent, as the whole plan of public œconomy and ſafety would be thereby deranged, and they could never again be reduced. 2. The increaſed conſumption in conſequence of the war. 330,000 ſoldiers, ſailors, and priſoners of war*, conſume double the quantity they otherwiſe would do. The population of the three kingdoms, according to the lateſt and beſt eſtimates, is between 12 and 13 millions. This increaſed conſumption, therefore, is not quite 1-36th of the whole. Now, what ſhould we ſay to the maſter of a farm who ſhould allege that he has wherewithal to maintain 36 perſons, but that, if a ſingle one were added, it would be productive of diſtreſs to the whole? Is there a man, deſerving the name of a Briton, who can entertain ſo mean an opinion of the ſpirit and reſources of his country, or who can employ ſo pitiful an argument to cramp the national exertions neceſſary for public defence?" (p. 41.) It has been attempted to connect the war with the ſcarcity in other reſpects. It can hardly be queſtioned that loans and increaſed taxes, by multiplying the circulating medium, have a tendency to depreciate money, and thereby unſettle, for a time, the due ratio between wages and the price of proviſions. But, as this has no influence in checking productive induſtry (the true and only criterion and conſtituent of national proſperity), it can hardly be called an evil, and, conſidered as a crimination of miniſters, it is at once ſo ſhallow and captious as to deſerve no anſwer. 3. Agriculture not keeping pace with population and manufactures. Dr. Goldſmith has been heard to confeſs that his "Deſerted Village" was merely a poetical fiction; and Dr. Price's ſtatements and reaſoning, in proof of the decreaſe of population in England, have been completely refuted. But if agriculture, which may be called the manufacture of corn, had increaſed, *pari paſſu*, with other manufactures, there ought to be a ſenſible increaſe of population in the villages. This does not appear to be the caſe; nor has there been an extenſion of agriculture proportioned to the proſperity of the country in other reſpects. Though this, therefore, is here reckoned among the ſecondary cauſes, in ſo far as it reſpects the preſent ſcarcity, it is the main cauſe, in ſo far as it reſpects the general high price of proviſions, and the inadequate ſupply of corn by our domeſtic agriculture for ſo many years paſt. (p. 41—43.) 4. The proſecution of thoſe who are invidiouſly called foreſtallers and regraters, whoſe exiſtence the writer controverts. 5. The aſſize of bread, firſt inſtituted in the reign of Henry III. an age of darkneſs and ignorance. It directly militates againſt the freedom of commerce, by eſtabliſhing a *maximum* of profit, and muſt therefore be pernicious to ſociety and individuals. The baker, in conſequence of his profit being fixed, has little inducement to buy his flour as cheap as he can, which he would do if his profits were to ariſe to him like thoſe of other tradeſmen. The miller, knowing he may have what price he pleaſes, is little anxious how much he gives the farmer. He has been known to offer him more than he aſked. The difference of the price at which white and brown bread are directed

* 200,000 landmen,
120,000 ſailors,
Under 30,000 priſoners.

directed to be ſold remains the ſame at whatever price bread may be. The difference in the quartern loaf is at this time 1d.; ſo that, in ſuppoſing the price of the white loaf to be 6d. that of the brown would be one fourth leſs; but, ſuppoſing the price of the white loaf to be 1s. that of the other would be only one eighth leſs. Is not this giving an increaſing premium on the conſumption of white bread proportioned to the riſe of the price, ſo that, when there is the greateſt dearth, there is the leaſt inducement to eat brown bread, and there is a virtual prohibition of it when moſt wanted for the poor? 6. The aſſize is ſo ſet that the baker has a greater intereſt in ſelling white bread than brown. The flour of which the latter is made is leſs retentive of moiſture in the oven; ſo that a greater quantity of flour is neceſſary to produce the ſame weight of bread. It alſo requires more yeaſt. Theſe circumſtances have not been taken into account in the yeaſt.

The remedies pointed out by this letter-writer are, to extend cultivation ſo as to augment our internal production, by bringing waſte lands into cultivation. The culture of potatoes is an immenſe reſource. Immediate remedies are, to encourage importation. 1. A free trade, and a ſmall bounty in addition to the indemnification enacted laſt year, in caſe of a fall of the market pending the voyage, will carry this reſource to its utmoſt extent. 2. The abolition of the aſſize, or framing it on more correct principles, and particularly taking care that it ſhall encourage the uſe of houſehold bread. 3. To ſtop proſecutions againſt corn-dealers, or to modify the laws ſo that the execution of them ſhall not be detrimental to the publick. To enforce the act of laſt ſeſſion reſpecting ſtale bread, which is ſo frequently infringed that it is likely ſoon to go into deſuetude. Yet, after the act had taken effect only for a few weeks, it is certified, on the teſtimony of ſix bakers, that the conſumption had been thereby diminiſhed one ſixth. The author's baker gave, lately, as a reaſon why it had been neglected, that the dealers in wheat and flour had been ſo intimidated that the ſupply was ſo ſhort he could not bake enough to enable him to keep it for 24 hours. 5. Stopping the diſtilleries, and the making of ſtarch and hair-powder. Without entering into any reaſoning on a *maximum* of price, the author contents himſelf with referring to the trial of it under Edward II. during one of the worſt adminiſtrations that England ever ſaw, and was abandoned as miſchievous and impracticable. It was tried in France, during an adminiſtration ſtill more execrable and flagitious, that of Robeſpierre, and was equally abandoned for the ſame reaſons. As it is a ſcheme that could only be dictated by the groſſeſt ignorance and tyranny, and cannot, therefore, have even entered into the minds of our preſent rulers, no more need be ſaid on the ſubject. (pp. 64, 65.)

After again repeating, in pointed terms, his abſolute diſbelief that foreſtalling and monopolizing the neceſſaries of life are cauſes of the ſcarcity and the high price of proviſions, this candid writer, who diſclaims all connexion or acquaintance with any dealer in the articles of life, or being in the pay of Government, though known to his noble correſpondent, thus concludes: "Whoever will ſtudy the character of the common people of this iſland will find much to admire in them, particularly that averſion to the ſhedding of blood, and to the vindictive uſe of edged weapons, which remarkably diſtinguiſhes them from all the nations of Europe, particularly the more Southern. How cruel then to abuſe the generous nature of ſuch people! It ſeems particularly incumbent on thoſe in power, and on all perſons of education, to ſooth, conſole, and inſtruct the induſtrious artiſan and labourer on a ſubject on which they are ſo prone to errors of the moſt dangerous and fatal tendency; to repreſent to them that this iſland is like a ſhip at ſea, on a voyage of 12 months, with an adequate ſhare of proviſions on-board, and with only a precarious chance of a farther ſupply; and that too great an expenditure in the beginning of the voyage would produce a famine before they could arrive in port; that, therefore, it becomes them to ſubmit, with Chriſtian patience, to being put on ſhort allowance, not giving way to unmanly repinings, much leſs diſgracing themſelves by mutiny. This claſs of ſociety ſhould alſo have it explained to them, that it is only by means of high prices that general frugality and diminiſhed conſumption can be effected; and it can be made plain to them, that the farmer ought to have ſuch prices as to indemnify

indemnify him for the ſhortneſs of his crop, and to enable him to continue and increaſe his tillage the enſuing year; that the farmers who produce, and the dealers who bring that produce to market, for the accommodation of ſociety in general, and of the poor in particular, inſtead of being the objects of their indignation, ought to be conſidered as their beſt friends."

234. *An Addreſs to the good Senſe and Candour of the People, in Behalf of the Dealers in Corn; with ſome few Obſervations on a late Trial for Regrating. By a Country Gentleman.*

THE advertiſement of the ſecond edition of this work declares this country gentleman to be Sir Thomas Turton; who pleads the cauſe of the whole deſcription of corn-dealers, even againſt the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, in favour of Mr. Ruſby.

235. *Obſervations on the preſent high Price of Proviſions; in a Letter to the Lord Lieutenant and Inhabitants of* Hampſhire. *By* John Duthy, *Eſq.*

THE *firſt cauſe* of *war* with Mr. D. who dates from Robley*, is *war*; the ſecond, the great expence of cultivating wheat, and the extravagant conſumption of it in luxury; the third, the increaſed expence of raiſing corn and other neceſſaries of life. The exiſtence of the fourth, or monopoly, he denies, uſing the words of Adam Smith, and the evidence of different practice in different pariſhes, which refute the idea of combination. He quotes with applauſe, as containing much good ſenſe, the preceding article, which is much praiſed and quoted in the miniſterial prints of the day. War is Mr. D's ſcarecrow.

236. *Short Thoughts on the preſent Price of Proviſions. By an Officer of the Volunteer Corps.*

"BREAD," ſays this writer, "being the bill of exchange betwixt human labour and the products of that labour, the quantity conſumed muſt be aſcertained, and that information may be obtained without the exerciſe of exciſe laws, or forcible inquiſitions;—but, until the whole conſumption of one year with another is aſcertained, nothing effectual can be done to remedy the preſent exiſting evil of a dear loaf; becauſe that evil ariſes from two cauſes—one natural, the other artificial:—the one ariſing from the caſual ſucceſſion of three bad years, 1795, 1796, and 1799;—the other, from ſpeculators being poſſeſſed of that degree of ſtatiſtical knowledge by which is aſcertained the exact conſumption; and then, by means of combination, they feed the ovens from day to day, and the public markets from week to week, in ſuch manner as to keep bread far above the price manufacturers, labourers, middling houſekeepers, ſchools, and ſeminaries of education, can poſſibly afford to pay, without national ruin being the conſequence.—When the prices of the quarter of grain are given to the publick, the quantities conſumed ſhould be returned to Government, ſo as to regulate the opening and ſhutting of the ports. In all foreign countries their reſpective Governments have a perfect knowledge of the quantities of corn grown, and the quantities conſumed, and open and ſhut their ports accordingly.—In Scotland, the judges of aſſize do the ſame, and the grand juries furniſh the information for that end; they even go farther, they furniſh a price of exchange for corn, againſt current money, and ſettling accounts between landlord and tenant; by theſe prices, fixed for converſion of corn produced into money-rent in each county, all accounts between landlord, ſteward, and tenant, are adjuſted. The ports for importation are opened or ſhut againſt exportation agreeable to the known produce of the year and conſumption of the inhabitants. The opening and ſhutting ports, as to importation or exportation, when Parliament are not ſitting, ought to be placed in the hands of Government, to whom returns of the quantity conſumed in each county ſhould be regularly made. If this was the caſe, they could act with ſuch promptitude, according to exiſting circumſtances, that any unfair ſpeculations would be rendered very dangerous to the undertaker. The quantities conſumed being known, one twelvemonth's corn, from the firſt of December in every year, ſhould be aſcertained to be within the kingdom or dominion, elſe how is it poſſible to carry on war or manufactures without inſurmountable difficulties? The conſumption of corn in the iſland of Malta, from its population, exceeded its produce by five times; Holland by twice; the former, namely Malta, always at war with the ſurrounding countries, Africa, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and Greece, by neutral veſſels or importation under convoy, at proper periods, always had bread plenty, and carried on divers cotton and other valuable manufactures. Holland, often engaged in general wars, ſometimes carriers, ſometimes combatants, ſubſiſted by importation, and imported and bonded corn, making it an object of ſpeculative commerce;

* Near Alresford.

merce; and though bread was enhanced beyond the price when the corn of other countries was imported, by reason of mercantile profits, freight, and insurance, yet it was regulated so as to undergo little change, and, of course, manufactured goods did not suffer much alteration. By proper bounties, when the exact consumption is known, and the due regulation of opening and shutting the ports is effected, what is to hinder the lords and rulers of the seas to import into the British Isles, in single ships, or fleets under strong convoy, even more than their wants, and making super-provision of corn an article of enterprize to send to other countries in want of it? But, what is more essential, this will make the loaf so near the value of that in other countries, that, in case of peace, it cannot be an object of manufacturers to emigrate." (p. 4—9.)

"In war, it is obvious that though much provision is wasted at sea, and much is wasted on land, yet a very great part of the supplies of food consumed by our army and navy at a great distance from home is drawn from other countries; which army and navy, when peace shall come, must be supplied by the produce of the British Isles. It is neither war nor taxation that enhances, in one and the same year, without scarcity, any given article of food to three times its original value. Instance potatoes:—it is *rapacity carried on by combination, after ascertaining the exact consumption, and* RARELY *feeding the markets from day to day, that does it.* Anno 1795 was a bad corn year: potatoes came into universal use, as a substitute: the people at large were reconciled to the substitute: the publick gave premiums for their culture on a large scale. In 1796 they were sold at one guinea per ton of twenty hundred weight, at first cost, and at five guineas by retail, in the capital. The people regretted not the want of wheaten bread. In 1797 and 1798 combination, on discovering the known consumption of potatoes, took place; the evil, however, had no marked effect till 1799, when they became a substitute for charity-bread; they then rose, by combination, from five guineas to eighteen guineas per ton, till the parochial gifts, as a substitute for bread recommended by Parliament, were obliged to be abandoned, though there were plenty of potatoes all the while, and although fine weather brought forward other vegetables. This year (1800) the seasonable rains, after the Summer heat, brought turneps so forward that, in the beginning of this month (November), in the villages near London, they were sold wholesale, by the raisers for market, for two pence halfpenny per bunch to the market contractors, on whose account they were pitched in Covent-garden and other markets of the metropolis. And, in one and the same morning, they were carried out again to the very hamlets where they grew, and retailed by hucksters to the very persons whose labour raised them at five pence per bunch, or cent. per cent. profit; which seems too large a profit, considering there are three vegetable market-days per week. This trade, therefore, yields a profit upon the capital employed by such dealers, every year, of upwards of one hundred and fifty times cent. per cent." (p. 10—14.)

"The inclosing of waste lands, a plan beneficial in prospect, cannot procure the relief immediately wanted, which may be obtained by bringing corn from America, Russia, Poland, Prussia, Barbary, Sardinia, Sicily; and perhaps Egypt, Turkey, and Greece.—To conclude: with a reasonable-priced loaf, &c. procured by the means suggested, war and manufactures may be both carried on; without it, neither to advantage; not even defensive war, against predatory republican opponents, who wage war on principles so hostile to our constitution in church and state; which, however, in still more difficult times, we have had the glory to maintain." (pp. 14, 15.)

237. *War proved to be the real Cause of the present Scarcity and enormous high Price of every Article of Consumption; with the only radical Remedy.* By Robert Waithman, *a Common Councilman of the City of* London.

OUR readers are too well acquainted with men and times not to have prejudged the arguments before them.

238. *The Case of the Farmers at the present important Crisis stated, by a* Hertfordshire *Farmer.*

THIS honest farmer, at least we must presume him so till he is convicted of being otherwise, pleads feelingly for *long* leases, as an incentive to agricultural improvement, and raising agriculture above the unnatural degree of depression into which he complains it is forced, and which it is highly impolitic to continue. He is of opinion, that running leases and the restrictions inserted in them encourage the substitution of *cunning* to *wisdom*, and occasion the *pleasures of life* to be *enjoyed by stealth*, that they may not *excite envy*. He quotes old Fitzherbert's treatise of surveying, 1539, against surveyors.

239. *A Determination of the Average Depression of the Price of Wheat in War below that of the preceding Peace, and of the Re-advance in the following, according to its yearly Rates, from the Revolution to the End of*

of the last Peace; with Remarks on the greater Variations in that entire Period. By J. Brand, *Cl. M. A. &c. &c.*

LEAVING it to others to controvert what are called fallacious principles in this eſſay, we ſhall content ourſelves with obſerving it was the firſt, in order of time, on the ſubject.

240. *Dearneſs not Scarcity, its Cauſe and Remedy. By a Commercial Man. Humbly offered to the Conſideration of his Majeſty's Miniſters.*

WAR and its contracts are here given as the cauſes of dearneſs. But a more fundamental cauſe, and which requires a radical remedy, is too *extenſive credit*. The remedy here propoſed is, that engagements for the payments of bills, or other negotiable forms or inſtruments, ſhall not exceed the amount of capital in a greater proportion than as 4 to 1; that the ſum propoſed as the largeſt amount of ſuch engagement ſhall be certified and regiſtered, and a duty of one half per cent. paid on ſuch amount. Such a ſcheme would open a new, fair, and productive ſource of revenue, renovate and invigorate the ſyſtem, without endangering property, and do away the *moonſhine of paper currency*.

241. *Thoughts on the preſent Prices of Proviſions, their Cauſes and Remedies; addreſſed to all Ranks of People, by an independent Gentleman.*

CAUSES: 1. Deficiency of the harveſt of 1799 not ſo great as generally ſuppoſed; 2. impediments to importation from the Baltic made pretences for riſe in the market; 3. increaſed taxation; 4. increaſe of real capital, ſeeking to inveſt itſelf in the moſt beneficial ſpeculations; 5. increaſe of artificial capitals, by paper circulation and country banks; 6. increaſe of wealth in farmers; 7. increaſe of the ſpirit of rapacity and ſpeculation; beſides various other collateral cauſes. The firſt ſix of theſe are here ſaid not to admit of a remedy, at leaſt not an immediate cure. The remedies therefore propoſed are, 1. to take an account of the ſtock of corn, and the land ſown or to be ſown; 2. a ſimilar account of cattle and live ſtock; 3. magazines of rice; 4. a *maximum price*, which is here defended at ſome length. He proceeds to examine the remedies hitherto ſuggeſted; and oppoſes Adam Smith's prejudice about monopoly. He concludes with propoſing "an *adjuſtment of prices*, as the *only mode*, in his opinion, at all calculated to afford the moſt diſtant chance of cure for the enormous and inveterate malady of the land, and reſtoring her to her ſound and priſtine health *in an inſtant*; the ſole difficulties of which would be at the outſet, in procuring its adoption, the application afterwards being eaſy, and the effect certain." (pp. 79, 80.)

*** We flatter ourſelves our readers will not be diſpleaſed at this early and full diſcuſſion of the preſent popular topick.

242. *Remarks on the Poor Laws. By* William Bleamore, *Eſq.*

THIS work does infinite credit to the head and heart of the compiler. The emoluments ariſing from its ſale are for the benefit of the Philanthropic Reform in St. George's Fields, where it is ſold. The prominent features of this uſeful compilation are, the abolition of ſettlements; overturn of the preſent cruel and extravagant ſyſtem of orders of removal, and that of the office of overſeer, by placing the regulation of the poor on a better and more reſpectable footing, and in abler hands. Should the meaſure receive the ſanction of the Legiſlature, farewell to the office of *veſtry-clerk*, whoſe principal gain proceeds from preparing orders of removal, appeals, and other expenſive litigations, ariſing out of them. We ſincerely hope, from the harſh practices which have taken place in ſome pariſhes towards paupers claiming and entitled to relief, that the regulations recommended in this ſhort but valuable pamphlet may ſpeedily be adopted; and that it may be read by every member of the Legiſlature.

243. *A Letter addreſſed to the Rev.* Richard Polwhele, *Vicar of* Manaccan; *to which is ſubjoined, an Appendix, containing miſcellaneous Remarks on the Ignorance, Arrogance, and Scurrility, of the Anti-Jacobin Reviewers. By* Unus Solus.

MR. P's conduct to Dr. Hawker is here very pointedly reſented, and the poetical and antiquarian divine referred back to his profeſſional ſtudies. We are ſorry we cannot entirely vindicate Mr. P. who ſeems rather "unſtable in *all* his literary ways." Nor is there much to be ſaid for the Reviewers, who receive a rap on the knuckles from the letter-writer. See before p. 240.

244. *A Sermon, preached before the Archdeacons and Clergy of the Dioceſes of* Hartfmere,

mere *and* Hoxne, *in* Suffolk, *at the Viſitation held in* Eaſter, 1797, *and that of* Southwark, September, 1799; *and publiſhed by their Deſire.* *By the Rev.* J. Brand, *M. A. Rector of the Pariſh of* St. George the Martyr, *in* Southwark, *and Vicar of* Wyckham Skeythe, *in the County of* Suffolk.

TEXT, Heb. xii. 15. After pointing out the duties of the miniſters of religion in the preſent aweful criſis, Mr. B. proceeds to trace the ſource of the evils which they have to obviate, to Infidelity, whoſe attacks on Religion began in our own country, and, after being circulated over the Continent, were imported back again in the moſt dangerous, becauſe familiar, form, even after the ſolideſt and fineſt defences of our holy religion had been produced by our own countrymen. "The danger ariſing from a total rejection of the authority of Scripture is not the only one which, at this juncture, a great vigilance is required to prevent. The denial of the truth of certain parts of it, and the perverſion of others, daily diminiſh the ſalutary effects of Religion, and impair its intereſt. I ſhall not attempt here to deſcribe how a plan to effect this has been long and is ſtill perpetually working upon in this country, and what numbers are expected to be led aſtray by its effects; yet the agents are thoſe who call themſelves *believers* in Chriſtianity, as if thoſe who undermine the walls of a city were not as truly enemies to it as thoſe who caſt up a mount and plant battering rams againſt them." (pp. 8, 9.) Of the diſingenuous perverſions of Chriſtianity, by explaining away the ſenſe of the Goſpel, our author mentions two, the ſanctioning of Chriſtianity, eternal rewards and eternal puniſhments, and the doctrine of reſiſtance to civil authority. His arguments on both theſe points deſerve to be generally read; as alſo his application of the Jewiſh hiſtorian's portrait of the ſtate of the public mind at the eve of the ruin of the civil and religious polity of his country, contraſted with the preſent ſtate of Europe. Mr. B. has more than once appeared before us as a political writer.

245. *A Sermon, occaſioned by a late deſperate Attempt on the Life of his Majeſty, preached at* Chriſt's *Church, in* Bath, *on* Sunday, June 8, 1800. *By the Rev.* C. Daubeny, *LL. D. Author of the "Guide to the Church," and Fellow of* Winchester *Coll.*

THIS diſcourſe, from 1 Pet. ii. 17, has an obvious connexion with the preceding, and is calculated to inculcate obedience to Government, on ſcriptural and rational principles.

246. *The Duty of not running in Debt conſidered, in a Diſcourſe preached before the Univerſity of* Cambridge, January, 1800. *By* George Whitmore, *B. D. Fellow and late Tutor of* St. John's *College.*

THE novelty of the ſubject, hitherto, as the author believes, "*unnoticed* from the *pulpit*," he hopes will recommend this plain, practical diſcourſe from Rom. xiii. 8.

247. *A Sermon, preached before* John Sayer, *Eſq. Commiſſary for the Parts of* Surrey, *and the Clergy of the Deaneries of* Southwark *and* Ewell, *in* Surrey, *at the annual Viſitation held at* Kingſton on Thames, May 29, 1800, *and publiſhed by their Deſire.* *By* William Foſter, *D. D. Fellow of* Eton *College, Vicar of* Kew *and* Petersham, *and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty.*

THE four precepts laid down 1 Pet. ii. 17. are ſeparately and diſtinctly enforced, in a ſtyle of manly argument, in this plain diſcourſe; at the end of which the circumſtance of the King's preſervation from an aſſaſſin is pertinently introduced.

248. *Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters, tranſlated from the* Arabic *and* Perſian. *By* Jonathan Scott.

THESE tales are ſaid, in the preface, to be almoſt verbally tranſlated from a fragment of the 1001 Nights, procured in Bengal by Mr. James Anderſon, who permitted Mr. S. to take a copy of it; but they do not equal, in ſpirit or intereſt, that entertaining work, firſt produced by M. Galland. The Arabian Nights are not to be conſidered as one entire and perfect work; but there are many compilations under that title, of various degrees of merit, diſperſed in the Eaſt. Theſe are, however, unqueſtionably original, and form an amuſing volume. The MS. contains the tales given by M. Galland, from the introduction to the concluſion of the ſtory of Zobeide and her ſiſters, but with this difference, that, in the former, they run through only 29 Nights, whereas, in the latter, they occupy 69. The tales now tranſlated follow next, but without any diviſion into Nights; and theſe are ſucceeded by the adventures of Kummur al Zummaun, with which

the fragment concludes *. The editor requeſts the reader to bear in mind that an almoſt verbal tranſlation is here offered to his peruſal, and not an outline of an Arabic tale, filled up to accommodate itſelf to our ideas of correct ſtyle. The only liberty taken with the original is, the omiſſion of the frequently-recurring particles, which, in Engliſh, would be offenſively redundant; alſo, a few expreſſions rather too plainly deſcriptive of natural ſituations.

249. *An Examination into the Principles contained in a Pamphlet intituled "The Speech of Lord* Minto*;" with ſome Remarks on a Pamphlet intituled "Obſervations on that Part of the Speaker's Speech which relates to Trade." By the Right Hon.* Barry *Earl* Farnham †.

CALM and candid, and, in ſome inſtances, ſolid argument againſt the poſitions of his noble antagoniſt in favour of the Union, whoſe language, in the caſe of the equality of rights in the Catholicks of Ireland, is obſerved as revolutionary and inflammatory as that for which Paine's printer was puniſhed in England, while this ſpeech has been publicly circulated in Ireland. In regard to the noble Earl's ſuggeſtions on the Union, the only new and intereſting one appears to be the propoſal of ſtriking off ſo many of the repreſentatives of the numerous boroughs of Great Britain as will make room for the number propoſed to be added to the Houſe of Commons as repreſentatives for Ireland; theſe to conſiſt of two members for each county, great town, and city, and one repreſentative for each of the towns next in conſequence to them. This plan will prevent the inconvenience of enlarging a body rather too numerous in its preſent ſtate, and produce a moſt eſſential parliamentary reform, by purging the Houſe of Commons of one moiety of the Britiſh repreſentatives for ſuch boroughs as have been conſidered as exceptionable; and its effect on the Iriſh part of the repreſentation will be ſtill more comprehenſive, as the whole number of members repreſenting theſe inſignificant boroughs will then be ſtruck off. This reform will be effected without infringing any one conſtitutional principle." (p. 48.)

250. *The Farmer's Boy, a Rural Poem, in Four Books. By* Robert Bloomfield. *With Ornaments engraved in Wood by* Anderſon.

IF Scotland boaſts her Thomſon and her Burns, England may boaſt her Bloomfield. The writer of this rural poem was the ſon of a tailor and a ſchoolmiſtreſs at Honington, 8 miles North-eaſt of St. Edmund's Bury; went to ſchool at 7, and to a farmer at 11; was taken under the care of a paternal uncle, a journeyman ſhoemaker in Bell-alley, Coleman-ſtreet, London, where he firſt read news-papers, attended Mr. Fawcett's lectures at the Old Jewry meeting-houſe, and a debating-ſociety, and became a poet. In conſequence of a combination among the journeymen ſhoemakers he returned to the farmer, and, after two months reſidence in the country, wrote this piece, which, like Thomſon's * *Seaſons*, whoſe plan he purſues, abounds with many minute circumſtances of rural ſimplicity which eſcape mere ſuperficial obſervers and loftier poets. Mr. Capel Loffi reviſed the MS. and ſuperintended the publication, and ſpeaks of its author with rapturous applauſe, in which he has our concurrence, however we differ from him as to his ſtrictures on news-papers and debating-ſocieties. Young Bloomfield is now between 33 and 34, married, father of three children, and univerſally praiſed, by thoſe who know him beſt, for the beſt of huſbands, an indulgent father and quiet neighbour, and particularly affectionate to his mother. "It is much to be a poet, ſuch as he will be found; . . . . it is more to be ſuch a *man*." C. L. Various editions in 12mo, at 2s. 6d. in 8vo, at 5s. and one in 4to, at 10s. 6d. have been publiſhed of this little work, and a portrait of the author to be had ſeparate.

251. *The Neceſſity of Religious Education proved by Arguments deduced from the Scriptural Doctrine of the Corruption of Human Nature; with an Enquiry into the true Meaning of* St. Peter's *Poſition, that Charity ſhall cover the Multitude of Sins: A Sermon, preached on* Sunday, Dec. 21, 1799, *at the Pariſh-church of* St. Paul,

* The ſubſtance of thoſe adventures is given by Galland, though with much deviation from Aſiatic manners and ſcenery, under the title of the Story of Camaralzaman, Prince of the Children of the Iſlands of Khaledan.

† See an account of his Lordſhip's death in our preſent month's Obituary.

* The fuſs that has been made about Thomſon ſurpaſſes the antient immortalization of Homer, and the modern of Shakſpeare.

for

for the Benefit of the Charity-ſchools eſtabliſhed in the City of Exeter; *with a Variety of Notes and Illuſtrations. By* Jonas Dennis, *S. C. L. of* Exeter *College*, Oxford, *Prebendary of* Carfwell, *and Chaplain to the Right Worſhipful the Mayor of* Exeter.

UNDER the idea of promoting religious education, the author rants againſt the careleſſneſs of the clergy, and the faſhions of the ladies. When the exhortations of diocefans fail, little can be effected from advice like this from inferior clergy. Dr. Parr ſet the example of *notes* to a charity ſermon.

The ſame divine, who ſtyles himſelf "a deacon of the Church of England," has publiſhed "A Sermon, preached, by particular deſire, in the Pariſh-church of Willand, Devon, on Thurſday, Feb. 7, 1799, at the interment of John Weſtcoll, Yeoman, who died, of a melancholy accident, in the prime of life," without telling us what the accident was, and diſcourſing on the ſubject in a very edifying but not very appropriate manner, from 1 Sam. xx. 3.

252. *A conciſe Directory for the profitable Employment of the* Chriſtian's *Sabbath. By* Samuel Burdon.

WHOLESOME advice, delivered with much plainneſs, in ſentences abrupt and ſomewhat unconnected, "to the Church of Chriſt, and congregation at large, in Butt-lane, St. Alban's."

253. *An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Riſe, Declenſion, and Progreſs, of the Church of* Chriſt, *from the Birth of our Saviour to the preſent Time; with faithful Characters of the principal Perſonages, antient and modern. By the Rev.* T. Haweis, *LL.B. and M. D. Chaplain to the late Counteſs of* Huntingdon, *and Rector of* All Saints, Aldwinkle, Northamptonſhire. *In Three Volumes.* 8vo.

THOSE who recollect certain tranſactions reſpecting the acquiſition of the rectory of Aldwinkle, ſtated in our vol. XXXVII. 507, 508, 591, will not be prejudiced in favour of the character of this writer, whoſe object is, to inveſtigate, among the diſcordant ſects of each century, "the true Church of Chriſt." His idea of that may be learned from his title-page; his ſtyle and expreſſion, however tinctured with occaſional quaintneſs, may entitle him to reputation as a writer. In a ſtrong delineation of George Whitfield's character, he is placed on a rank with St. Paul and Luther, and ſaid to have preached the everlaſting Goſpel *with the power of the Holy Ghoſt ſent down from Heaven.*

254. *Narrative of the Deportation to* Cayenne, *and Shipwreck on the Coaſt of* Scotland, *of* J. J. Job Ayme, *written by himſelf; with Obſervations on the preſent State of that Colony, and of the Negroes; and an Account of the deported Perſons at the Time of his Eſcape.*

THIS is to be conſidered as a ſequel to three other publications on the ſame ſubject, viz. "Carnot's Vindication of himſelf," "Ramel's Narrative of the Deportation of Barthelemy, Pichegru, &c.*" and "Secret Anecdotes of the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor;" forming, together, a curious body of evidence of perfidy, cruelty, and tyranny, without example; and the horrible liſt, at the end, of the perſons deported, of whom by far the greater part periſhed in a peſtilential clime, cannot be read without a mixture of indignation and horror.

Quouſque tandem, Catilina, abutere patientia noſtra.

255. *A Sermon, preached at the Viſitation of the Honourable and Reverend the Lord Biſhop of* Ely, *at* Cambridge, June 13, 1799. *By the Rev.* John Haggitt, *B. D. and Vicar of* Maddingley.

FROM 2 Tim. ii. 15. the preacher vindicates the clergy from the calumnies of thoſe arrogant ſectaries who diſtinguiſh themſelves by the excluſive appellation of *Goſpel preachers.* He ſhews the indiſpenſable neceſſity of enforcing good works, and the unfounded pretenſion to *convert* perſons to the Chriſtian faith in the preſent day; and he argues for a *fair diviſion* of the word of God. Ten pages of apology for publiſhing ſingle ſermons are prefixed.

256. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh-church of* Northleach, Glouceſterſhire, *at the Viſitation of the Worſhipful and Reverend* James Webſter, *LL. B Archdeacon of* Gloſter; *and publiſhed at his Requeſt, and that of ſeveral of the Clergy preſent. By the Rev.* J. Hare, *A. M. Rector of* Coln St. Denys, Gloſter, *and Vicar of* Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts.

IN this diſcourſe, from Iſaiah lii. 7, the preacher endeavours to prove, "1. that an eſtabliſhed Prieſthood is ſo agreeable to the nature and reaſon of man, that there is no inſtance of any civilized nation in which there has not been ſuch an eſtabliſhment; 2dly, that it is expreſſly declared in Scripture,

* See vol. LXIX. p. 778.

there

there ſhould be an eſtabliſhed and permanent Prieſthood; 3dly, that, in this nation, the eſtabliſhment of the Prieſthood is not burthenſome to the community, but the reverſe; and, 4thly, that ſuch an eſtabliſhment has a natural tendency to increaſe the temporal as well as ſpiritual welfare of the people." (p. 3.) The firſt and ſecond points are proved very ſatisfactorily, by an appeal to profane and to ſacred hiſtory. Under the third head, the meritorious conduct and ſervices of the Engliſh Clergy are aſſerted in ſtrong, and, we believe, in very juſt terms: "Speaking of them as a collective body, probably on earth there is not a ſet of men more to be reſpected for manners, learning, integrity, loyalty, and piety, than the Engliſh Clergy; or who in general make their duty more a matter of conſcience; conſidering their number, and, as the Apoſtles ſaid to the Lycaonians, 'We are men of like paſſions with you,' how few of the Engliſh Clergy are of reproachable character; and how many of them there are who take pleaſure in their profeſſion, conſidering it as no irkſome taſk either to inſtruct their poor pariſhioners, to inſpect their Sunday-ſchools, or to perform any other part of their duty; who take a real delight in relieving every ſpecies of diſtreſs in their pariſhes, and make it an object of their ſerious attention to improve the condition of their pariſhioners as much as poſſible." (p. 11.) "Upon the whole, I apprehend it may be confidently aſſerted, that the duty, both of the higher and lower orders of the Clergy of this kingdom, is performed, generally, throughout the nation, in ſuch a manner that they well deſerve, and fairly earn, the emolument they derive from it, and, indeed, a great deal more than many of them receive." (p. 12.) The average annual income of the clergy (whoſe number is ſuppoſed to be 18,000 perſons) is computed to be 88l. 10s. for each perſon. It is ſhewn that the prieſthood is ſo far from being burthenſome to this country, that, even in a pecuniary light, "the community (at leaſt the lower claſſes of it) are in this very ſenſe gainers by ſuch an eſtabliſhment. Every one the leaſt converſant in the buſineſs of human life muſt know that, if the total income before-mentioned was not paid to the clergy, it would neither add to that of the farmer or labourer; it would be in addition to the incomes already poſſeſſed by the nobility and gentry of this country; and is there any man, who has conſidered the ſubject, who has conſidered the uſual way of life of the nobility, gentry, and of the clergy of this kingdom, who has conſidered that the clergy, for the moſt part, reſide conſtantly in the country, are witneſſes to the wants of the poor, and, in general, deſirous to relieve them; and that the nobility and gentry, frequently from their duty in parliament and other cauſes, reſide but a ſhort time at their country-ſeats, and, from their elevated ſtation in life, and the high rank in which they move, either cannot be, or at leaſt are not, ſo intimately acquainted with the diſtreſſes of the poor; is it at all likely, if this 1,742,000l. which are paid to the clergy at large, was added to the eſtates of our nobility and gentry, that they either would, or could, ſo beneficially appropriate as much of that income, in charity to the poor, as is at preſent appropriated of it by the clergy?" (p. 15.) The tendency of this eſtabliſhment to increaſe the *temporal* welfare of the people is then ſhewn, by the ſervices which their education enables them to render to their own pariſhes, to thoſe adjoining, and often to the kingdom at large. Among theſe ſervices are ſpecified thoſe of juſtices of the peace, preceptors of youth, arbitrators, truſtees, adviſers in domeſtic difficulties and in parochial concerns, friends to the poor, and improvers of the external manners of the yeomanry and peaſantry. In a note at p. 16 the objection is well anſwered, "that the office of a juſtice of the peace is of too temporal a nature to be ſuitable to the ſpiritual profeſſion of a clergyman." In truth, the laity, in many diſtricts, are ſo averſe to the great and increaſing labours of this office, that the ſervices of the clergy are called for by the ſtrongeſt neceſſity. Laſtly, the *ſpiritual* advantages which the prieſthood communicates to the people are juſtly ſet forth.

The whole diſcourſe is well calculated to convince the laity of the uſefulneſs and neceſſity of a prieſthood; and to inculcate upon the clergy a ſtrong ſenſe of the various and important duties which they are bound or expected to perform.

257. *A Charge delivered at the Viſitation of the Archdeaconry of* Salop, *in the Dioceſe of* Lichfield

Lichfield and Coventry, *in* May, 1800; *and published by Desire of the Clergy. By* John Chappel Woodhouſe, *M. A. Archdeacon, and Canon-reſidentiary of* Lichfield. *(Continued from p. 1076.)*

THIS charge may be conſidered as an official paper, illuſtrating by example the duty of an archdeacon. Mr. Woodhouſe has gone through the diſtrict entruſted to his care; he has aſcertained the number of churches and chapels, and compared them with the extent of the archdeaconry. He ſtates the number of thoſe which were in complete repair, and of thoſe to which more or leſs improvement was required or ordered; the condition of the parſonages, the proportion of reſidence, the regulation of the duty, and the number of Diſſenters. On all theſe points we ſee with pleaſure that the report is favourable. The Archdeacon then proceeds to ſhew how moderate, even in this diſtrict, which in clerical property is comparatively rich, is the amount of eccleſiaſtical revenues, and how unprofitable, as well as impolitic and unjuſt, would be that ſpoliation of it which democratic avarice might ſuggeſt *. The utmoſt income of a clergyman there, if equally diſtributed, would be 200l. and the ſhare of each individual, if divided among the inhabitants, would be about 5s. 7d. The character of this charge is that of plain and unaffected utility. It exhibits no flouriſhes of language; and the inferences drawn from the facts eſtabliſhed in it all tend to promote the practice of religion, the good regulation of the church, and the benefit of the publick.

258. *A Diſſuaſive from Riots: A Sermon, preached at* Middleham, *on Occaſion of the late Riots in* London. *By* R. B. Nicholls, *LL.B. Dean of* Middleham.

NOT only a diſſuaſive from riots, but from the faſhionable doctrine of equality, and from idleneſs and diſcontent, delivered in plain and expreſſive language, from Exod. xxiii. 2.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A *Notitia codicum Græcorum Moſcuenſium* may ſhortly be expected.

The numbers which diſtinguiſhed the MSS. of the library of St. Germain's†, as well as thoſe brought into the National Library at Paris, from Venice, Rome, or other places, of which catalogues have been already made, retain the ſame numbers of reference, for the benefit of thoſe who may conſult them.

A new verſion of the Prophet Hoſea, with copious Notes and an elaborate Commentary, by the maſterly pen of the very learned Biſhop of Rocheſter, we are happy to ſay, is in forwardneſs at the preſs.

The Dilettanti Society have ſeconded Mr. Dallaway wiſh in employing Mr. C. Howard to draw and engrave the principal ſtatues, &c. in the collections of this country.

A new edition is preparing at *Edinburgh*, in one volume, 8vo, with a prefatory diſſertation and gloſſary, of the "Complaynt of Scotland," printed about 1549. Of this curious work only four copies are known to exiſt; one in the Britiſh Muſeum, another belonging to the Duke of Roxburgh, a third to Mr. John M'Gowan, writer, and a fourth to Mr. George Paton, of the Cuſtom-houſe at Edinburgh, but all imperfect; but the firſt and laſt have been completed from each other.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

H. N. would be obliged to any of our correſpondents who can point out the riſe and progreſs of CATECHISMS, and ſay what are "Cyrilli Catecheſes."

A FRIEND TO THE FAMILY may receive the wiſhed-for information by calling on our Printer.

S. P. ſuggeſts to our correſpondents the utility of a new edition of Fleetwood's "Inſcriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge," purged of the numerous errors with which the preſent edition abounds. The known reputation of the work rendering it ſuperfluous to dwell on its merits, he ſolicits their opinion as to a new edition.

We have no other objection to the inſertion of the letters of O. E. and CLERICUS SURRIENSIS, than a deſire to avoid diſſeminating the venom which they would neceſſarily provoke.

Before we can agree with AN OLD CORRESPONDENT, that "the admiſſion of an attack implies a willingneſs to receive the retort," it is neceſſary that the REAL names of both aſſailants ſhould be known. With HIS we are unacquainted; yet his letter ſhall appear in our SUPPLEMENT.

DIGORY TREWHIGGEN's impertinence (from *Falmouth*) is returned to the Poſt-office.

SUTTONIENSIS PLEBEIUS in *January*.

To

* See Mr. Cove's Eſſay on the Revenues of the Church of England, reviewed p. 558.

† The printed books in this library were all burnt Aug. 19, 1794, with Montfaucon's Collection of Antiques; and the "Voyageur de Paris, 1797," I. 28, inſinuates that the 900 MSS. were not ſaved.

To Mrs. SIDDONS.

SIDDONS! when firſt commenc'd thy ardent courſe,
The Powers that guard the Drama's Beauty, and Grandeur, Tenderneſs, and Force,
Silence that ſpeaks, and Eloquence divine,
For thee erected that approachleſs Throne,
None may or hope to conquer or to ſhare;
And all our ſubject Paſſions trembling own
Each various Senſe ſubdu'd, and captive Claim,
Yet the Heart ſays—"Reſpect a rival there.
"A Claim that riſes in unvanquiſh'd ſtrife,
"Behold, dividing ſtill the palm of Fame,
"Her *radiant Science* and her *ſpotleſs Life!*"

Lichfield Cloſe, Aug. 29. ANNA SEWARD.

PROLOGUE TO THE CAPTIVES.

Acted at Reading School, *Oct.* 15, 16, *and* 17.
Spoken by Mr. JOLLIFFE.

SOME twelve years ſince, domeſtic annals ſay,
Here firſt a School-boy THESPIS dar'd to play,
With Puppet-forms endeavour'd to beguile
The tedious hour, and raiſe the gen'rous ſmile—
No ſpacious canvas could the Artiſt boaſt;
His caſtles nodded—rom a ſheet of poſt.
Now ſooth'd by love, now mad with frantic rage,
A ſix-inch hero trod his two-foot ſtage;
While loſt in grief the ſtraw-ſtuff'd maiden ſtood,
And vainly ſtrove to move—a man of wood.
Soon his dramatic genius taught t' aſpire
Above the management of rags and wire,
Conſign'd the wooden *Garricks* to the ſhelf,
And ſought the aid of puppets—like myſelf;
With bold attempt preſented to your view
The melting ſcenes which matchleſs SHAKSPEARE drew.
With PLAUTUS ſtrove your laughter to provoke
At tales of merriment and comic joke.—
To-night once more we ſtretch the adventr'ous ſail,
And truſt our little veſſel to the gale.—
Protected by the ſafety of the coaſt,
No nautic ſkill, no Pilot's art we boaſt,
With joyful hearts our annual courſe renew,
For Favour's harbour brightens on our view.
Our Play (for Prologues of the Play ſhould ſpeak),
Has ev'ry title to the pure antique.
No plaſter figure caſt by modern rule,
By ſome vile bungler of the *German* School,
But ſimple grace, by PLAUTUS nobly plann'd,
The finiſh'd ſtatue of a Maſter's hand.—
Ye gentle fair! whoſe ſmiles, before, have warm'd
Our youthful boſoms, and whoſe praiſe has charm'd
With kind indulgence hear our ancient play,
Whoſe verſe ſalutes you with unwonted lay.
Tho' ſtrange the inharmonious ſpeech appear,
Form'd to delight alone the claſſic ear;
Tho' vain th' untaſted Dialogue be found,
And cheat the baffled ſenſe with empty ſound:
Haply the action of our buſy ſcene,
The Actor's geſture, habit, voice, and mien,
May pleaſe the heart to candour ſtill inclin'd,
And win a plaudit from the partial mind.
Meantime, with anxious hope and fearful breaſt,
To nicer judgments we ſubmit thereſt
Happy, if now our Poet's Doric ſtrain
With grateful charm the Scholar can detain;
Can Learning's ſtudious thought with mirth beguile,
And draw from Science one approving ſmile:—
Happy, if they *, whom prompt affection calls,
Awhile to linger from the Muſes' walls,
With patient ear the Drama ſhall attend,
And deign our well-meant efforts to commend;—
With fav'ring look the *Actor's* toil regard,
And with freſh wreaths adorn the ancient *Bard.*

EPILOGUE TO THE CAPTIVES.

Tyndarus Catenatus loquitur.

PLAUDITE! . . . felices nimium (bona numina fexint!)
Si dabitur pueros non puduiſſe ſui.
Fallimur? uſque modo nullæ arriſere puellæ;
Virgineæ plauſum nec crepuere manus!
Inſoliti, quæſo, quæ tam nova cauſa doloris?
Cur micat in nullo virginis ore favor?
Væ mihi! cauſa patet: periere Cupidinis
Idalius noſtro limine pulſus abeſt. [arcus;
Credite, non equidem experto, ſed credite tandem:
Heu! pueris, quamvis ſit puer ipſe, nocet.
Hunc invadentem noſter loca cuncta magiſ-
Crudelis noſtrum limen inire vetat. [ter
Crudelis! vetuit referam vel nomen amoris;
(Nomen inauditum vix cadit ore meo!)
Dicite, Doctores *, namque indulgere Camœnis,
Hic ſolus veſtro pectore fervet amor.
Dicite Doctorum nutrix Academia ſacris
Sedibus Idalium num male cauta ſinat.
Frons auſtera ſatis probat hunc juxta Iſidis undas,
Haud unquam veſtros incoluiſſe Lares.
Corda Cupidineis concedite libera vinclis:
At manicæ, teſtor vos, ſonuere graves!
Atque utinam ſolus mecum mea fata dole-
Felicem! ſolum vincula poſſe queri. [rem!
Me miſerum! quoties ſed enim et quot mille per orbem,
Terga gemunt virgæ ſuppoſuiſſe feræ!
Orbem vincla premunt. Potuit quæ impervia tellus
Evitare jugum, Roma ſuperba, tuum?

* Addreſſed to the viſitors, the Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, the Preſident of St. John's, and the Warden of All Souls Colleges.

† Addreſſed to the Vice-chancellor and the other Viſitors.

Gallia nonne hodie, Romanum imitata furorem,
Gentibus innumeris vincla nefanda dedit?
Heu! misera Ægyptos! constrictus membra catenis,
Ipse haud ignarus tristia fata gemo!
Qualibus opprobriis devota, Ausonia, langues!
Austria, quis dicat te mala quanta premant?
Vos et *amicorum* fenestris vincla, Batavi:
Belgæ, et novitis vincula dira pati.
Helvetii infontes, doro vix Marte subacti,
Senserunt fraudes, perfide Galle, tuas.
"Galle, quid insanis?" Quæ tandem mota furorum?
Mox videas tergo vincla retorta tuo.
Sic Xerxes vanis demens exercitus iris,
Hellespontiacas compede vinxit aquas.
Roma triumphales tenuit sublimis habenas,
Sed mox ipsa suâ mole gravata ruit.
Tandem, Galle, tuis moderatius utere fatis,
Vincula servitii solvere disce feri.
Te moveat pietatis amor, nexuque benigno
Libertas religet te, populique salus.
Talibus exemplis edocta Britannia, felix
Sorte suâ, discat jura fidemque sequi.
Per mare, per terras æterno fœdere junctos
Puro nos orbis vinctus amore colat!

TRANSLATION OF THE LATIN EPILOGUE SPOKEN AT THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.
(See p. 369.)

THRASO.

COMRADES in arms, my gallant countrymen,
Whom for six months I've drill'd, and fed [for ten:
Well form'd for war, with hearts and sinews tough, [enough.
First left, now right advance, wheel, halt,
With consecrated banner, sound of drums,
Thais, another Pallas, Thais comes.

THAIS.

Heroes, whose youth and regimental air,
Whose feats in war, our admiration share,
Lend me your ears—attention's aid I crave,
A female captain speaks—unhand me, slave.
(Full well I'm exercis'd *in campo Martis*;
My mistress Venus taught me what my part is.)
This well-known flag to you I dedicate,
My toil from early morn to even late.
What you with eager transport see this night,
Your fathers welcome with the same delight.
Here, blazon'd in heraldic order, glows
The lion passant and the double rose:
The birds, the cross resplendent as the sun:
Those lilies which triumphant Edward won.
Th'impressive moral each spectator draws:
True to our King, our country, and its laws.
Who in this corps his standard would forsake,
Or, like a coward, to his heels betake?

ALL. None. THAIS. Then proceed we briefly thus to state
The honours which such noble youths await.
Sanga no longer shall a captain be;
Henceforth a colonel, who so great as he?
Behold Syriscus, of the corps the butt,
Cyrus the great advanced, a major strut.
Pug *, by his gait and garb who so well known is,
Now dubb'd a captain, stalks a new Adonis.
Did he not yield to ev'ry breath of air,
Reed †, a young ensign, might the colours bear.
Thou Gnatho, our old friend, and quondam butler,
What wealth wilt thou accumulate as sutler.
As then we all are form'd of such true stuff,
We rest secure. THRASO. Advance, retreat, enough.

MAIR SORROW!!

WHAT tears has *Liverpolia* shed,
For Robin Burnie dead!
Scotia's rare flower!
Whom Hornie, in a starvin mood,
To stech his wame wi' Scottish bluid,
Staw'd in an evil hour.

Now he's awa', wha can we ca',
To shout an' roar, and stun us aw',
Wi' bleth'rin noise;
About the Diel, an' Willie Pitt,
Twa dogs, twa briggs, an' his ain wit,
Of haggis and of lice.

Write Elegies on calves an' cows,
On 's auld mare Maggie, or a mouse,
Or on a mountain daisie;
Prate about middins, an' Scotch drink,
An' shew "auld Scotland wants nae stink;"
Or, that the Musie's crazie.

Heh! what a wond'rous prodigy!
I see 'em rinnin ev'ry way
To greet the bard;
Wha' fro' the pleugh cou'd rhymes indite,
Four thousan' croons subscrib'd outright
As his reward.

The come fro' Cummock, Kirrlochaline,
Carnsalloc, Rammerscales, an' Mauchline;
Autermuchty, Kingincleugh,
Niddry, Carron, Ochiltree,
Boghouse, Sauchrie, an' Glenlee;
Auchinames, an' Auchincrue.

There's Frazers, Farquharsons, an Frodies,
Begbies, Bogles, Bogies, Brodies,
Mc Taggarts, an Mc Kenzies;
Cruickshankes, Torrys, Twiggs, an Trotters;
Newbiggins, Redheads, Duffs, an' Potters,
Mc Quæs, Mc Nabs, Mc Menzies.

Tha' blows an' cracks about thi sell,
And that tha' touches hearts reet well,
Then bawls an' sings;
Brags how thou drinks, an' rants, an' roars,
Kicks up a duft, and rhymes an' whores;
An' dreams o' kings.

How could such curses 'scape thi mouth,
As, "Muckle Devil blaw ye South;"
Filling each Scot wi' sorrow!
Sic dreadfu' prayers to the Diel,
He's apt to grant ye but too weel;
He wafts a shoal the morrow.

---

* Simalio, a simiâ, pug-face.
† Donax, arundo, reed.

Thou

Thou frets, an' whines, an' ſobs moſt fairlie,
About king Jamie an' king Charlie,
And the poor Scottiſh nation.
Thou thinks that matters can't go reet,
Without a Monarch "ſets his feet"
On Legiſlation.

How hard, thou ſays, is that man's lot,
Wha nae guid friend but Heav'n has got,
On whom to ca'.
Some ither friend we then muſt find,
That guid auld friend of all mankind,
Auld Sootie Paw.

But now thoa'rt gone, an' aw thy tricks,
Religion, Morals, Politics,
Philoſophy:
And of thy wondrous poetry,
So blazon'd and puff'd up by thee,
An end we ſee.

Lirpolia 's ſhed of tears a bowlfull,
And jingled monny a peel reet doleful,
Come, let us try
Like her to ſnivel, yell, an' moan,
To mak wry faces, an' to groan,
Wi' diſmal cry.

Now, if before th' Encyclopy
Had reach'd unto the letter B,
Thou'd chanc'd to dee;
Full forty ſheets o' letter-preſs,
Deſcribing thee, thi pleugh, thi dreſs,
Brawly ſet out wee'd ſee.

But was thou born oth' rang ſide Tweed,
Thou mighſt a dee'd, they'd ta'en nae heed,
And o' thee little thought;
More than o' Shakeſpeare, Pope, or Homer,
And of thee would have boaſted no more,
Thi works not worth a groat.

Yet reet guid fun, fro' Robin's ſtory,
If cannilie it's laid before ye,
Would be produc'd i'th' nation;
He'd ſic regard for public weal,
And ſentiments, both crude and ſtale,
To mak a fermentation.

Come thou, who built the life of Trevor;
If thou'rt got better o' thy fever;
There nae wight fitter for it.
But, if thou ſhewſt thy teeth an' nails,
Our purpoſe bot too ſurely fails;
Thou wilt but ſpoil and mar it.

Let it be don' by one, content
Wi' weell-aim'd ſhots, fro' diſtance ſent;
By him be Robin ſung!
Wha', if he canno' kill outreet,
Will, hare-a—d on our ſteps aw' neet,
Smoke us wi' Devil's dung.

AN EPISTLE,

Addreſſed to Dr. BEATTIE.

Written after the peruſal of his incomparable and important Eſſay upon the IMMUTABILITY *of* TRUTH.

FORGIVE me, God, Thou Spring of life and thought,
If me the Babel-piles that Pride has wrought
Awhile compel to ſeem as fancying Thee
Bound in the fetters of Neceſſity;
An air-blown doctrine (Folly's ſchool-boy play),
Which burſts beneath the breeze of active day.
But, if it boaſt the ſolid ſtrength of Truth,
Why on this baſe refuſe to build up youth?
"Freedom, an old wife's tale! (the ſtripling cries)
I now know better"—what he knows applies—
Feels ſomething like Neceſſity within;
Follows the force, and ſcorns to call it ſin,
Till on the gibbet ends his youth miſtaught,
To prove his maſter's maſſacre of thought.
This, Beattie, were the courſe were mind not ſtill
Reſtive, nor reaſon moveable at will.
But, were fatality the cauſe of things,
This on God's word no other ruin brings,
Than on his moral law by Reaſon's light
Deduc'd, and forc'd by knowledge on our ſight.
If ſtrong neceſſity (ſo weak of late)
Once had the pow'r this ſyſtem to create,
'Tis what it is, and orderly to ſee,
And with God's word ſo well His works agree,
That both His moral government maintain,
And, ſhould the Fataliſts our credit gain,
At both their doctrine ſmites, as both its truth arraign.
Nor want we ſcope our arguments to reſt
On what all times, all Nature's works atteſt,
On Common-Senſe, that firſt of witneſſes,
Who ſpeaks but to convince, and not to pleaſe;
Who cannot, will not, act the Sophiſt's part,
But blazes down the boldeſt front of art,
And inſtant cleaves the ſubtleſt knot that Pride, [has tied.
To prove her pow'rs at puzzling Truth,
Lend Epicurus to the vulgar herd,
Ye rulers; be by laws your Maſter's word
Eſtabliſh'd, and by pow'r's terrific blow
Attempt to lay primæval wiſdom low.
But this dark chaos rais'd in Truth's deſpite
Shall ſoon to order change—this cloud to light:
Such force has Nature's law, and common ſenſe ſuch might.
Yet ſtill Pride, urging mad inquiry where
God's primal law forbids it to appear.
Fall'n, ſhe will ſtrike—refuted, preſs her plea—
From Reaſon's dungeon utter her decree,
And, when ſhe moſt is blind, pretend ſhe moſt can ſee.
I care not if my reas'ning pow'rs are ſlow
Free agency's commencing point to ſhew;
For, if they cannot ſeize each nerve of mind, [blind?
Not graſp a ſunbeam—are they therefore
When how things are, I ſee not—'tis to me
Indiff'rent if the things themſelves I ſee.

Your

Your eye beholds yon steep: a madman cries,
"Prove, prove it there."—You say, "Consult your eyes;"
But on the madman speeds—has toppled o'er, and dies.
Yet full as mad, and full as ill-advis'd,
His common sense (that inward eye) despis'd,
Is ev'ry fatalist—who God defied,
Leaps from life's brink on Judgement's threat'ning tide.
But, if we cannot falsify his creed,
Can he defend it as a light to lead,
Or, rummag'd ev'ry archive of his school,
Deduce a plea to prove the man no fool
Who reasons but all order to confound,
Would build a house where Nature gives no ground,
And thinks in future life that rule to try,
Which here we cannot possibly apply?
We cannot—'tis impossible—each hour
Repels its influence, and evades its pow'r:
But yet its touch is taint—is pestilence—
And fills with fev'rous fires the throbbing sense.
It doubles vision, shews distracting ways,
And spirits up a phrenzy that displays
The soul's worst forms, and goads it all abroad,
To batter down each fence of man and God.
Still may be seen the lifted light on high,
If men were wise, and would their star descry,
Which soon shall lead them where celestial grace
Unfolds the Truth, whose radiance saves their race.
But, scornful of the necessary light,
Fools wrap themselves in voluntary night—
To Doubt's wide ocean desperately run,
And wink, insensate to the blazing Sun,
By God assign'd their guide on action's way—
Yet, forc'd to act, are self-seduc'd to stray.
Or on this common sense the human thought
Its end to perfect is divinely wrought;
A seeming axis—whence the mass of mind,
Roll'd in its space, hath all its pow'rs confin'd,
To win the glorious way by Heav'n it-self design'd.
Thus, strong in native pow'rs, let man aspire
To know what Truth he need on earth acquire—
'Till life's dim day declin'd, in purer light
His glories God reveal to Virtue's sight,
Which more than all at once e'en Angels see
Afford new joys through all eternity.
He then, who common sense rejects, shall mourn,
To fill with endless streams a leaking urn.
For only rear'ning surely will he know,
That thought then flows, and will for ever flow,
Driv'n by th'impetuous winds of Vanity
Down to the dreary deeps of Err'r's sea,
Where many a shapeless monster rav'ning roars,
To rend the soul that, launch'd from Wisdom's shores,
For fame by Virtue won at Virtue's cost explores.
Much may be known, and much we need not know,
Shut in this bondage-house of Want below.
Who values time, and care aright employs,
Descends not to pursue the pedant's toys,
And duly scorn'd the sceptic's idlest aim,
Were prouder far an humble plough to frame.
Best is that search of Truth, applied to trace
Discov'ries useful to the human race;
To sooth the sorrows man on earth must prove,
And train him into perfect bliss above.
Mine be this aim; or never more again
God grant this hand to guide the writer's pen!
This aim be mine—or, palsied with the pride
In which the Scottish wizard liv'd, and DIED—
Like his be doom'd my spirit ne'er to know
How wrapt around it lurks the subtle foe,
And, while some specious worth my friends still please—
Some wit well-humour'd, some convivial ease—
From me, from them, from most my pride conceal'd
At length on all the world shall rise reveal'd,
When the malignant transcripts of my mind,
Their chilling poison spread, by me design'd
To damp the dearest hopes that God has giv'n mankind.
Thanks to thee, Beattie; for by thee the soul
Learns by what laws its movements to controul—
Learns on her storm-beat cloud, where trembling lies
Doubt, and where Truth's eternal hills arise,
Tow'r high vast moles of light, and blaze in purer skies.
By thee man's holiest weal best understood
And timely sav'd, escap'd the baneful brood
That Truth's old barrier had confus'd but you,
Fast as they wound the maze, secure the clue.
Thy soul which all the Muses nurs'd with zeal
(Since ev'ry Muse for Truth is proud to feel),
With Reason's, Passion's, Fancy's blended force,
Press'd thee resistless on thy public course,
To gain the laurel in that modern field,
Which Glory's living wreath alone can yield.
In Atheist H—e Wit seem'd a suicide—
Fell a foul victim of unfeeling pride—
Genius self-slain, and useless for its end,
Warring at what God made it to defend—
A glorious flame, and sent from Heav'n alone,
At heav'nly pride in dread defiance thrown.

Yet

Yet as from Ahab dead a ſerpent roſe,
'Twas thine a coming Hydra to diſcloſe,
From the dead fire faſt ſtruggling into birth,
To ſhow'r his venom o'ar the peopled earth.
'Twas thine, high-rais'd, thy mental force to ſmite [light,
This embryo-monſter, ere he ruſh'd to
With guile paternal and his own fierce pow'r [vour;
Arm'd—the wide world of morals to de-
His hundred heads, all in the ſtrength of youth,
Madd'ning to rend the univerſe of Truth—
Corrupted Art and native Luſt combin'd,
To urge his march upon the human mind;
Honour and antient Shame exil'd from life,
And meek-ey'd Candour chain'd by ſceptic ſtrife,
And Faith in Grace to modeſt Miſ'ry giv'n,
Ready to mount her ſun-bright car for Heav'n.

Thanks to thee, Beattie: God to thee impart
Doubly the joy thy toils enſure my heart,
Friend to mankind; whoſe hopes eſtabliſh'd riſe, [ſkies,
To bloom in realms beyond theſe clouded
When, all terreſtrial troubles paſt away,
A new Sun riſing ſhall the ſcene diſplay,
Where thou triumphant in his light ſhalt ſee
New choirs of Angels rais'd to bliſs by thee,
Where joy unmeaſur'd, joy unſating flows, beſtows
Joy which but Faith conceives, and God
On them the moſt (ſays Truth) to whom my cauſe moſt owes.

Stanford near Worceſter. GEORGE BUTT.

VERSES ON THE MARRIAGE OF CATHARINE DUCHESS OF LEEDS, 1788.

SWEET Vot'ry of the Muſes' art,
Than whom on Britain's coaſt
No poliſh'd Maid a purer heart
Or ſweeter notes can boaſt.

Now, when with holy rites the prieſt
First chaunts your nuptial bliſs,
Say, can your tuneful ſoul ſuggeſt
More harmony than this?

Hence as the light-wing'd moments flee
Your future concerts o'er,
Your whole life long ſhall run in *glee*,
And *Anguiſh* be no more.

On the amiable and accompliſhed M. A. R. *of* Lewes, *in* Suſſex; *who died* Nov. 5, 1800, *in the 14th year of her age.*
(See our preſent Month's Obituary.)

WHO can withold the tributary tear?
Nor mourn the early loſs of all that's dear? [combin'd,
Youth, Beauty, Wit, their charming pow'rs
And poliſh'd Taſte, and Sentiment refin'd!
But, could Maria, in her angel-frame,
Burſt thro' the veil, and her bleſt ſtate proclaim; [ſigh!
How ſhould we bluſh, and check each riſing
What! mourn promotion to the realms on high!
To glories which admit of no alloy!
To happineſs ſupreme! immortal joy!
True, 'tis *our* loſs! but ſee, the path is clear
To re-embrace her in th' Angelic Sphere!
We'll haſte to meet in that ſublime abode,
Where ſouls enjoy "the viſion of their GOD!"

A SOLILOQUY ON RIDING.

TO ride, or not to ride,—that is the queſtion:
Whether 'tis better on the feet to trudge,
With jet-black ſhoes, through duſty roads and dry;
Or on the back of ſkittiſh horſe to mount,
And ſpare the wearing of the ſoles. To ride! to trot!
No more; and by that trot to ſay we ſave
The waſte of time, and drawling on the road
With weary legs and ſlow—th' alternative
Is ſurely worth the choice. To ride! to trot! [the rub;
To trot! perchance to ſtart,—aye, there's
For, by that ſtart, how ſoon we may be ſpilt,
Whilſt heedleſſly we gaze the country round,
Muſt give us pauſe. There's the reſpect
That cauſes many men to walk on ten toes.
For, who would bear, whilſt trav'lling foot-pad on the road,
The duſt of paſſing carriages and ſteeds,
The horſeman's ſneer, the charioteer's broad grin, [bulant,
The footman's ſaucy ſmile, at trav'ller am-
Who ſweats and puffs, as paſſing on the way, ['ſcape
When he himſelf might half theſe troubles
By vaulting into ſaddle? Who would bear
Ignobly thus to paſs through life on foot,
But that the fear of falling from his horſe
(That dire miſhap, which careleſs riders waits, [will,
If ſteed ſhould ſkittiſh prove) puzzles the
And makes us rather bear the ills of walking [know?
Than truſt to ſteeds of which we little
Thus want of ſkill in horſemanſhip, and tender nerves, [tom'd;
Of courage ſtrips the man to walk accuſ-
And thus he condeſcends on foot to go,
Unheedful of the ills pedeſtrians riſk
From careleſs boys in curricles, who oft
The padding traveller drive o'er. SLENDER.

The Latin Verſes to Mr. BRYANT ſhall appear in *January*.

Mrs. M. H. BAYLEY (p. 876.) is again requeſted to favour us with her addreſs: it may be of ſervice to her.

INTEL-

INTELLGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office Nov 15. Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Foudroyant, at Gibraltar, October 29.

Sir, I have juſt received the incloſed letter from Captain Morris, acquainting me with the capture of a Spaniſh veſſel of war, by the boats of the Phaeton, under circumſtances very highly creditable to Lieutenant Beaufort, and the officers and people who were employed on the occaſion. I regret, with him, the loſs and injury which has been ſuſtained in the attack; but I anticipate with equal ſatiſfaction the approbation with which I am ſure their Lordſhips will regard the gallantry that has been evinced in the execution of the enterprize.

I am, &c. KEITH.

Phaeton, off Malaga, Oct. 28.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that on the 25th inſt. his Majeſty's ſhip under my command chaſed a ſhip polacre, which ſhewed Spaniſh colours, enſign and pendant, to an anchor under the fortreſs of Fangerolle, where a French privateer-brig alſo took refuge: as the wind was on-ſhore, and they were cloſe into the ſurf, and directly under a battery of five heavy guns, there was no proſpect of bringing them off then: the following night the brig eſcaped to the Weſtward, and the ſhip made two attempts for Malaga, but was driven back. Laſt night the land-breeze appearing favourable, I ſent the boats under the command of Lieut. Francis Beaufort, who, at five o'clock this morning, in oppoſition to a very obſtinate reſiſtance, on firſt boarding, at the hatchways with muſketry, and from the riſing of the quarter-deck, with ſabres, got poſſeſſion, and brought her out. She proves his Moſt Catholic Majeſty's armed ſhip, the San Joſef, alias L'Anglies, mounting two 24-pounders iron ordnance in the bow, two braſs eighteens for ſternchaſe, four braſs twelves, and ſix 4-pounders, and moſt completely found in ſmall arms of all kinds, commanded by an auxiliary officer of the navy, and manned with 49 ſeamen (of which 15 were abſent in her boat), and 22 ſoldiers, as marines, employed as a packet, and carrying proviſions between Maliga and Melila. From the force of the ſhip, her ſtate of preparation, and ſituation with reſpect to the fort; alſo the unfortunate circumſtance of the launch (from whoſe carronade much was expected in the plan for the attack) not having been able to keep up with the other boats, and being diſtant when they were diſcovered and fired on by a French privateer ſchooner that had come in unſeen by us in the night, and was placed to flank the ſhip, and gave the alarm, on which the barge and two cutters immediately pulled to the ſhip and boarded; I am convinced more determined bravery could not have been diſplayed than has been ſhewn by Lieuts. Beaufort and Huiſh, Lieut. Duncan Campbell, of the marines; Meſſrs. Hamilton and Stanton, midſhipmen; and Mr. Deagon, the gunner, and the boat's crews employed upon the ſervice; and it is with extreme concern I add, that one ſeaman was killed on coming along-ſide, and that their very gallant leader (in whom I have ever found a moſt capable and zealous aſſiſtant) was firſt wounded in the head, and afterwards received ſeveral ſlugs through his left arm and body; Lieut. Campbell received ſeveral ſlight ſabre wounds; Mr. Auguſtus Barrington Hamilton was ſhot, while in the boat, through the thigh, notwithſtanding which he boarded, and his conduct is highly ſpoken of; and John Wells, a ſeaman, alſo ſhot through the thigh. The loſs of the enemy appears to have been 13 wounded, ſix badly, and ſome are ſuppoſed to have been wounded and driven overboard. I give your Lordſhip the detail of this ſervice, feeling it incumbent on me to do ſo, to do juſtice to the parties employed upon it, humbly hoping that Mr. Beaufort's conduct and wounds will entitle him to the protection given in the preſent war to officers of diſtinguiſhed merit; and I regret exceedingly that Mr. Hamilton wants ſome conſiderable part of his ſervitude, as he is of an age, and in all other reſpects well qualified for a Lieutenant. Towards day-light, the ſignal being made to me that our people were in full poſſeſſion of the prize, I chaſed a veſſel that had paſſed us an hour before, and brought her to, under a battery, in Cape Maliga. She proves a light polacre, from Ceuta, bound for Malaga. Afterwards, running down to pick up our boats and people, we were carried ſo far to leeward, that the French ſchooner (which we had not ſeen from the ſhip) paſſed to windward along-ſhore to Malaga, quite out of our reach.

I am, &c. J. N. MORRIS.

[By this Gazette, likewiſe, the Childers, Capt Crawford, belonging to Lord St. Vincent's fleet, has captured the Spaniſh private lugger Diligence, two 4-pounders, four ſwivels, and 80 men.]

Admiralty-office, Nov. 25. Letter from Mr. Thomas Alti, Commander of the Hawke private ſhip of war, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Viana, in Portugal, the 22d of October.

Sir, you will be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, I yeſterday afternoon fell in with and captured the Spaniſh Latine privateer, called the Atalante, of Ponte Vedra, Capt. Don Bernardo Lopes, of 10 guns, and 56 men, having come out of the port of Aroſa the day before, and was juſt on the point of capturing

capturing a British vessel when I fell-in with her. In running from me, she threw six of her guns overboard: the four I found on-board were long sixes and nines. I brought her in here, and delivered the 56 men to his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

I am, &c. T. ALTI.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 29. Letter from Capt. Frederick Watkins, Commander of his Majesty's ship Nereide, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Curacao, Oct. 15.

Sir, be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have thought it indispensably necessary to send these dispatches to England by my first officer, Lieut. Paul, to acquaint their Lordships of the surrender of the valuable island of Curacao to his Majesty's frigate under my command. I beg leave to transmit duplicates of all my letters to the Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour; and the Articles of Capitulation agreed between his Excellency Johan Rudolph Lauffer and myself; as also inventories of warlike stores, shipping, &c. I hope their Lordships will sanction my conduct, in taking possession of this central and valuable island in his Majesty's name. Lieut. Paul I cannot recommend in too strong a language to their Lordships, for his zealous exertions during the whole of the siege; and for any farther information he is perfectly able to describe every thing their Lordships may be desirous of knowing respecting Curacoa. FRED. WATKINS.

His Majesty's ship Nereide, off Amsterdam, Island of Curacao, Sept. 11.

My Lord, I wish not to lose a moment in sending a fast-sailing vessel to inform your Lordship, that the island of Curacao has claimed the protection of his Britannic Majesty. I have in consequence felt it my duty to take possession of it in his name. I am now running for the harbour, as it is absolutely necessary to lose no time to save the island from the enemy, who threaten to storm the principal fort to-night; but I trust the Nereide's assistance will be the means of frustrating the enemy's views, and saving a most valuable colony for his Majesty. I compute the force of the French to be about 1500, now in possession of the West part of the island, but no strong post of any consequence to prevent my holding the forts commanding Amsterdam, until I am honoured with an answer from your Lordship. There is great property afloat belonging to the Spaniards. Lieut. Paul will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Lordship, of whose exertions and zeal for the service I cannot speak in too strong terms. F. WATKINS.

Right Hon. Lord H Seymour, &c.

Nereide, off Amsterdam, Sept. 14.

My Lord, since sending my last dispatch of the 11th inst. Governor Johan Rudolph Lauffer has finally surrendered the island of Curacao, and its dependencies, to his Majesty's arms. Enclosed I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of the terms of capitulation.

I am, &c. F. WATKINS.

Right Hon. Lord H Seymour, &c.

[Then follow the Articles of Capitulation, which are in the usual terms, with the addition of the ports of Curacao and its dependencies being open to all Spanish vessels coming from the Main, for the more ready subsistence of the inhabitants.]

Nereide, Curacao Harbour, Sept. 23.

My Lord, I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that the English colours are flying in this island, and that I have entered this harbour in consequence of the total evacuation of the French forces last night. I am now arranging affairs in such a manner as to tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants, and restore perfect peace, in the name of his Majesty, in this valuable island. I have been received with great faith, and will do my utmost in establishing the security of the principal fortress till I receive your Lordship's answer for my farther conduct. Inclosed I have the honour of transmitting to you an inventory of warlike stores, ammunition, &c. in the garrison, except those lately in possession of the enemy, which I have not yet received the regular returns of, but have given the necessary orders. It was my intention to have sent any farther dispatch to your Lordship by the remaining Lieutenant, Mr. James Hodgson; but, as I do not exactly conceive myself in a perfect state of safety, without having perfect possession of the principal fortress which commands the town, I have appointed him, with a party of my own men, to that command; his zeal, bravery, and universal steady conduct in any service he is ordered on, makes my mind perfectly easy in doing so: he has been of the utmost service in a new-erected battery in annoying the enemy, and indeed may be considered the principal cause of their retreat. Lieut. Fitton, commanding the Active tender, I have much pleasure in recommending to your Lordship's notice, from his activity and spirited conduct since he has joined me. From him, my Lord, you will receive material information as to all situations of the island, and its valuable harbour.

I am, &c. F. WATKINS.

Right Hon. Lord H. Seymour, &c.

[Then follows a list of Dutch, French, Spanish, American, and Danish vessels, captured in the harbour of Curacao, consisting of two ships, five brigs, nine sloops, 27 schooners, and one cutter — total 44. Together with an inventory of a large quantity of guns, naval and military stores, &c. taken on the island.]

Downing-street, Nov. 29. Extract of a letter

letter from Mr. Penroſe, his Majeſty's Charge d'Affaires at Florence, to Lord Grenville, dated Monte Varchi, near Florence, October 16.

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that I acquaint your Lordſhip, that the property of his Majeſty's ſubjects at Leghorn has been, as well as circumſtances would permit, prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy, under the protection of his Majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed at that port, off which a frigate will ſtill remain, to prevent any veſſels from going in.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 2. Extract of a letter from Capt. Sir R. J. Strachan to the Earl of St. Vincent.

My Lord, *Captain, at Sea, Nov.* 18.

Your Lordſhip will perceive, in the narrative of my proceedings, that a convoy of the enemy had got through the Teignouſe paſſage yeſterday, and that I was endeavouring to intercept them from the Morbihan, or paſſage on the coaſt. I had the mortification, in the morning, to perceive that the greater part had got into the Morbihan; and that the others, at the entrance, were only waiting the tide, protected by the batteries on each ſide, and a ſhip corvette of 20 guns, the Commodore of the convoy. By the ſkilful management of the Nile cutter, the firſt veſſel up, under the command of Lieut. Argles, the corvette was kept from the North ſhore; and, ſoon after, upon the Magicienne getting near her, ſhe ran into Port Navale, where ſhe took the ground, and her people began to quit her, and her colours were ſtruck: the boats of the Magicienne, under Lieutenants Skottowe and Rodney, attempted to board, but the corvette fired upon them, having rehoiſted her colours, and, making ſail, ran farther into the port: the Magicienne recalled her boats, but Lieut. Rodney gallantly took a merchant veſſel from under the batteries, as he was returning. As ſoon as I could get the boats out, I ſent them all, to be under the orders of Captain Ogilvy, with directions for them to be ſent under the orders of the ſenior officer of this ſhip, Lieut. Hennah, to deſtroy the corvette, having under his orders Lieut. Clyde, of this ſhip, and Lieut. Clark, of the Marlborough; and the boats were manned by the Captain and Marlborough's men. The enterprize was conducted with great ability by Lieut. Hennah, who, notwithſtanding a heavy fire from the ſhore on all ſides, bravely boarded the corvette, and, having ſet fire to her, ſhe ſoon after blew up. He ſpeaks in high terms of commendation of thoſe under his orders; and I admire the ſpirit that pervaded all the officers and men employed upon this occaſion. No priſoners were taken; and the conduct of Capt. Ogilvy, in the guidance and management of the Magicienne, by drawing the fire of the batteries from the boats, contributed to the ſervice being effected with very little loſs.

R. J. Strachan.

Liſt of men killed and wounded in taking the veſſels named below.

One killed, belonging to the Suwarrow; ſeven wounded, belonging to the Captain.

Liſt of veſſels.

A ſhip corvette, deſtroyed by the boats of the ſquadron; a merchant ſhip, taken by the Magicienne's boat under Lieut. Rodney, and afterwards burnt; a merchant veſſel, taken by the Nile cutter, likewiſe burnt.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 6. Extracts from letters from Lieut. Bond, of his Majeſty's ſchooner the Netley, to Capt. Halſted.

Sir, *Netley, in the Tagus, Nov.* 9.

I have to acquaint you, that in his Majeſty's ſchooner we captured, on the 28th of September, the Spaniſh privateer Noſtra Senora del Carmen La Confianza, of two guns, and 26 men; and that on the 19th ult. we retook the brig Mary, from Dublin, and the Lial Invicta Vianna, a Portugue'e Government lugger of ſeven guns, both which had been captured the preceding day by a French privateer, of 14 guns; the latter after an action of half an hour. As the Mary had on the 14th been cut from her anchorage under the fort of St. John's by a Spaniſh row-boat, the Governor of Vianna thought it neceſſary to intercept her; and, accordingly, ſent the lugger on that ſervice, when both fell into the hands of the French: the crew of the Netley have in conſequence given up, free of ſalvage, the Lial Invicta Vianna to the order of his Excellency M. Pedro de Millo.

I am, &c. F. G. Bond.

Sir, *Netley, River Tagus, Nov.* 18.

In addition to my letter of yeſterday's date, I acquaint you, that on my arrival off the Rock of Liſbon, on the 7th inſtant, information was given of a Spaniſh privateer ſchooner lurking in the neighbourhood, and that the Newfoundland convoy being diſperſed, were daily approaching the Tagus. At night a pilot boat acquainted me of the recent capture of a brig loaded with ſalt fiſh, which induced me to cloſe with the ſhore, in the hope of intercepting her: ſhe had been taken 18 hours before, during light winds, in ſight of a remnant of the convoy then in the Offing. The privateer and her prize, the Hunter of Greenock, were diſcovered by us in the dark at anchor; while the boat was diſpatched to the brig, we run the other onboard, dropped our anchor, and, without miſchief or firing, took poſſeſſion of her, though they were at quarters. She is called the St. Miguel, alias Alertta, of nine guns, eighteens and ſixes, and 65 men, and had been off the ſtocks about two months. We all three anchored within St. Juliens the ſame day.

F. G. Bond.

Another

Ancona, Oct. 27. His Majesty's stores, and English ships and merchandize, at Leghorn, in value more than half a million sterling, have been saved from the plunder of the enemy.

Amberg, Nov. 30. 5 o'Clock P. M.

In advancing towards Portsaal, a few small detachments only of the enemy, of the division of Collaud, were met with between Ratisbon and Kelhaim, who were probably already on their march to Landshut. Col. Walmoden surrounded the village of Lengenfeld, near Portsaal, and carried off the garrison which was left there, consisting of seven officers, 200 cavalry and infantry, and 60 horses. Col. Walmoden found the garrison of Kelhaim, which consisted of a few hundred men, retiring. The loss of the Austrians in this march has been very inconsiderable. Capt. Scheibler, of the Houlans de Meerveldt, posted with a detachment of 60 horse near Freystadt, attacked in the morning of the 29th, near Pleinfield, the 7th regiment of French cuirassiers of 300 men, during its march, put it into disorder, and made two officers and seven men prisoners: the Colonel of the regiment was wounded, and two officers were killed. The loss of the enemy has been 20 killed and wounded. Captain Scheibler, who was slightly wounded in the arm, had two men killed, and two made prisoners. Pleinfield is evacuated by the enemy, and none have passed through it since the last column, which passed through on the 29th.

Extract of a Letter from his Royal Highness the Archduke John, to the Council of War at Vienna, dated Haun, Dec. 1.

According to the intention which I yesterday communicated to the Council of War, I advanced this morning, before daybreak, with three columns, in order to attack them. We found them advantageously posted on a rising ground, and they defended themselves with the greatest obstinacy. Our attacks were repeatedly repulsed; at length, however, our brave troops remained victorious, after ten hours resistance on the part of the enemy, who disputed the ground inch by inch, but who were compelled to abandon us (in as far as I am at present informed) six pieces of cannon, and 800 prisoners. Our out-posts are near Haag. From what I have been able to collect from the prisoners, the number of troops that opposed us amounted to three divisions. Those who have particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion are the regiment of Lacy, which had three staff-officers wounded; those of Weezy and Benioffsky hussars, the 60th regiment of infantry, the 3d battalion of Peterwardeiner, and the Gradiskaner, the Frontier hussars, and the artillery. Major-General Loppert, who commanded the vanguard, and Capt. Junger, of Weizy hussars, at the head of his squadron, attacked and carried one of the enemy's batteries. Field-Marshal Lieut. Klenau mentions his having passed the Danube, pushed on as far as Arbach, made several prisoners, and invested Straubing and Ratisbon. Major-Gen. Musery took at Landshut a company of French grenadiers, and three officers. Our loss in wounded is not inconsiderable. I shall send a detailed account of the whole affair, as soon as circumstances enable me to do so.

Downing-street, Dec. 20. The following dispatches have been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Extract of a letter from William Wickham, Esq. to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, dated Head-quarters, Amsing, Nov. 30.

On the 28th, after I had written my dispatch from Eggenfenden, the head-quarters were removed to Massing on the Rodt. The head-quarters were last night at Neumark, and arrived here this day about 12 o'clock: the roads being still in a most dreadful state, a great part of the army is still behind. On the Archduke's arrival here, he found the enemy in force on the heights immediately in front of the town. The tete-de-pont of Wasserburg was attacked yesterday; and the enemy repulsed with some loss, after having entered the abatis in front of the work.

Head-quarters, Haag, Dec. 2.

My Lord, I have the honour to send your Lordship the inclosed copy of a Report I have this day received from his Serene Highness the Prince of Conde, containing an account of the attack which the enemy made yesterday on a part of his Serene Highness's Corps, commanded by the Duke of Enghien, in front of Rosenheim.

I am, &c. WILLIAM WICKHAM.

Account of the Action at Rosenheim, Dec. 1.

Our advanced posts, on the left side of the Inn, were attacked this day at noon; their right had been absolutely uncovered for three days past, and the enemy was already on the banks on that side of the river. The advanced posts, commanded by the Duke D'Enghien, were engaged upwards of four hours, disputing the ground inch by inch. The whole corps was not assembled on the right side of the Inn before 5 o'clock. A pretty strong column of the enemy having marched out of the town, it was allowed to advance till within the proper distance, when the Prince of Conde ordered all the batteries to fire upon it at once; this fire, well-directed and well-sustained, compelled this column to retreat into the town immediately. Lieut.-Col. de Sartige, of the engineers, protected by the fire of the artillery, broke down the bridge, but in such

ſuch a manner as that it could promptly be re-eſtabliſhed, if, as it is hoped, it ſhould be neceſſary. Our loſs is very ſmall; that of the enemy muſt have been more conſiderable. An artillery man was wounded by the ſide of the Duke D'Angouleme. No officers are known as yet to have been wounded, except Mr. De Vaſſe, Adjutant to the Duke D'Angouleme, and the Engineer De Caſtre.

Head-quarters, Haag, Dec. 2.

My Lord, the march of Gen. Kienmayer towards the Iſer, and the direction which the whole army had firſt taken towards Landſhut, having drawn a conſiderable part of Gen. Moreau's force towards Aerding, the heights between Ampfing and Haag had been occupied by one ſingle diviſion under Gen. Ney. In the courſe of laſt night, however, Gen. Moreau had reinforced his poſition with two more diviſions, and had taken the command of the whole himſelf. Yeſterday, at day-break, the heights were attacked. After an obſtinate reſiſtance on the part of the enemy, they were carried in ſucceſſion as far as the hill on the ſide of Ramſau, where the troops were obliged to halt, from exceſſive fatigue, about ſix in the evening. In the night Gen. Moreau abandoned this place, and retired to his old poſition at Hohenlenden and Aerding. The whole ground from Ampfing to Ramſau was particularly favourable to the enemy, and conſiſted in heights covered with thick woods, and interſected by deep marſhy valleys, where the Auſtrian cavalry could not poſſibly act. The Auſtrians took 800 priſoners, and two pieces of cannon. The cannon were taken, with four others, by the huſſars of Vecſey, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much during the whole of the affair, throwing themſelves into the woods, in places where it was thought impoſſible for cavalry to have penetrated. The other four pieces of cannon were retaken by a charge of the enemy's grenadiers, there not having been time to ſend a ſufficient force to ſupport the Huſſars. The loſs of the Auſtrians is computed to be near 1500 men in killed, wounded, and priſoners. Gen. Moreau is ſaid by the priſoners to have received a muſket-ball through his cloak. The Archduke was on horſeback 12 hours, and ſlept in a hovel on the heights. W. WICKHAM.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 20. A letter from the Earl of St. Vincent introduces the following:

Thames, Plymouth-Sound, Dec. 13.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip with the arrival of his Majeſty's ſhip I command at this anchorage; and of her having, on the 30th of laſt month, captured, fifteen leagues from the Tower of Cordvan, after a chace of ſix hours, a French brig privateer, called L'Actif, of 14 ſix-pounders, two long braſs twelves, and 137 men: ſhe is a particularly fine new veſſel, coppered, and had been out only one day on her firſt cruize. I learn from the priſoners, that only two Engliſh veſſels have been carried into any of the French or Spaniſh ports within theſe three months; that one of them was carried into Rochelle, the other into Paſſage. I conclude Capt. Hotham will have acquainted you of our having captured, on the 29th of October laſt, at night, a ſchooner letter of marque, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, &c. having chaſed her, in company with the Immortalité, all day.

I am, &c. W. LUKIN.

[This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of the St. Jago Spaniſh ſchooner privateer, of 10 guns, and 60 men, by the Brilliant, Capt. Paget.]

Downing-ſtreet, Dec. 23. A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, dated head-quarters, Muhldorf on the Inn, Thurſday, Dec. 4, has been received from William Wickham, Eſq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

The army marched in the night of Tueſday, and before day-break yeſterday morning, towards Hohenlinden, in three columns; the centre along the great road to Munich, which paſſed through Hohenlinden; the right and left in the woods on each ſide of the great road. The corps of Gen. Kienmayer, which was deſtined to take the enemy in flank, marched from Dorfen, in the direction of Schwaben. The columns ought all to have arrived at their deſtination a little before day-break, or, at the lateſt, between 8 and 9 o'clock; but, from a heavy fall of ſnow and ſleet, which continued all night and the greater part of the morning, the centre column only was at its deſtination at eight o'clock, whilſt both the left and right were ſtill conſiderably behind; and the left, under Gen. Riſch, had, beſides, loſt its way, and marched to the left towards Ebersberg, inſtead of turning to the right, in the direction of Hohenlinden. In this ſtate of things it appears, that the diviſion of Gen. Richepanſe pierced between the left and the centre about 9 o'clock, got upon the great road behind the centre, and fell upon the left flank and rear of that column at the time that it had formed in front, and had juſt begun to attack the enemy's poſition. I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account of what paſſed afterwards; but it ſeems that the diſorder ſoon became irretrievable, and that the retreat towards the heights of Ramſau was made with very heavy loſs, particularly in artillery. Generals Spaniorchi and Loppert are priſoners. I have not yet heard of the loſs of any other officers of the ſame rank. General Kien-

Kienmayer was attacked, on his march, by two divisions from Aerding, and suffered also severely in his retreat, which he made upon Isen in good order, on learning the disaster that had befallen the main army.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of L'Eclair French cutter privateer, carrying three 2-pounders, small arms, and 20 men, by his Majesty's hired cutter Lord Duncan, Capt. Wells.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, December, 1800.

OUR last review of the aspect of affairs in GERMANY must have prepared the reader in some measure for events such as it now becomes our task to record.

The Armistice was broken, without notice, by the Gallo-Batavian army of Augereau in the vicinity of the Maine, on the 24th ult. when the Commandant of a detachment summoned the Mentzers to evacuate Aschaffenburgh. The latter refused, attacked the enemy, and repulsed them with the loss of 250 men; but the next day the Batavians, having been reinforced, renewed the attack, and took possession of Aschaffenburgh by capitulation. This affair was succeeded by several smart actions on the 26th and 27th; and on the 28th a division of the enemy's army entered Wurtzburgh. Since that time, the Austrians have fallen back upon Bohemia, and Augereau has advanced, till the centre of his army is fixed at Bamberg, his left wing at Konigshoffen, and his right at Nuremberg. His object manifestly is, to press into Bohemia, and fix the attention of the Imperial General commanding there; while Moreau, with the Grand Army of the Rhine, penetrates Upper Austria, sustained on his right by Lecourbe, who is forcing the passes of the Tyrolese.

On the 27th ult. Moreau announced from Munich, that hostilities would recommence on the following day; when, accordingly, he removed his head-quarters to Ampfing. Some skirmishes took place, which ended in the Austrians retiring behind the Inn. On the 29th Moreau took Wasserbourg by assault, and pushed his head-quarters to Ebersberg, resolving at all events to attempt the passage of the Inn on the 1st inst. This attempt failed of success; the French were defeated with the loss of 800 men and six pieces of cannon, and forced to re-tread all the ground they had advanced. Fortune, however, did not continue her favours to the young Archduke John, who commanded the Emperor's army; for, on the 3d, a general and most severe contest took place near Hohenlinden, which lasted from half-past seven in the morning till night, and ended most fatally for our Ally, who lost, according to Moreau's official account, 10,000 men taken prisoners, an *incalculable* number killed, 200 baggage-waggons, and 80 pieces of cannon; and the accounts since received from the British minister in that quarter do not materially contradict this statement. Since this unfortunate affair, Moreau has advanced as far as Braunau; and the Austrians have retired behind the Saltzach.

The Archduke Charles, whom we last month announced as having been declared Field-Marshal General of all the Armies of his Imperial Majesty with unlimited powers, has not yet joined the army, but is detained in Bohemia, occupied in the unworthy employment of organizing new levies; while the main army, on which essentially depends the safety of the hereditary states, is left under the command of a younger brother, whose age, we are told, does not exceed 19.—It is scarcely possible to believe, that his Imperial Majesty intends much longer to continue this hopeless contest; and we daily expect to hear, that, with the best wishes to fulfil his engagements with Great Britain, he will, by imperious circumstances, be compelled to accede to a separate peace with the French Republic.

The eyes of every nation in Europe are now turned (though with various feelings) toward the Emperor of

RUSSIA,

whose conduct we could wish to attribute to infanity: but every thing forbids us to interpret so charitably of him. We stopped the press last month to state, that he had laid an Embargo on the English ships at Riga; that measure, however, was only the prelude to a series of transactions that must render him odious in the mind of every impartial person. We have before hinted, that Paul was displeased at Malta not being delivered up to him after it had been captured by the sole and unassisted arms of Great Britain. Bonaparte, who (it is supposed, through the medium of the Swedish minister at St. Petersburg) had been long courting the fickle Autocrat, eagerly availing himself of this moment of irritation, expressed to the Emperor his concern at seeing 7000 brave Russians prisoners in France, and his intention to clothe them in the uniform of their country, and send them home without ransom. This apparent generosity wrought as he wished on the mind of Paul, who heaped the most extravagant encomiums on the French Consul, toasted him as "the greatest man in the world," and sent Gen. Sprengporten as his Envoy to Paris.—A little reflection will shew, that this grace was cheaply purchased by the politic Consul: for, when the Emperor Paul had turned his back on England (who had subsidized him, and paid, repaired, victualled,

manned, and diſciplined his navy for a conſiderable time, without deriving any aſſiſtance from it), and ſhewn his diſpoſition to connect himſelf with her enemy, the Britiſh Cabinet thought it high time to give notice to France, that it would no longer pay for the maintenance of the Ruſſian priſoners there: now, as the Emperor of Ruſſia had no French priſoners to exchange againſt theſe 7000 men, and the expence of their maintenance muſt immediately fall on the Conſular Government, the ſending them home was at once ridding the Republic of an expenſive burden, and ingratiating the Chief Conſul with Paul: as having performed a noble and generous act.—But to proceed. The Emperor, early in laſt month, ſuddenly laid an Embargo on all Britiſh ſhips in the harbours of Ruſſia, of which, at St. Peterſburg, Riga, Revel, Cronſtadt, and Narva, it is calculated there were near 300; he took out their officers and ſeamen, and ſent them, with a ſcanty ſuſtenance, up the country, to a diſtance of from 100 to 1000 miles beyond the capital, ſealed the warehouſes of all the Britiſh merchants in his dominions, and placed all their property under ſequeſtration. Having heard that the crews of one or two Engliſh veſſels at Narva had ſucceſsfully reſiſted the perſons ſent to ſeize them, and had ſailed away, he ordered the reſt of the ſhips in that harbour to be burnt. And all this unprecedented outrage he has declared to be committed becauſe Malta is not delivered up to him as [ſelf elected] Grand Maſter*; and he declares, that the embargo and ſequeſtration ſhall continue till ſuch ſurrender be made. We are told by a late Frankfort Gazette, that the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Berlin has preſented a Note to the Ruſſian Miniſter there, for immediate tranſmiſſion to his Court, in which his Britannic Majeſty expreſſes his determination of oppoſing by force the unprovoked aggreſſions of the Emperor, and of employing every means in his power to obtain the redreſs ſo juſtly due to him on this occaſion.

In conſequence of a Pruſſian veſſel having been carried by an Engliſh ſhip into Hamburgh, on account of ſome irregularity in her papers, the king of

PRUSSIA

has marched a body of troops into Cuxhaven. This meaſure appears *primâ facie* to be connected with the ſyſtem of an Armed Confederacy, which is underſtood to be preparing between Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, againſt the naval dominion of Great Britain. It has, however, been declared, by the Pruſſian miniſter, to bear no hoſtile intention againſt either England or Hamburgh, but to be merely intended to protect the neutrality and navigation of the North of Germany.

Two Spaniſh corvettes were ſome time ſince captured by the Engliſh in the harbour of

BARCELONA.

A Swediſh ſhip happening to be alſo in port at the time, the Spaniſh government aſſert, that the Engliſh forced the Swediſh veſſel to aſſiſt in the capture. In the Britiſh officer's official diſpatch to the Admiralty*, not a word is mentioned of this Swediſh ſhip. To the court of Stockholm, however, a complaint was made from that of Madrid; and a Swediſh Envoy is now in London, waiting an explanation of the tranſaction.

The peſtilential diſorder that ſo lately ravaged

SPAIN,

and threatened

PORTUGAL,

has abated its violence; and, it is hoped, will be wholly removed by the approaching cold ſeaſon.

From

AMERICA

alſo, we have the pleaſing intelligence of the yellow fever having ceaſed; and that the inſurrection of the Negroes in ſome of the States, which ſeemed to forebode moſt diſaſtrous conſequences, has happily been ſuppreſſed.

From

EGYPT,

very long details have been received in France, depicting in glowing colours the proſperity of the Settlement. Menon writes (but it is impoſſible for us to believe him) that he has from 18 to 20,000 French troops under him, beſides numerous auxiliaries, all well armed, equipped, paid, fed, and clothed, and organiſed in ſuch a manner, that the whole are continually ready to ſet out on a march, with every thing neceſſary, on receiving a quarter of an hour's notice. The cavalry are mounted on Arabian horſes; every corps has a certain number of camels attached to it for carrying water and proviſions; and there are conſtantly in reſerve 500 camels, and as many horſes. For ſix months, he ſays, he had not an enemy to engage, nor a diſturbance to quell; and the Grand Vizier was more than 100 leagues of Deſert from the French army, with only about 6000 men. We ſeem likely ſoon to know ſomething of the truth of this narrative; for it is ſtrongly rumoured, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who is now in the vicinity of Malta, is deſtined, with about 30,000 men, to attempt the expulſion of the French army from Egypt.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Rome, Oct. 25. On Monday laſt a private Conſiſtory was held, in which the

* Of the holding which office, he is incapable by every ſtatute of the Order.

* See page 984.

Pope

Pope appointed the Archbiſhop of Seville, Louis of Bourbon, a ſon of the Spaniſh Infant Louis, brother to the late King of Spain, Louis III. to the dignity of Cardinal. On the 20th the King of Sardinia, with his family, returned to this city from Freſcati, and took up his reſidence in the palace of Colonna. On the ſame evening he paid a viſit to the Pope, who returned it the following day.

Nov. 9. The dreadful hurricane of this day committed ravages in ſeveral parts of *Germany*, but eſpecially in Holland. At *Amſterdam* the merchant Cantelaar was cruſhed to death with his wife, who was in the laſt ſtage of pregnancy, by the fall of a chimney. At *Rotterdam* the damage done was alſo conſiderable: it pierced a dyke in one place, where 1520 head of cattle were drowned.

East India News.

Greater part of the town of *Arrah*, in the province of Bengal, has been deſtroyed by fire. The majority of the houſes being built of light wood, and covered with ſtraw, the flames extended with ſuch rapidity, that, in the courſe of a few hours, upwards of 2000 houſes were conſumed; in moſt caſes, with their furniture, &c. About 50 perſons are aſcertained to have periſhed. A contribution has been made for the ſufferers; and the government, to expedite the rebuilding of the town, as well as to guard in ſome degree from ſimilar accidents in future, have granted a ſufficient quantity of tiles to be uſed for covering, inſtead of thatch. The convicts in the ſeveral neighbouring priſons are to be inſtructed in the art of making tiles, and are to be ſo employed, for the public benefit, till the town be rebuilt.

West India, &c. News.

It is with much concern we announce the loſs of the Charles Baring Weſt-Indiaman, Captain John Aris, that ſailed from Port Royal, Jamaica, the 6th of September, and on the 15th of October following ſprung a leak. The unremitting exertions of the Captain, crew, and paſſengers, kept her afloat until the 24th, all hands being continually employed in pumping her till the 21ſt, on which day the pumps were choaked, from the quantity of coffee, cocoa, &c. &c. on-board. That event taking place, the Captain immediately had the fore-deck, near the pumps, ſcuttled; as alſo the fore-hatchway; and all hands turned to bear her with large water-caſks, ſlung to tackles, by which means ſhe was kept afloat until the 23th, on which day, miſerable to relate, with nine feet water in her hold, ſhe foundered. The miſery of the crew, previous to this awful moment, can be better conceived than deſcribed. No alternative left them but to apply for ſuccour to a boat, ſcarcely able to contain 20 people, diſtant from land upwards of 1000 miles, and in a ſea running mountains high. Three days had the following paſſengers and ſhip's company, who had the good fortune to get into the boat, lived in it with only a wine-glaſs of water allotted to each per day, when they were fortunately picked up by the Harriet, of New York, Capt. Gaugnard, who, by the active exertions of his mate, Mr. Vanderkamp, in a heavy ſea, got them all on-board, viz.—Saved. Capt. John Aris, Gen. Le Grande, Madame Le Grande, Thomas Bennett, Eſq. of Jamaica, Captain and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Madame Bauvois, two Miſs Bauvois, James Satty, ſecond mate, and 18 ſeamen.—Loſt. Gen. Bauvois, Mr. De Lafont, ſurgeon, Mr. Murray, late maſter of the Surpriſe, paſſengers; Mr. Halloway, firſt mate, 11 ſeamen, and 12 invalid ſoldiers.

Recent letters from the Rev. Mr. Jackſon, Chaplain to the Colony in *New South Wales*, ſtates its condition to be moſt promiſing. Grain, of all kinds, but more eſpecially barley, was abundant; and ſome hop-ſeeds, which about three years ſince were ſent from England to this gentleman, had thrived in ſuch a manner, that ſeveral plantations had been formed, and porter of the beſt quality produced from it.

Royal Journey to Weymouth.

Sept. 10. This morning, after breakfaſt, the King, the Duke of Kent, Princeſs Sophia (for the firſt time ſince her indiſpoſition), and Princeſs Amelia, rode out on horſeback on the Dorcheſter road, attended by Lady C. Bellaſyſe, Lord Cathcart, and Major Desbrow. Her Majeſty, and the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, and Mary, walked on the Eſplanade, and paid a viſit to Princeſs Charlotte.

Sept. 11. This morning the King and Duke of Cumberland promenaded for a conſiderable time, before breakfaſt, on the Eſplanade, being entertained with the innocent prattle of Princeſs Charlotte, who walked between her Royal Grandfather and Uncle. At 10 the Royal Family took their favourite excurſion on the water, it being a fine morning. The nobility who accompanied them were the Earl and Counteſs Poulett, the Counteſs of Mansfield and the Hon. Mr. Greville, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lady Rolle, the Lord Chancellor and Miſs Erſkine, Lord and Lady Sudley, Mr. and Mrs. Windham, Mr. and Mrs. Freemantle and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor, and Admiral Digby. The Duke of Cumberland, with Gen. Garth, rode on horſeback to the Huſſar camp; and dined with the Hon. Mr. Damer, at his ſeat at Came, near Dorcheſter. Princeſs Sophia took an airing in her carriage. The King, after dinner,

dinner, with the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, walked on the Eſplanade for ſome time, and, after inſpecting the piquet-guard, returned to the Lodge. Lady Henry Fitzgerald and her three fine ſons were taken great notice of by his Majeſty. At ſeven the Royal Family ſaw "Speed the Plough," and "The Poor Soldier."

Sept. 12. This morning the Royal Family, with a ſelect party of the nobility, went on-board the Cambrian frigate; and, as uſual, were ſaluted by the ſhips and Portland caſtle. Their Majeſties came on ſhore at 7 o'clock, and in the evening had a ſelect party of nobility at the Lodge.

Sept. 13. Princeſſes Sophia and Amelia, accompanied by Lady M. Wynyard, rode out on horſeback on the Dorcheſter road. The King, Queen, and Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, and Mary, went on a viſit to Lulworth, where they partook of an elegant refreſhment at Mr. Weld's; and ſeemed highly delighted with the gardens and pleaſure-grounds. The Royal Family were ſaluted from the Caſtle at Lulworth, both going and coming. It was 6 o'clock before they arrived at the Lodge. At 7, they viſited the Theatre, where the performances were, "A Cure for the Heart-Ache," with "The Quaker."

Sept. 14. This morning, the Royal Family attended divine ſervice at Weymouth church, where they heard a ſermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Wickes. His Majeſty, after church, walked on the Eſplanade with his attendants. Princeſs Sophia recovers very faſt. Her Royal Highneſs has derived great benefit from the warm bath. After dinner, the weather being fine, His Majeſty, and the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, promenaded on the Eſplanade. In the evening the Royal Family viſited Stacie's rooms.

Sept. 15. This morning, after breakfaſt, the King, accompanied by the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, with Lord Cathcart, Gen. Garth, Col. Wynyard, and Major Deſbrow, rode to Camp, where the York Huſſars and the Light Brigades had a ſham fight, which laſted till half paſt two o'clock, when his Majeſty returned to the Lodge to dinner. The Queen and Princeſſes only walked on the Eſplanade, except Princeſs Amelia, who took an airing on horſeback on the Dorcheſter road, with her attendant, Lady Matilda Wynyard.

Sept. 16. This morning his Majeſty, after ſeeing his little grand-daughter, Princeſs Charlotte, ſafe into the bathing-machine, returned to his own, when his Majeſty bathed. After breakfaſt the King, and Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, on horſeback, and her Majeſty and the Princeſſes in their carriages, with their attendants and General Officers, rode to Maiden-caſtle, where they reviewed the Dorſetſhire Yeomanry, who went through their exerciſe much to the ſatisfaction of his Majeſty, the Royal Dukes, and the General Officers. After the review, the Royal Family went to Came, the ſeat of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, who are particular favourites with their Majeſties; and, after partaking of an elegant refreſhment, returned to the Lodge at 6 o'clock. His Majeſty did not immediately go into the Lodge, but walked on the Eſplanade till quite dark, inſpecting the picquet-guard. The uſual party ſpent the evening with the Royal Family.

Sept. 17. This morning, at 10, the King, Queen, and Princeſſes, with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent, and a numerous company of nobility, among whom were the Counteſſes Poulett and Radnor, Lady Sudley, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, Mrs. Groſvenor, Mrs Freemantle, the Lord Chancellor, and Miſs Erſkine, who are always of the Royal party, went on-board the Cambrian: there being a fine breeze, they were ſoon out to ſea. Mr. Sturt, M. P. for Bridport, accompanied them in his yacht, which is reckoned a very fine ſailer. The Royal Family came aſhore at 7, and, after reſting a ſhort time at Glouceſter-lodge, went to "Henry the Fourth," and "The Padlock." The Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, after the play, bathed in the warm bath; as did the Princeſſes Sophia and Amelia.

Sept. 18. This morning the King, Princeſs Auguſta, Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, and Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter, bathed before breakfaſt. At 11 his Majeſty, with his lovely daughter Princeſs Amelia, attended by Lord Cathcart, Generals Goldſworthy and Garth, and Major Deſbrow, rode out on horſeback on the Lulworth road. The Queen, and Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, and Mary, took an excurſion in their Sociables on the Sands, accompanied by the Counteſs of Radnor. The Duke of Portland and Earl Weſtmorland arrived this day, and in the afternoon a Cabinet Council was held at Glouceſter-lodge, at which were preſent his Majeſty, their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, the Duke of Portland, Earl of Weſtmorland, Lord Cathcart, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Fawkener, Clerk of the Privy Council, which was ſoon over; after which the King, with the Duke of Portland, and the Lord Chancellor, walked on the Eſplanade for ſome time.

Sept. 19. This morning his Majeſty, the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, and Princeſſes Sophia and Amelia, rode out after breakfaſt on the Lulworth road. The Queen and Princeſſes took an airing on the Sands. A ſelect party ſpent the evening with the Royal Family at the Lodge. The Duke of Portland left Weymouth.

Sept. 20. Their Majeſties and the Princeſſes this morning, at 10, with their uſual at-

attendants, went on-board the Cambrian frigate, and were ſaluted from Portland-caſtle. Two companies of the 68th regiment embarked early this morning on-board the tranſports lying in Portland-road for Jerſey. They all appeared on deck as the Cambrian ſailed along, and gave three cheers to the Royal Family, which was anſwered by all the other ſhips. (Mr. Sturt's miraculous eſcape has been mentioned in p. 891.) Their Majeſties ſaw "The Provoked Huſband," and "Who's the Dupe?"

Sept. 21. This morning, the weather being wet and windy, the King did not walk out before breakfaſt. At 11 their Majeſties went to Weymouth church, where they heard a ſermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Manton, near Sherborne. After ſervice the Royal Family and attendants walked on the Eſplanade till half paſt 2. In the evening the Royal Family honoured Stacie's rooms with their preſence, where they promenaded from 8 till 10, when they returned to the Lodge.

Sept. 22. This morning his Majeſty bathed, as did the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales. The King, after breakfaſt, with his attendants, rode on horſeback on the Dorcheſter road. Being the anniverſary of their Majeſties' coronation, a Royal ſalute was fired from Portland-caſtle and the ſhips, in honour of the day. Mr. Sturt liberally ordered the poor men, who had ſo fortunately preſerved his life, a good dinner, and 10 guineas each. His yacht was full-dreſſed in the colours of the different nations who are in amity with this country. After dinner his Majeſty, with the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, and their attendants, walked to view the troops, who were all drawn up before the Lodge. The Scotch Greys, the York Huſſars, the Light Brigades, Shropſhire and Somerſetſhire militias, who all paſſed the King and Dukes in ſlow time, the officers ſaluting alſo as they paſſed. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes were at the windows at Glouceſter-lodge the whole time. At 7 their Majeſties went to the Theatre, to ſee "Wild Oats," and "The Jew and the Doctor."

Sept. 23. This morning Princeſs Auguſta, and Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter, bathed. After breakfaſt, the Royal Family, accompanied by their uſual party of nobility, went to Milton abbey, where they were elegantly entertained by the Earl of Dorcheſter. The tables were furniſhed with every delicacy of the ſeaſon. Their Majeſties, before dinner, walked round the park, and alſo the pleaſure-grounds, which are beautifully laid out. The Royal gueſts took leave of the noble Earl and family about 4; and at a quarter before 7 arrived at Glouceſter-lodge, where they remained the whole evening, being viſited by a ſelect party of nobility.

Sept. 24. A melancholy accident happened this morning off Portland Iſland; a ſmall ſloop ſunk in the Race, and every perſon on-board periſhed. The weather being very boiſterous, their Majeſties were confined to the Lodge. Mr. Sturt, notwithſtanding his late perilous ſituation, again ventured out in his ſailing yacht. He is reckoned by the ſea-faring men to be a complete ſailor. The Duke of Kent left this place this afternoon at 5. In the evening the Royal Family went to ſee "Rule a Wife and have a Wife," with "Lock and Key;" and at 11 returned to the Lodge.

Sept. 25. This morning his Majeſty, with his attendants, rode out on horſeback on the Lulworth road. Gen. Steevens arrived at Weymouth yeſterday, and General Simcoe this morning. Earl Poulett is gone to Hinton for a few days. The Royal Family in the evening ſaw "Every One has his Fault," and "No Song no Supper."

Sept. 26. This morning, after breakfaſt, the King, accompanied by Princeſs Amelia on horſeback, and her Majeſty and the reſt of the Princeſſes, with their uſual party, in their Sociables, paid a viſit to Mr. Frampton, at Moreton, where, after partaking of an elegant *dejeuné*, and walking in the pleaſure-grounds, they returned to the Lodge, where they ſpent the evening with a ſelect party of nobility. The Duke of Glouceſter arrived at 9 o'clock.

Sept. 27. This morning, after breakfaſt, his Majeſty, accompanied by Lord Cathcart, Generals Goldſworthy and Garth, and Major Deſbrow, rode out on the Dorcheſter road. The Queen and Princeſſes, on account of the weather, remained at the Lodge, where the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales and the infant daughter of Earl Poulett were brought, and ſtayed the whole of the morning. The Royal Family intended taking another aquatic excurſion, but were prevented going on-board of ſhip by the barge having filled with water during the night. At night they went to the Theatre, to ſee "Bon Ton," and "The Sultan."

Sept. 28. This morning the Royal Family and attendants went to Weymouth church, where a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Peach, chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland. After ſervice the King walked with his attendants on the Eſplanade. The Princeſs Elizabeth bathed in the warm bath. In the evening the Royal Family went to Stacie's rooms, where they promenaded till 10 o'clock.

Sept. 29. This morning the Princeſs Auguſta bathed. After breakfaſt his Majeſty, accompanied by the Dukes of Cumberland and Glouceſter on horſeback, and the Queen and Princeſſes in their carriages, went to Radipole-hill, where the King reviewed the Shropſhire militia, commanded by Earl Powis, after which their Majeſties went to the hotel, to partake of an

an entertainment given by Earl Powis. Three tables were furniſhed, with the table-frames repreſenting their Majeſties and the Royal Family. Earl Powis, and his nephew Lord Clive, waited on their Majeſties. After the entertainment Country-dances commenced, and laſted till 7, when the Royal Family went to the Theatre, to ſee "The Provok'd Huſband," "The Love of Fame," and "Miſs in her Teens." The Lord Chancellor left Weymouth this morning for London, on buſineſs of importance; and the Duke of Cumberland ſet off in the evening at 7.

Sept. 30. This morning the King, after bathing, walked on the Eſplanade. Princeſſes Elizabeth, Sophia, and Amelia, bathed in the warm bath. After breakfaſt his Majeſty and the Princeſs Amelia rode on horſeback on the Lulworth road. The Queen and the other Princeſſes rode to Dorcheſter, and returned to the Lodge at 1 o'clock. General Goldſworthy left this place to-day for London. After dinner, the weather continuing wet and windy, none of the Royal Family walked out, but their Majeſties had a ſelect party of nobility.

Oct. 1. This morning Princeſs Auguſta bathed; alſo her Royal uncle, the Duke of Glouceſter, and his daughter, Princeſs Sophia. After breakfaſt, was quite a gloomy aſpect, ſo that none of the Royal Family ventured out. Earl Powis left Weymouth this morning. The Royal Family in the evening went to ſee "The Young Quaker," and "Catharine and Petruchio."

Oct. 2. This morning the King bathed; alſo Princeſs Auguſta, Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, the Duke of Glouceſter, and Princeſs Sophia. His Majeſty, after bathing, walked for ſome time. After breakfaſt, the Queen and Princeſſes, in two carriages, accompanied by Lady Cathcart, Lady Sudley, and Lady Matilda Wynyard, went to the hot-bath. Ladies Sophia and Mary Poulett, daughters of Earl Poulett, left Weymouth this morning for their father's ſeat at Hinton. Their Majeſties, at night, ſaw "The Weſt Indian," and "The Midnight Hour."

Oct. 3. This morning, after breakfaſt, the King, with his attendants, rode out on horſeback on the Lulworth road. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes, accompanied by the Duke of Glouceſter and Princeſs Sophia, walked on the Eſplanade. The Royal Family, in the evening, had a ſelect party of nobility, among whom were the following: Lady Sudley, Lady H. Fitzgerald, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, the Hon. Captain Legge, Mrs. Drax, Mr. and Mrs. Drax Groſvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Freemantle, Miſs Erſkine, and Miſs Hervey.

Oct. 4. This morning his Majeſty walked before breakfaſt on the Eſplanade. Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, the Duke of Glouceſter, and Princeſs Sophia, bathed. The King, after viſiting G. Steward, Eſq. the new Mayor, went to Came, with the Queen and Princeſſes, and Earl Poulett, to take leave of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer. The Royal Family ſaw "The Merry Wives of Windſor," and "The Liar."

Oct. 5. This evening the Princeſs Elizabeth bathed in the warm bath. The Royal Family and attendants heard divine ſervice at Weymouth church, where a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Luſcomb, chaplain of the St. Fiorenzo frigate. After ſervice the Royal Family returned to the Lodge, where the Sheriffs and Remembrancer of the City of London waited on his Majeſty, to know when he would receive the petition from the Livery of London, on the ſubject of the high price of proviſions. (See p. 997.) After dinner his Majeſty, with his attendants, walked on the Eſplanade, and inſpected the piquet-guard; and at 8 in the evening went to Stacie's rooms, where they promenaded till 10.

Oct. 6. This morning the weather being wet and windy, none of the Royal Family bathed, except the Princeſs Amelia, who uſed the warm bath. His Majeſty and his attendants, after breakfaſt, walked on the Eſplanade. An elegant entertainment was this day given by G. Steward, Eſq. the new Mayor, to the members of the Corporation. The Hon. Capt. Legge, of the Cambrian, and Captains Paterſon and Goſſelin, were invited. Their Majeſties in the evening ſaw "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Who's the Dupe?"

Oct. 7. This morning the King and his attendants walked on the Eſplanade, accompanied by Prince William of Glouceſter, and Captains Paterſon, Legge, and Goſſelin. Princeſs Elizabeth and Princeſs Charlotte bathed in the warm bath. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes paid a viſit to the Counteſs of Poulett, and partook of an elegant *dejeuné*.

Oct. 8. Their Majeſties arrived at Windſor this evening, ſoon after 6, from Weymouth, which place they left at 5 in the morning. The Royal Family alighted at the Biſhop of Saliſbury's, where they partook of ſome refreſhment, and then proceeded on their journey. Their Majeſties dined at the hotel at Hartford-bridge, where they were met by Sir Wm. Pitt and Gen. Gwynne; and, on their arrival at the Lodge, the Royal Windſor Aſſociation, the 7th regiment of Light Dragoons, and the Staffordſhire militia, with their commander the Earl of Uxbridge, were drawn out, and fired a *feu-de-joye* on their Majeſties' happy return. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated. The Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cumberland, and Prince Auguſtus, were at the Lodge, to receive their Royal parents.

Oct. 9. This morning the King, accompanied

panied by the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, Gen. Harcourt, and Col. Cartwright, rode out in the Great Park, and viewed the different farms, and at 12 o'clock took the diverſion of hunting with the harriers. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes, after breakfaſt, went to Frogmore, where they paſſed the morning in the gardens.

News from Ireland.

Oct. 20. At *Carlow*, as ſeveral tradeſmen, labourers, &c. were finiſhing an angle of the new Court-houſe, on a high ſcaffolding erected for that purpoſe, they quarrelled amongſt each other, which occaſioned the planks to give way, when they precipitately fell to the ground; nine were killed on the ſpot, and the remainder dangerouſly hurt. It is ſuppoſed theſe unfortunate men were intoxicated.

Country News.

Oct. 13. Laſt night, or this morning, the plank locked over the boring ſhaft of the Earl of Moira's Coal-mine, on *Aſhby Woulds* was forcibly ſplit, the mouth of the hole uncovered, and two lengths of iron rods (11 yards each) maliciouſly and wickedly thrown into the pit, and wedged in ſo faſt together that they cannot be got out, whereby the works at the ſaid ſhaft are completely ſtopped, to the great injury of his Lordſhip, the proprietors of the Aſhby Canal Undertaking, and the Country, by preventing that ſpeedy and expected ſupply of coal, of which the trials at this mine afforded a confident proſpect, and which at the preſent time is greatly wanted in the country. [His Lordſhip has ſince offered a reward of 50 guineas for the diſcovery of the offender.]

Oct. 28. This day, upwards of 20 perſons in a boat, going on-board a veſſel in the river at *Liverpool*, were unfortunately upſet, and a great part of them drowned. The accident was occaſioned by the boat's maſt being caught by the main-brace of the veſſel, which cauſed her to fill and go down immediately.

The laſt week in October, 12 bathing machines, the bridge over the Millbeck, and part of the Spa-houſe at *Scarborough*, were deſtroyed by an uncommon high and violent tide. The tides were uncommonly high on the Norfolk coaſt. On Wedneſday, Oct. 29, they overflowed the quays at *Yarmouth*, and waſhed out many thouſand rats, and great apprehenſions were entertained for the bridge. At *Waxham*, the ſea made a great breach; and at *Lower Sheringham* the lower cliff gave way, and carried with it the King's Arms inn, but the family eſcaped.

Nov. 4. His Majeſty's ſhip Marlborough, of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. Southby, was totally wrecked off *Belleiſle*. Letters from *Plymouth*, however, furniſh the conſolatory information, that the whole of the officers and crew have ſafe arrived at that port, having been reſcued from the wreck by the Captain man of war, and the Amity, a ſhip from Malaga, detained by the Captain.

Nov. 9. The Romney man of war, after having weathered the moſt dreadful hurricane ever known, off the North Foreland, arrived ſafe in *Sheerneſs* harbour. She was obliged to anchor near the Foreland yeſterday evening, not being able to get into the Downs. This morning the gale increaſed ſo ſuddenly, that it was by the moſt prompt and active exertions only that ſhe was made to reſiſt its fury. The ſmall bower parted about noon, and the ſheet anchor was let go; but neither ſheet or beſt bower, with two cables on each, would bring her up, and ſhe was driving faſt on the point of the Foreland. The violence of the wind laid her on her beam ends, and the ſea broke over her the ſame as if ſhe had been on ſhore; the between-decks were full of water, and every thing was afloat on the lee-ſide of the upper deck; no man could ſtand who had not hold of a rope. In this ſituation there was no chance of ſaving the ſhip but by cutting away her maſts, and every one on-board was of this opinion. The indefatigable Captain, however, was ſo anxious to join his ſquadron in the Downs, that it was not until he found all other expedients ineffectual, that he gave orders to that purpoſe. The maſt being at length cut away, the ſhip was ſoon after upright, and brought up; and, when the gale abated, and it cleared, we were only two miles from the Foreland: this was certainly a great relief, after the horrid picture we had witneſſed. In the morning we counted 8 large ſhips without a maſt, and underſtood that ſeveral were loſt.

Nov. 9. The river Froome roſe ſo rapidly, near *Briſtol*, that in leſs than half an hour it inundated the fields near Baptiſt Mills, on the Stapleton road, nearly ſix feet deep. So violent was the current, that part of Stapleton-bridge was carried away by it; and a poor ſand-boy, who was in ſearch of ſome jack-aſſes, in order to ſave himſelf from the fury of the torrent, having mounted a wall, the ſame unfortunately gave way, and he periſhed in the flood, ſtruggling for near 20 minutes in ſight of many diſtreſſed ſpectators, who were unable to give any aſſiſtance. One of the wooden bridges acroſs the river in Earl's Mead was alſo carried away. The lower apartments of the habitations, in that part of St. Paul's pariſh which lies near the river, were completely inundated, and ſeveral perſons were taken from their houſes in a boat, to preſerve their lives.

The wind blew up the roof of the church at *Chriſt-church*, Hants, in ſeveral places, during

ring divine service; and part of the East window of *Salisbury* cathedral was blown in.

Nov. 25. At *Hinckley* was this day held a Mayor's feaft, when a moft fumptuous and elegant dinner was ferved up at the Bull's-head Inn, Mr. John Ward, Mayor, in the chair, and Mr. John Green, Townmaſter, vice-chairman. Several appropriate, loyal, and conſtitutional toaſts were drank; and the company broke up at a late hour, after the utmoſt harmony and conviviality had prevailed.

Dec. 1. A boy, named Creaſey, fell from the gallery at *Gainſborough* theatre upon ſome iron ſpikes, and was ſo ſeverely hurt that he died on the 3d inſt. at noon.

Dec. 1. Mr. Thomas Payne, of Orrel, near Liverpool, having taken the Standpark of the preſent Earl of Sefton, ſeveral of his neighbours gave him a day of *boonwork* with their ploughs, on his firſt entrance on the farm. On this occaſion, a ſight moſt gratifying to the feelings of every beholder was preſented; no leſs than 79 ploughs were at work at 8 o'clock (each team conſiſted of three horſes, all prime cattle), and in ſix hours 80 ſtatute acres were ploughed. Ribbands were given to the plough-boys, with this inſcription:—"Stand-park. Dec. 1, 1800, ſucceſs to the plough." The ribbands were yellow, in compliment to the noble landlord.

Dec. 4. Laſt week an eagle was ſhot on the premiſes of Sir Martin Brown Folkes, Bart. by a perſon of *Lynn*; its wings, when extended, meaſured ſeven feet three inches; was about four feet high; his claws the ſize of a man's hand, and his beak three inches in circumference.

Dec. ... Mr. Welling's waggon, and ſix horſes, drawing him up to London, inſtead of paſſing over Silk-bridge, near the Hyde, on the *Edgware* road, were overturned into the water, and all the horſes drowned: the man, being behind, eſcaped.

Mancheſter, Dec. 11. About 11 o'clock laſt night this town was alarmed by one of the moſt dreadful fires, the extent of property conſidered, that ever happened in it. At that hour the watchman gave the alarm that a warehouſe in Hodſon's-ſquare was on fire. Immediate aſſiſtance was attempted, but, from the peculiar ſituation of the premiſſes, it was a conſiderable time before it could be applied. The ſquare is completely incloſed by high buildings, chiefly warehouſes, and the ſtreets or lanes formed by theſe are very narrow. It conſiſted of ten large and lofty warehouſes (no dwellings), to which there were two narrow avenues, and one cart-road; but the whole was every night cloſed up by doors and gates, and locked. The flames continued to ſpread rapidly, and in a ſhort time broke through the roofs of the buildings. The firemen and engines being aſſembled, and a great number of perſons, every poſſible aſſiſtance was rendered, but in vain; for, the fire continuing to ſpread, the impoſſibility of ſaving any of the warehouſes was evident. As there were goods in them to a very great amount, every effort was made to preſerve them, and with ſuch ſucceſs, that property to the value, it is ſuppoſed, of 100,000l. was ſnatched from the flames. As the conflagration increaſed, the moſt alarming apprehenſions were entertained for the ſafety of many ſurrounding warehouſes, which were threatened, even for a conſiderable diſtance, and the proprietors removed all their goods. The bales of cotton, &c. removed from the ſquare, were placed in the Market-place, Old Mill-gate, Cannon-ſtreet, Tipping's-court, &c. and various houſes, with military guards to protect them, and carts and caravans were procured for the purpoſe, in aid of a great number of men, who laboured with the moſt laudable induſtry. Providentially the night was calm, and favoured the exertions to ſave the ſurrounding buildings; ſo that, terrific as the fire appeared for ſome hours, it was happily confined, except in the deſtruction of one warehouſe, to the incloſure of the ſquare. Notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance from every quarter, it was 4 o'clock this morning, before the ſafety of the neighbourhood could be ſaid to be aſſured; and the returning day preſented a melancholy picture of the deſtruction of the night. The fragments of walls, left ſtanding in a dangerous ſtate, were pulled down; and a number of men are employed in removing rubbiſh, and collecting cottons, and the fragments of buried and burnt goods. As far as it can be at preſent conjectured, the loſs is not leſs than 15,000l. In ſome of the warehouſes all the property was conſumed. The active exertions of the Boroughreeve and conſtables, a number of gentlemen, the officers and a party of the Volunteer Corps, were of the greateſt uſe; and a party of the 4th Dragoons, from our barracks, with their officers, rendered the moſt eſſential ſervice. During the raging of the fire, and whilſt the whole appeared as one great furnace, ſeveral perſons were ſtruck by the ſingular incident of ſeeing the word GOD, in large capitals, high up on one of the walls. The circumſtances of the time, and the ſingularity of the place, made it impreſſive. The word is now to be ſeen, and muſt have been written, probably, during ſome moments of leiſure.

Oxford, Dec. 13. This night, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in Oriel College; but, owing to the exertions of a numerous concourſe of people, particularly of a troop of the Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons, aſſembled for the purpoſe, the flames were happily extinguiſhed, by the bleſſing of Providence, before two o'clock. The damage, compared with what might have been

been reasonably apprehended, is conjectured to be trifling; and no personal injury was sustained.

Dec. 19. A few days ago two boys of *Knipton*, about 15 years of age, were sent to Belvoir inn, near Grantham, for a gallon of rum; from which, on their return, they drank to such an excess that they were both found dead on the road next morning.

Dec. 31. At a village near *Shaftesbury* resides a respectable matron, aged 90, who is mother, grandmother, great and great great grandmother, to upwards of 300 children, most of whom reside on one mansion, within four miles of the house in which her own children were born, where they milk upwards of 1000 cows. They all dined with the old lady at Christmas.

For several weeks past the fishermen belonging to *Lynn* have caught an immense quantity of small fish, called *Sticklebags*. One boat, with two men, has taken in one night 200 bushels; which they disposed of to the farmers for manure, and for boiling, to extract the oil, at the rate of 7d a bushel. The vast influx of these small creatures has driven away every other kind of fish entirely out of the river and channel.—About 30 years ago, there was a similar influx of Sticklebags in Lynn channel and the communicating rivers.

Dr. Thomas Percival, Physician Extraordinary, Dr. Samuel A. Bardsley, Dr. Edward Holme, Dr. James Jackson, Physicians; Messrs John Bill, Alex. Taylor, R. W. Killer, M. Ward, G. Hamilton, Surgeons; with Thomas Henry, and John Boutflower, visiting Apothecaries, of the *Manchester* Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum; have agreed in publishing an Address to the poor, recommending inoculation for the Cow-pox. Two respectable families residing near Manchester have within these few months inoculated upwards of 800 of the neighbouring poor, of different ages, from two months to twenty years, with uniform success. All these persons recovered without suffering any sickness, sufficient to confine them for a single day; and only in five or six cases was there the least appearance of the disease, except on the parts inoculated. The two families above-mentioned conceive themselves, as well as the community at large, to be highly indebted to Charles White, Esq. and Mr. C. Gibson, of Manchester, for their great kindness and liberality, in assisting and superintending, with the most vigilant attention, the inoculation of these patients. These Gentlemen did more. To satisfy themselves, and the Publick, of the certainty of the Cow-pox being a preservative against the Small-pox, they inoculated, at a proper interval, in one of the neighbourhoods alluded to, 20 of those children, who had passed under their inspection through the Cow-pox, with the matter of the Small-pox. For a few days the usual signs of infection were perceived on the arms, but soon disappeared, without communicating the inoculated Small pox to any one of the 20 patients, on whom this most satisfactory experiment was so fairly made.—Dr. Cayley, of *Durham*, has, with great spirit, inserted a recommendation of the Cow-pox inoculation in the Northern papers; and his flatement has been approved of by Messrs. Potts, Clifton, James, Green, Ward, and Fothergill, surgeons, in Durham; also by Mr. Ruddock, of Sedgefield; and by Mr. Norton, of Chester le-street; all of whom offer to inoculate the poor gratis. Doctors Baynes, Davison, Hird, Thorp, and Walker, with 17 surgeons of *Leeds*, have signed a public advertisement, announcing their determination to practise and to recommend the inoculation for the Cow-pox. The Doctors W. Currie, Houghton, Thackeray, and Arden, with 12 surgeons of *Chester*, have given their public testimony in favour of the inoculation for the Cow-pox.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Reports from the Committees of both Houses of Parliament on the High Price of Provisions.

The Committee of the House of Commons, in their First Report, state that they have carefully examined the many documents laid before them, which consist of very numerous returns to those enquiries which different departments of government have directed to be made, by the receivers of the land-tax; by the various officers employed under the board of taxes, stamps, and excise; and by those amongst the clergy, to whom circular letters, for that purpose, had been addressed by the bishops in each diocese. Though the returns are not complete from every county, yet the omissions, upon the whole, are neither numerous nor important. The Committee observe that the general result of the returns made by each description of persons is nearly the same; that result is strongly confirmed, upon the whole, by the information of members from almost every part of England, founded upon their local enquiries, observation, and correspondence. Whether the average is struck from the statements of the crop in several counties, without regard to their size, population, or productiveness, or by throwing them into different classes, with a view to those important points, still the general conclusion is not materially affected. The Committee have not had the same means of enquiry respecting the produce of Scotland; but their information, as far as it reaches, is by no means less favourable. There appears, upon the whole of this information, reason to believe, that the general deficiency in the crops of wheat, in England and Wales, below an average crop,

does

does not amount to quite ſo much as ONE FOURTH; and that the crops of barley and oats (though by no means uniformly good) have been very productive in many of thoſe counties from which the principal ſupply is ordinarily furniſhed; and therefore that the produce of the kingdom, in thoſe articles cannot, upon the whole, be conſidered as materially inferior to an average crop. It is alſo probable that, in forming an average, under ſuch circumſtances as the preſent, where the harveſt has been ſo uncommonly various in different diſtricts, and even in different parts of the ſame diſtrict, greater weight may have been given to inſtances of deficiency than to thoſe of abundance, and that the produce is more likely to be ſtated below than above the truth. It is alſo very material to obſerve, that, by all the accounts, there is reaſon to think that the quality of every deſcription of grain is, upon the whole, greatly ſuperior to that of the laſt year; and that therefore the increaſed quantity and ſuperior quality of flour to be derived from a given quantity of grain may be expected to compenſate, in ſome degree, for the deficiency of the produce below the average, eſtimated by the acre. The accounts of the ſtock in hand furniſhed by theſe returns are neceſſarily more uncertain; they are in ſome degree various; but they do not, upon the whole, furniſh any ground for doubting the prevailing opinion, confirmed by the general information of the members who have attended the Committee, that the ſtock of Britiſh corn, at the harveſt, was reduced far below its uſual amount, and was in moſt places nearly, in many abſolutely, exhauſted. The Committee think it may reaſonably be expected that the price, produced in ſome degree by temporary circumſtances, will, when thoſe circumſtances have ceaſed to operate, experience a reduction; eſpecially when it is generally known that, on the reſult of all the information that has been collected from every part of the kingdom, there is no ground to ſuppoſe that the deficiency in the crop, below the uſual average, is greater than what the Committee have already ſtated; and when it is alſo ſeen to how conſiderable an extent we may confidently expect that deficiency to be remedied, by the double operation of importation and œconomy. The Committee then ſtate the quantity of corn imported, and direct the attention of the Houſe to the uſe of rice with wheat:—and of fiſh;—and alſo ſtate, that the ſtoppage of the diſtilleries in England will prove equivalent to the importation of 250,000 quarters of barley; and the prevention of wheat being made into ſtarch will ſave 40,000 quarters. Allowing for the probability, that the accounts before ſtated reſpecting the produce of the laſt harveſt may be rather below than above the truth; yet, the exhauſted ſtate of the old ſtock, and the unuſually early period at which the late crop came into conſumption, make it not only highly adviſeable, but indiſpenſably neceſſary, as the moſt effectual means of ſecuring an adequate ſupply at a reaſonable rate, to have recourſe to the greateſt œconomy, in every part of the country, in the uſe of thoſe articles of grain, upon which the ſubſiſtence of each reſpective diſtrict principally depends. The Committee then ſuggeſt, that a proclamation be iſſued, pointing out the great advantages, under the preſent circumſtances, from the general practice of œconomy and frugality in the articles of grain. The effect of ſuch a proclamation might, undoubtedly, be extended by the univerſal circulation which might be given to it, through the magiſtracy and clergy, in every diſtrict and in every pariſh; and aſſociations might be entered into, by every deſcription of perſons to whom it might be addreſſed, for carrying it into execution in their reſpective neighbourhoods. The Committee alſo recommend, that as large a portion as poſſible of relief to the poor ſhould be given, neither in money, nor in the ſort of bread uſually conſumed in each pariſh, but in ſome wholeſome ſubſtitute.

The Committee confine their Second Report to the ſubject of the herring fiſheries. They ſtate as inconſiderable the ſupplies to be expected from the coaſt of England and the North-weſtern coaſt of Scotland, the ſeaſon for which is now concluded; but add, that the fiſhery for herrings in the Frith of Forth preſents an inexhauſtible reſource. In this fiſhing, not leſs than 1200 boats were employed the laſt year, and the total quantity taken, eſtimated at 500,000 barrels, each containing about 1000 herrings; this, they ſay, at three herrings each perſon, would be ſufficient for the ſupply of two millions of perſons for three months, ſuppoſing the ſupply to be doubled, which they make little doubt of being eaſily effected by due encouragement. The fiſhery is, from its acceſſibility, reſorted to from many parts of England and Ireland, and will, by curing with a very little quantity of ſalt, afford a ſupply till the middle of April, that is, two months after the fiſhing ſeaſon, which it is adviſeable to conclude about the middle of February. The ordinary price of theſe herrings at the Forth is five or ſix ſhillings for a meaſure of 34 gallons. In the preſent year it has riſen, on account of the active competition, to twelve and ſixteen ſhillings, but has ſince diminiſhed, and the retailers have been enabled to ſell them in London, with a moderate profit, at two for a penny. For the encouragement of this fiſhery, they then proceed to recommend the uſe of duty-free ſalt, with certain limitations, and the exemption of fiſhermen from the impreſs. For the encouragement of its conſumption,

ſumption, they propoſe voluntary aſſociations, and diſtributions, in certain proportions, towards parochial relief, &c. The Committee recommend, after the ſeaſon of the herring fiſhery is concluded, that attention be paid to the pilchard and mackarel fiſhery on the Weſtern and Southern coaſts of England.

The Firſt Report of the Houſe of Lords is much ſhorter than that made by the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, and is of the ſame nature and tendency. The Committee ſtate, that they have been very diligent in making ſuch enquiries as might lead to a knowledge of the quantity of grain in the country; and the proportion which it bears to the quantity there has been in former years; but the Committee has not as yet made ſufficient progreſs in this enquiry to be able to give any opinion on the ſubject. They have however found, that, in conſequence of the deficiency of the harveſt of 1799, the ſtock of corn in the country, at the commencement of the late harveſt, was nearly exhauſted; and that this circumſtance cauſed the corn of the laſt harveſt to be uſed three months ſooner than had uſually been done in former years. Beſides recommending the meaſures of œconomy, which have been ſtated in the Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, they alſo obſerve, that it would be highly beneficial if ſuch a plan could be adopted, that no bread ſhould be made from wheat-flour alone, but that a certain quantity of flour from barley, oats, rye, or peas, might be mixed with it. This might be done by a general recommendation to all the millers throughout the country; and, as ſeveral of theſe thought it would be illegal in them to do ſo, it would be neceſſary to inform them that there are laws now exiſting, which permit them to make ſuch mixtures, and openly ſell the ſame.

The Second Report of the Lords Committees is divided into three parts and a concluſion, with three ſeveral appendixes. The firſt part treats on the deficiency of the crop of the late harveſt, and on the importation of wheat, flour, and other ſort of grain. The firſt appendix referred to, from this firſt part of the Report, contains an abſtract of a table, ſhewing the ſtate of the crops at the late harveſt, and the ſtore of corn in the ſeveral counties of England, Wales, and Scotland, which, in the aggregate, and according to the Report of the Houſe of Commons, is ſet down at a deficiency of one-fourth of a crop. The ſecond part is on the means of œconomizing the conſumption in the uſe of barley, oats, rye, peaſe, and potatoes; rice, Indian corn, fiſh, and meat-ſoups, as ſubſtitutes for wheat: and the ſecond and third appendixes to this part direct the mode of preparing rice and Indian corn for food. The third part relates to the free circulation of grain, and of the injurious conſequences of any interruption thereto; and, with regard to the exiſtence of the ſuppoſed combinations and fraudulent practices of unfair dealers, the Committee ſay, "They have not been able to trace, in any one inſtance, any thing more than ſuſpicions and vague reports, as uſually prevail in times of ſcarcity; and that they are of opinion, that what have been repreſented as deep ſchemes and fraudulent practices to raiſe the market, have been only the common and uſual proceedings of dealers in all articles of commerce, where there is a great demand, and where great capitals and great activity are employed."—The concluſion has reference to the incloſure of waſte-lands, weights and meaſures, &c. of no very material moment at preſent. *(To be continued.)*

Wedneſday, Nov. 19.

Early this morning the guard of one of the coaches from Dover to London was ſhot at by two highwaymen, who ſtopped the coach near Shooter's-hill. The poor man has, it is feared, received a mortal wound in his back. The highwaymen fired ſlugs. There were five inſide paſſengers, all of whom theſe ruffians robbed of their money.—We have ſince learnt, that the above unfortunate man is dead.

Thurſday, Nov. 27.

Mr. Williams, an under-graduate of the univerſity of Cambridge, was laſt week brought up for judgement in the Court of King's Bench, for a libel on Captain Pepperel, of the Dunmow volunteers; and, after a ſuitable addreſs from Judge Groſe, was ſentenced to ſix months impriſonment in the priſon of the King's Bench.

Wedneſday, Dec. 3.

BY THE KING.—*A Proclamation.*

GEORGE R.

Whereas an addreſs has been preſented to us by our two Houſes of Parliament, requeſting us to iſſue our Royal Proclamation, recommending to all ſuch perſons as have the means of procuring other articles of food, the greateſt œconomy and frugality in the uſe of every ſpecies of grain: We having taken the ſaid addreſs into conſideration, and being perſuaded that the prevention of all unneceſſary conſumption of corn will furniſh one of the ſureſt and moſt effectual means of alleviating the preſent preſſure, and of providing for the neceſſary demands of the year; have, therefore, in purſuance of the ſaid addreſs, and out of our tender concern for the welfare of our people, thought fit (with the advice of our Privy Council) to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, moſt earneſtly exhorting and charging all thoſe of our loving ſubjects, who have the means of procuring other articles of food than corn, as they tender their own immediate intereſts, and feel for the wants of others, to practiſe the greateſt œconomy and frugality in the uſe of every

ſpecies

ſpecies of grain: And we do, for this purpoſe, more particularly exhort and charge all maſters of families to reduce the conſumption of bread in their reſpective families, by at leaſt one-third of the quantity conſumed in ordinary times, and in no caſe to ſuffer the ſame to exceed one quartern loaf for each perſon in each week; to abſtain from the uſe of flour in paſtry, and, moreover, carefully to reſtrict the uſe thereof in all other articles than bread: And do alſo, in like manner, exhort and charge all perſons who keep horſes, eſpecially horſes for pleaſure, as far as their reſpective circumſtances will admit, carefully to reſtrict the conſumption of oats, and other grain, for the ſubſiſtence of the ſame. And we do farther charge and command every miniſter, in his reſpective pariſh-church or chapel, within the kingdom of Great Britain, to read, or cauſe to be read, our ſaid Proclamation, on the Lord's day, for two ſucceſſive weeks after receiving the ſaid proclamation.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 3d day of December, 1800, in the 41ſt year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The conſumption of bread in the metropolis is reduced full one-third.

Thurſday, Dec. 4.

This day came on the election, in the Princes' Chamber, Houſe of Lords, of a Radcliffe travelling phyſician; when Dr. Vaughan, of All Souls College in Oxford (ſixth ſon of Dr. Vaughan of Leiceſter), was elected. Dr. Aſhe, of Holles-ſtreet, made the preſent vacancy. There are two only of theſe medical travellers belonging to the Univerſity of Oxford; who hold the appointment for ten years, the firſt five of which they are required to ſpend in medical purſuits abroad. No one can be a candidate, who is not a graduate of the Univerſity of Oxford. There are two ſpacious ſuites of apartments in Univerſity College belonging to the Radcliffe phyſicians, who became, by the appointment, Fellows for the time being. Dr. Turton and Sir Francis Millman formerly travelled under this appointment, which is reckoned the moſt honourable ſituation that can be held by a phyſician in this or any other country. It often requires more intereſt to obtain this, than to become a Member of Parliament. The following great perſonages are the electors, by virtue of their office; viz. the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, the two Lord Chief Juſtices of King's Bench and Common Pleas, the two Principal Secretaries of State, the Maſter of the Rolls, and the Biſhops of London and Wincheſter.

Thurſday, December 11.

The Humane Society having in the year 1789 appointed two Receiving Houſes at Iſlington, for the immediate reception of unfortunate perſons taken out of the New River; which benevolent conduct being well known to have been productive of ſaving many lives; the worthy inhabitants wiſhed for a proper opportunity to ſhew their approbation of an inſtitution ſo truly beneficial to the publick. As ſoon as a Concert by the Muſical Society was propoſed, Mr. Flower moſt handſomely offered his large handſome room for the accommodation of the company: and it is a pleaſing and juſt truth to ſay, that the ladies of Iſlington expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction on the occaſion; the company was numerous and genteel; and every thing was conducted by Mr. Flower in a manner that merits all praiſe for his philanthropy. As many Gentlemen and Ladies gave gold for their tickets, the Society received a clear benefit of 63l. 5s.—"*Great minds, like Heaven, are pleaſed with doing good.*"

Thurſday, Dec. 13.

This afternoon, about 5 o'clock, as one of the Chatham coaches was coming to town through Woolwich, with a guide (the coachman having, it is ſuppoſed, loſt his way), the coach overturned in paſſing through a cart-rut. One of the inſide paſſengers, a lady from Canterbury, had her ſkull fractured; which afterwards cauſed her death. The coachman had his collar-bone and arm broken, by the fall from his box, and ſeveral others were hurt.

Monday, Dec. 22.

St. Thomas's day falling this year on a Sunday, the annual election of common-council-men for the city of London was held this day; when fewer changes took place than has been for many years. There was no poll in any one of the wards.

Thurſday, Dec 25.

Chriſtmas-day was kept at Windſor in a way that did great credit to the feelings of her Majeſty. Sixty poor families had a dinner given them, at the rate of 3 pounds of meat, and ſoup in proportion to each family; and in the evening the children of the nobility reſident there were invited to a German entertainment at the Lodge. There was a yew-tree in a tub, placed in the middle of the room; from the branches hung ſweetmeats, almonds and raiſins, apples, and toys of various kinds; and the whole was illuminated with little wax candles. The children walked round, and admired it for a certain time; then each child had a ſhare of the ſweetmeats, and a toy, and went home highly gratified.

Monday, Dec. 29.

The Paris papers bring this day an account of a very extraordinary attempt on the life of Bonaparte. A combuſtible machine, it appears, placed in a cart, was ſet fire to as he paſſed in his carriage to the Opera. The explotion cauſed much damage, and ſeveral lives have been loſt.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Amsterdam, Oct.* 11.

By casting the inclosed funeral discourse to be translated into English by an able hand, and giving it a place in your valuable Magazine, you will, perhaps, be instrumental, under the Divine Providence, to kindle in the breast of one of your readers the noble emulation of imitating the worthy character so worthily described here, and well known at Hampton Court. And you will thereby oblige, amongst the number of his admirers, your constant well-wisher,

J. C.

DISCOURSE *delivered* July 18, 1800, *at the Funeral of M* EULER, *Counsellor of Regency to his Serene Highness the Prince of* Orange, *by the Count* de Lowenhielm, *Envoy-extraordinary from the King of* Sweden *to the* Batavian *Republick.*

Gentlemen,

We have just performed a painful duty, and returned to Earth the inanimate remains of our common friend. The tomb is going to close on its cold spoil, and our tears flow, for the last time, over the coffin of a man whose memory will ever be dear to us. Allow me, gentlemen, to endeavour, by sprinkling some flowers over it, to charm your grief and mine. The best method of paying to our friend the only homage worthy of him is, to offer to your attention a slight but faithful sketch of those virtues which procured him the attachment of which we are at this moment giving him a testimony so painful to our hearts; and what person ever had so strong a claim to this as Euler, whose name can never be pronounced but with respect by all those who had it in their power to appreciate it? I had the happiness to know him from the first of my residence in this country. I soon felt the value of the friendship of such a man; I sought to merit it, and I was fortunate enough to obtain it. You, gentlemen, have enjoyed this advantage as well as myself. Like me, you have found in him all the qualities of a virtuous and pure heart, united with those of an enlightened mind, and one of the best cultivated; qualities, the more interesting as they so seldom are found united, and the most sublime geniuses afford but too frequently examples of the most dangerous errors.

Mild piety, inviolable attachment to that holy religion, which, in shewing us our duties, compels us to fulfil them; tried loyalty, amiable candour, an inexhaustible fund of goodness, which the necessity incessantly recurring of doing good put continually into action; in short, a generosity never changed, and of which it would be easy to give you proofs as numerous as affecting. These circumstances, gentlemen, are a sufficient justification to ourselves for the tribute of admiration which we pay to his memory. Virtuous by principle, he never walked in the ways of Vice; we have always seen him calm, serene, and bearing in his face the impressions of that inward satisfaction, so sweet, so consoling, which is at once the attendant and the reward of virtue. Of virtue did I say? You know, gentlemen, it was the object of his idolatry. He sought it, before all things, in the persons whom he sought to make his friends. The steady example he gave of it frequently inspired others with the love of it. But who better than he knew how to unite to the austerity of principle and the extreme severity with which he judged himself, this indulgence, which it is a duty indispensably incumbent on us to shew to those like ourselves? The suffrages which cannot fail to be obtained by a man floating, if I may so say, on the corruption of his time, could not fail to flatter, in a most sensible manner, that self-love which the most rigid virtue never disavows, and which is its very security when it does not overpass the bounds of wisdom. These suffrages, however, were far from intoxicating him. He knew too well that, when men cease to be modest, they are no longer virtuous.

In this character, which you will not think exaggerated, you will recollect the heart of our friend. Need I speak to you of his mind? Of that sound judgement which the influence of the passions never corrupts? Of that great penetration, that quick perception, which presented to him every object under its true point of view? Of that erudition, the vast fruit of long study and profound mediation? You, gentlemen, have tasted the charms of his conversation. From him, as from an inexhaustible source, we derived lights which extend the sphere of knowledge, and aggrandize the soul. But, far from making every one feel that he was his inferior, that humiliation which a decided superiority cannot always spare those who pay him homage seemed, on the contrary, to exalt him to his own level. We derived instruction from him. We never left his company without the highest idea and most perfect self-satisfaction. And how, we each of us frequently said, how could this man be always himself? You have found, gentlemen, the reason of this phænomenon (for it is one) in the philosophy of our friend, in that *true* philosophy, that mild and consoling philosophy, which leads a man to find his happiness in the bosom of his perfection, as well as in his endeavours to contribute to the happiness of his friends.

How different, gentlemen, this philosophy from that false wisdom which, in our time, has usurped its name, and the horrible torch of which has nearly set the world on fire! If it be true that new Titans, the Coryphæus's of this impious sect, have dared attack the Deity himself, and carry their

their atrocious phrenzy ſo far as to make his very exiſtence problematical; if it be true that, debaſing the ſoul to the condition of brutes, they have dared to conteſt its moſt glorious privilege, its immortality; if it be true that, under the vain pretence of enlightening mankind, they have only pulled down without ſetting up any thing; if it be true, in ſhort, that their ſacrilegious hands have attempted to overthrow the principles on which ſocial order reſts; do they not authorize us to rank this ſelf-called *philoſophy* among thoſe *deſolating ſcourges* which leave behind them only ruin and miſery? But turn we our eyes from theſe melancholy objects, and let us pity the lot of thoſe whom this abyſs of doubt, of chaos, of nothing, threatens to ſwallow up; an abyſs whoſe depth the boldeſt eye cannot meaſure without ſhuddering.

The philoſophy of our friend, gentlemen, was that which refers us inceſſantly to the Supreme Being, ſhewing us, in the worſhip that is due to him, and, by a neceſſary conſequence, in the religion which his goodneſs has revealed to us, the only ſource of moral virtues, the infallible means of acquiring them, the only curb capable of checking the impetuoſity of our paſſions, and the moſt effectual antidote againſt the ſeducing and always dangerous illuſions which they ceaſe not to place around us; mild and beneficent philoſophy, which acquires new ſtrength by the truths of religion! To theſe our friend was indebted for that courage which he diſplayed in the reverſes from which he was not exempt. Deprived, for a long time, of the fruit of his labours, he ſubmitted to privations which never fall on the poor, whom he ceaſed not to relieve, and whoſe bleſſing, gratitude, and regret, he carried to his grave. Supported by this philoſophy, he ſuffered, without murmuring, the acute pains of a diſorder both long and ſevere; and to it, as well as to the confidence wherewith it inſpires the righteous man of a happy futurity, he was indebted for that heroic reſignation of which he gave us the edifying example, without deſiring his diſſolution, without fearing it. He beheld the moment approach with that calmneſs, that ſerenity, which undoubtedly cannot be produced but by a recollection ſo encouraging, particularly in his laſt moment, of a life devoted to the uninterrupted practice of *Chriſtian* virtues. Happy recollection! which, reanimating the confidence of the virtuous man, gives him, "ſupported by faith, his right to the clemency, the goodneſs, the mercy, of that God whom we adore!"

Such, gentlemen, was the loſs—ſuch the end of him to whom your piety has juſt been paying the laſt duties. Have I repreſented him to you in too advantageous a light? Can you charge me with having offered to his manes an incenſe which would have offended him when living? Will inflexible Truth reproach my feeble pencil for dwelling with complacency on his virtues, and having diſſembled his failings? Failings our friend undoubtedly had. They are the afflictive lot of frail Humanity. But I appeal with confidence to yourſelves, gentlemen, and even to his enemies (if any he could have), whether theſe failings were not in him what ſhades are in a fine picture? Would it be poſſible, I would even venture to ſay laudable, to refuſe him our indulgence?

Inanimate remains of a man who was ſo dear to us, receive the laſt homage which afflicted Friendſhip, weeping over his tomb, offers you by my feeble voice. His ſoul has already received the reward of all his virtues; and I delight to repreſent her to my imagination united to that of the intereſting hero* whoſe youth was committed to his care, and whoſe death (alas, in every reſpect ſo premature!) perhaps haſtened his. Enjoy in the eternal abodes the happy and immutable deſtiny reſerved for thee by the heavenly goodneſs. The image of him who is the object of our moſt juſt regrets will remain deeply engraven on our hearts. His memory will live for ever in thoſe who are ſenſible of the charms of virtue; and may we, who lament him, follow the example he has ſet us! Live as he lived—and die as he died!

ANSWER *of M. le Baron* Hügel, *Miniſter of the Reigning Duke of* Wurtemberg *and* Tecque *to the* Batavian *Republick, in the Name of his Co-executors,* H. Van Slingelandt, A. G. Diatz de Vivana, *and* C. G. Haagen.

Monſieur Le Comte,

The executors of the will of the valuable friend whoſe loſs we ſhall for ever bewail, and whoſe mortal remains we now commit to our common mother, have the honour to offer you the tribute of their moſt lively gratitude, in the name of his ſurviving family and friends, for the eminent manner in which you have honoured his aſhes. Deign, by favouring us with your diſcourſe, to put it into our power to reſcue from oblivion this glorious monument of the virtues of our deceaſed friend, and this affecting proof of the exquiſite ſenſibility of your heart.

P. 589. The marriage and death of Miſs Lucy Pencoch, the rich deaf and dumb Welſh heireſs, turn out to be a fiction; like, we believe, the Radnor foreſt fire. The former, though they found their way into the Cheſter and other provincial papers, are traced to be the frolick of two attorneys' clerks, who might have been bet-

* Prince Frederick of Orange.

ter

ter employed than in holding up their master's client to ridicule.

P. 801. Mrs. Merry was first married to Richard Hollinges, esq. solicitor to the Prince of Wales, who died, in his 31st year, Dec. 5, 1741 (see vol XI. p. 666); and afterwards, Feb. 27, 1750, to Robert Merry, esq. (XX. 139.)

P. 802. Madame Helvetius, widow of the celebrated philosopher, was born in 1719, at the castle of Lignéville, in Lorrain. She was daughter of Comte de Lignéville, related to the house of Lorraine, and to the unfortunate Marie-Antoinette. Helvetius first saw her at the house of Madame de Graffigny, so well known by her Peruvian Letters: he was struck by her beauty, and the dignity with which she supported her reduced fortune; offered her his hand, and espoused her after he had resigned his place of farmer general. Their union was marked by the most ardent affection; she bore two daughters, Madame Dandelau, and Madame de Mun. She long resided on her husband's estates, particularly one called Voré; and her habitual occupation was that of visiting the sick, accompanied with a surgeon and a nun of la Charité. The book intituled "De l'Esprit" exposed Helvétius to persecution. A person in a respectable situation advised his wife to induce the author to retract his opinions; but she rejected the proposal with scorn, and determined rather to fly the country than make an attempt to bend the principles of her husband. At his death, the estates on which she had made her benevolence conspicuous passed into other hands: she retired to Auteuil, with about twenty thousand livres (874l.) a year, renounced her numerous acquaintance, and sought the attachment of a select circle of friends: her principal amusement consisted in the care of domestic animals, towards whom she displayed her characteristic benevolence. Her conversation was distinguished by an unpremeditated ingenuousness, which disconcerted sophistry, supported sound principles, and assisted in forming a just decision of a question. Her house was the constant resort of distinguished characters: Laroche, Cabanis, and Gallois, closed her eyes; Franklin was one of her daily visitors; the Abbé Morellet, during ten years, passed three days a week with her; Turgot was tenderly attached to her; and Champfort, one of the men of later days in highest reputation for wit, and whose sayings are most frequently quoted, took great pleasure in her conversation. She was happy and gratified by the esteem of so many distinguished personages, and hailed their approach with genuine and unfeigned pleasure. Her last words were addressed to Cabanis, who, kissing and pressing her clay-cold hands, called her his dear mother: "Yes," she said, "that I am to the last." She died at Auteuil, in her 80th year, on the 26th of August, and was buried in her garden. "You know not," she said one day to Bonaparte, who was walking with her—"you know not how much happiness may be found in three acres of land." Though this moral observation might not affect the sanguinary invader of the regions of his country's allies, yet it will distinguish the character of the speaker; and the three acres to which she alluded will frequently excite the tender regrets of her friends.

P. 946, b. l. 52, for *Gonxe* read *Yoxe*.

P. 947, b. l. 50, r. "Old *Hunch*."

P. 1000. The rectory of Warbleton (not *Stonehouse* Warbleton) belongs to the trustees of Henry Smith, esq.; but Sir John Lade, or some one claiming under him, has a grant of the next presentation.

P. 1009. Mr. Walwyn was only son of Richard W. esq. F. A. S. of Longworth, co. Hereford, whose father made large collections for a history of the county, for which he circulated proposals in 1749, but died within the year. His son represented the county, and died 1795, and was succeeded by his son James, here mentioned.

P. 1020. Qu. Mr. Deane Steward *at* St. Johnstone, where Charles II. hardly was in 1680? St. Johnstone is another name for *Perth*.

P. 1021, a. l. 21, r. Marquis of *Downshire*.—Ibid. b. l. 17. Who is *Lord A.* lord of the manor of Hackney? A correspondent thinks that the manor of the rectory, as well as that of the *Lordship* and *Kingsland*, belonged to Mr. Tyssen.

P. 1025, b. l. 28, for "letters and words," r. "letters and *vowels*."

P. 1026, a. l. 41, for Therair, r. *Merari*; and in the diagram the first K should be H.

P. 1037, b. l. 7, r. "*one* town."

P. 1045. Might not *Heraldicus* obtain some of the information he wants in the Plates of Great Seals, &c. attached to Rapin's History of England, folio edition, or some similar publication?

P. 1082, l. 51, r. "*humble* cottage-door."

P. 1090, col. 2, l. 11, for "On a night about the latter end of June," r. "In the night of the 10th September."

P. 1106, for Miss *Winfon*, r. *Williamfon*.

P. 1113, b. The account of the accidental death of Mr. Martin Robinson, of Barton, is, happily, untrue.

P. 1114. The late Mr. Whalley was the son of a gentleman of very considerable property in the north of Ireland. His father, when advanced in years, married a lady much younger than himself, and left her a widow with seven children. Three years after the death of her husband, Mrs. W. married Mr. Richardson, a gentleman of

of reſpectable character in Gloucesterſhire, who is ſtill living. Thomas was the eldeſt ſon of Mr. W. and had a property of 10,000l. per ann. left him by his father. At the age of 16 he was ſent to Paris, to learn the French language, and to accompliſh himſelf in the arts of fencing, dancing, &c. He was placed under the care of a gentleman who had formerly been in the army, and who, having ſpent a good part of his life on the Continent, was ſuppoſed to be a fit perſon to undertake the direction of young W's ſtudies. It ſoon, however, appeared that the tutor had not the ability to check the volatile diſpoſition of his pupil. Mr. Whalley purchaſed horſes and hounds, took a houſe in Paris, and another in the country, each of which was open for the reception of his friends. His finances, ample as they were, were found inadequate to ſupport his extraordinary expences; and, with hope of ſupplying his deficiencies, he had recourſe to the gaming-table, which only contributed to increaſe his embarraſſments. In one night he loſt upwards of 14,000l. The bill which he drew upon his banker, La Touche, in Dublin, for this ſum, was ſent back proteſted, and it became neceſſary for him to quit Paris. He returned to England; and his creditors, or rather the people who had ſwindled him out of this money, were glad to compound for half the ſum. After ſtaying ſome time in London, he went back to Ireland, and took a houſe in Dublin, where he lived in the moſt expenſive manner. Soon getting tired of the inſipid ſameneſs of the mode of life he was engaged in, he determined again to viſit the Continent. While he was ſtill heſitating as to the exact place of deſtination, ſome friends with whom he was dining, and who had heard that he was intending to go abroad, made enquiry of him whither he was going. He haſtily anſwered, "to Jeruſalem." Being convinced that he had no ſuch intention, they offered to wage him any ſum that he did not go thither. Though, when he gave the anſwer to their enquiry, he had not the moſt diſtant idea of ſuch an expedition, yet, ſtimulated by the offers made him, he accepted them to the amount of 15,000l. and, on the following day, made preparations for his journey. He ſet out in a few days after he had made his engagements, accompliſhed the journey, and returned to Dublin within the time to which he was limited, claiming and receiving from his antagoniſts the reward of his exploit. After ſtaying ſome time in Dublin, he again went to Paris, and was witneſs to many of thoſe intereſting ſcenes which occurred in the early part of the Revolution in France. He ſtaid in Paris till after the return of the King from Varennes; and, when it became no longer ſafe for a ſubject of the King of Great-Britain to remain in France, he returned to Ireland. Soon afterwards he became connected with a young woman of amiable diſpoſition, who lived with him till the time of her death; and by whom he had four children, three of whom have ſurvived him. Not having employment ſufficient for his active mind, he came to England, and frequenting the faſhionable gaming-houſes in London, at Newmarket, at Brighton, &c. he ſoon diſſipated a large part of his remaining fortune. He then retired to the Iſle of Man, where he employed himſelf in cultivating and improving an eſtate he poſſeſſed there, and in educating his children. He at the ſame time drew up memoirs of his own life, with a view to their publication, written for the expreſs purpoſe of preventing other young men from being led into ſimilar errors with himſelf, and containing ſome excellent reflections on the folly of life he had led, and on the ſmall ſhare of the happineſs he had, with the ample means he poſſeſſed, produced to himſelf or to others. On the death of the lady above-mentioned, he married the Hon. Miſs Lawleſs, ſiſter to the preſent Lord Cloncurry.

P. 1115. The funeral of Mrs. Berkeley was on the *twentieth* of November, not the *thirteenth*; and the funeral reſted at Oxford on the *eighteenth*. On the day of her burial the text ſhe had choſen may be found in the ſecond leſſon.

P. 1117. Mr. Carter was a native of Ireland, but left that country very young, and was patroniſed by the Earl of Inchiquin. He finiſhed his muſical education in Italy; and, while at Naples, was much noticed by Sir William and Lady Hamilton; and introduced, with great effect, the beautiful little ballad of "Sally in our Alley." He was alſo celebrated for a capriccio, beginning with the words "Faireſt Dorinda," in which he united all the elegances of muſical ſcience with the moſt humourous comic expreſſion. He paſſed ſome time in India, where he conducted the muſical department of the theatre in Bengal; but the climate ſo greatly affected his health that he was under the neceſſity of returning to England; and it is ſuppoſed that in India he imbibed a liver complaint, which at length terminated his exiſtence. In 1793 he married one of the daughters of the Rev. Mr. Wells, of Cookham, in Berkſhire, by whom he had two children. He fulfilled the duties of huſband and father with the warmeſt affection and ſtricteſt honour; and his widow has to bewail the loſs of a man whoſe whole happineſs was centered in his family; his children are too young to know the misfortune they have ſuſtained; but ſhe muſt ever regret the ſevereſt privation which human nature is deſtined to experience.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 1. THE wife of C. G. S. Menteath, esq. of Closeburn-hall, Dumfries, a son.

4. At Stirling, the wife of Capt. Fenwick, a daughter.

10. At Springfield, the wife of Wm. Hillary, esq. a son and daughter.

22. At North lodge, Mrs. Ramsay, of Barrs, a son.

25. Mrs. Todd, of Bury-str. St. James's, a son.

26. At Clare-house, East Malling, Kent, the wife of John Larking, esq. high sheriff of the county, a daughter.

27. At Lynn, Norfolk, the wife of J. P. Blencowe, esq. a son.

28. At Colchester, (where his Lordship is quartered, commanding the grenadier battalion of guards), the Countess of Banbury, a son.

29. At Mr. Coutts's house in Piccadilly, the lady of Sir Francis Burdett, bart. a dau.

30. At Ipswich, the Hon. Mrs. Richard King, a daughter.

The wife of Capt. J. W. Dixon, of the royal navy, a son.

Mrs. Donaldson, of Queen-Ann-street-East, a son, being her 23rd child.

Lately, In Lower Merrion-street, Dublin, the wife of George Little, esq. a dau.

In Upper Temple-street, Dublin, the wife of Major Keating, of the 56th foot, a son.

At Limerick, the wife of Capt. Warburton, of the royal navy, a son.

At Dromland, co. Clare, the lady of Sir Edw. O'Brien, bart. a son and heir.

At Bangor Castle, the lady of the Hon. Robert Ward, a daughter.

At Betton, near Shrewsbury, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Rich. Hill, a son and heir.

At Bletchington, the wife of Edw. Harvey, esq. a daughter.

At Peel heath, near Uxbridge, the wife of James Dyson, jun. esq. a daughter.

In Welbeck street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Thomas Blair, esq. a son.

Dec. 1. At her house in Great Cumberland-street, the Countess of Mansfield, a son.

2. In Avery-place, Avery-farm-row, Chelsea, a poor woman, named Lee, two daughters and a son, all likely to live. Some extraordinary circumstances attending her case and delivery are likely to excite the attention of the faculty.

The wife of Capt. Foote, of the royal navy, a daughter.

5. At Brickendonbury, Herts, the wife of William Dent, esq. a son.

6. At his Lordship's house in Baker-str. Portman-square, the Countess of Cork and Orrery, a son.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Wm. Boswell, a son.

7. At Trevaylor, in Cornwall, the wife of Rose Price, esq. a son.

At his father's in Little Argyle-str. the wife of the Rev. W. Jolliffe, a son.

Mrs. Brady, of Newington, Surrey, a dau.

The wife of Wm. Augustus Skynner, esq. of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, a son.

At his house in Gloucester-place, the wife of John Hornby, esq. a son.

8. The wife of John Pybus, esq. banker, Bond-street, a daughter.

The wife of George-Edw. Stanley, esq. of Pontonby-hall, near Whitehaven, a son.

12. At Dovenby-hall, co. Cumberland, the wife of Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, esq. a son and heir.

In Manchester-square, the wife of T. W. Milner, esq. a son.

The lady of the Bishop of Chester, a son.

13. At North Mimms place, Herts, the wife of Henry Browne, esq. a daughter.

At Hampstead, Middlesex, the wife of Thomas Neave, esq. a daughter.

14. At his Lordship's house in Bolton-row, Viscountess Chetwynd, a son.

15. In Threadneedle-street, the wife of Wm. Willoughby Prescott, esq. second son of Sir George Wm. P. bart. of Theobald's park, Herts, a son.

16. Mrs. Child, wife of Mr. C. attorney, of Bristol, three sons, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Thomas S. writer to the signet, a son.

17. At Bromley-hall, co. Stafford, Lady Grey, a daughter.

20. Mrs. De Coetlogon, of West Green cottage, Totenham, a daughter.

At St. John's Lodge, Herts, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Cuyler, a daughter.

21. In Upper Guildford-str. the wife of David Bevan, esq. a daughter.

24. In New Burlington-street, Lady C. Denys, a daughter.

26. The wife of the Rev. Edw. Forster, a daughter.

At Mr. Sullivan's, in Chesterfield-street, May-fair, Lady Harriet Sullivan, a daugh.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 29. AT Ealing, Middlesex, Capt. Geo. Hopewell Stephens, of his Majesty's navy, nephew of Francis Stephens, esq. commissioner of the victualing, to Miss Bligh, niece of Mrs. Stephens, and daughter of the late Capt. John Bligh, of the navy.

30. At St. James's church, the Rev. T. B. Morris, to Miss Jane Lewin.

Dec. 1. At Chelsea, Wm. Gauntlett, esq. of Winchester, to Miss Shorwill, of Sloane-st.

2. Mr. Rob. Aitken, of Croft-head, near Edinburgh, to Miss Nancy Easton, daugh. of the late Mr. David E. merch. of Glasgow.

3. Rev. John Stewart, minister of the Burgher congregation at Pitcairngreen, to Miss Cecilia Gillespie, eldest daugh. of the late Mr. James G. merchant, of Perth.

4. Rev. John Benson, M. A. late of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Telford, eldest daughter of John T. esq. of York.

5. At Colney-hatch, Herts, Tho. Sheppard, esq. of Basinghall-street, to Miss Sa-

rah Down, daughter of Richard D. esq. banker, Bartholomew-lane, London

6. Mr. Geo Nelson, of the Middle Temple. to Miss Browne, of Stoke Newington.

7. By special licence, at Stratford-house, Essex, John Simon Harcourt, esq. son of Lady Shuldham, and M. P. for Westbury, to Miss Henniker, grand-daughter of Lord Henniker, and great niece to the Duchess-dowager of Chandos.

8. Samuel Jellico, esq. of Gosport, to Mrs. Curry, widow of Thomas C. jun. esq.

9. Ebenezer Maitland, jun. esq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Miss Ellis, grand-daugh. of the late Wm. Fuller, esq. of Lombard-str.

10. Mr Charles Francis, of Southwark, to Miss Larkin, of Newenden, Kent.

12. Samuel Skey, esq. of Spring-grove, near Bewdley, to Miss Sarah Laurens Bicknell, eldest daughter of Charles B. esq. of Norfolk-str. Strand, solicitor to the Admiralty.

13. James Brett, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Cath. Knighton, of Stratford-place.

15. Mr. Simpson, merchant, to Miss Lancaster, both of Peterborough.

16. At Brathenwick, co. Northampton, Tho. Hotchkin, esq. of South Luffenham, co. Rutland, to Miss Mary-Anne O'Brien.

17. Robert Leeson, esq. second son of Beaumont L. esq. of Grantham, to Miss Matilda Maidock, second daugh. of Henry M. esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

18. At Wisbech, the Rev. Henry Bailey, rector of Luton, co. Northampton, to Miss Thompson.

19. Leonard Barnard, esq. of Woodford-bridge, Essex, to Miss Newstead, of Islington.

20. Matthew Higgins, esq of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Miss Baillie, eldest daughter of the late Jas. B. esq. of Ealing-grove, Middlesex, and one of the representatives in parliament for Horsham, Sussex.

21. Mr. Hartley, master of his Majesty's ship Arrow, to Miss Smith, grand-daughter of the late Capt. James S. of Beverley.

22. Mr. Downs, of Lower James-street, Golden-sq. to Mrs. Watkins, of Charing-cr.

23. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to Miss Onslow, daughter of Admiral O.

Deaths.

1798. *April*... On his passage to England, A. Spiers, esq. surgeon on the Madras establishment.

May 20. At Bombay, W. Spink, esq. second member of the Medical Board.

June 4. At Mutapilley, Dr. Bernard M'Mahon, surgeon of the 11th regiment of European infantry, stationed at Ceylon. He had taken his passage for Madras in the Crocodile, which sailed from Trincomalee on the 29th of May, but on the 1st of June foundered, in a severe gale, in the mouth of the gulph of Manar, with six or eight persons, just at the moment he had got into the long boat with the captain and 34 of the ship's crew and passengers. For a few days they were exposed to all the horrors of want, without a drop of water or nourishment of any kind, when they gained the land to the Northward on the evening of the 4th of June, at the place abovementioned (Mutapilley), where Dr. M'Mahon, shortly after getting on shore, expired.

Aug. 16 At Fort William, in the East Indies, aged 24, K. Moore, esq. late surgeon of his Majesty's ship La Virginie.

Sept. 17. At Calcutta, after a long illness, Mr. W. Cowley, husband of Mrs. C. the dramatic writer.

1799. *Feb* 24. At Fort William, J. Musgrave, esq. surgeon of his Majesty's 76th reg.

May 6 At Alstoor, on his way from the grand army to the coast, for the recovery of his health, Col. J. Murray, of the 1st regiment of native cavalry.

1800 *Jan* 20. At Paris, John B. le Roy, member of the National Institute, and fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Feb.... At Milan, C. Barletti, late professor of natural philosophy at Pavia.

1. At Harderwyck, in his 32d year, C. P. Schacht, M. D. professor of physick, botany, and chemistry, in the university there.

6. At Utrecht, P. Bondam, professor of civil law.

After a short but painful illness of 4 days, in his 47th year, the Rev. Osbourne Wight*, portionist of Pontesbury and

* This article is furnished by a correspondent, who says, "Few private men have been more generally known and respected than the late Rev. Osbourne Wight; yet I believe that his death has been announced in one periodical paper only. That it has not found a place in your Obituary is, perhaps, a singular effect of a cause highly honourable to him. He has many friends; each of whom would, no doubt, have gladly paid this respect to his memory, had he not been restrained by an idea, that the agreeable task would be performed by some other friend, whom he might suppose more intimately connected with the deceased than himself. As, however, this important duty of friendship has not yet been discharged, the following short character is sent by one who perfectly knew and loved him, and who has too sincere a regard for truth to think exaggeration lawful even in speaking of the dead." — Another correspondent, who has addressed us to the same purpose, says, "With the musical world Mr. Wight was a favourite character, having been distinguished for his skill in this agreeable art from a very early age. His father was the Rev. Moses Wight, well known for a long time as the minister of Bridewell chapel, and chaplain at St. James's and St. Paul's. Of his own ready liberality, warm friendship, true love of his country after the best old English manner, and various other excellencies, I forbear to speak here at any length, as being already sufficiently understood."

Westbury,

Westbury, co. Salop, and formerly fellow of New College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1780. Benevolence, sincerity, a firm attachment to whatever he held to be right, with a peculiar suavity of manners, were the distinguishing features of his character. He was an ardent admirer of our constitution in church and state; and, if his fear of the danger to which both were exposed by the propagation of the new opinions might by some be deemed excessive, in that fear he certainly was not singular. He was eminently skilled in the practice and composition of musick; and was probably excelled by no one, whether *dilettante* or professor, as a sightsman in vocal execution; and his accomplishment, too frequently injurious to its possessor, occasioned in him no degradation of character. The highest circles were desirous of being gratified by the exertion of his talents; but they were consecrated to the service of God and to friendship. To vanity, the passion of little minds, he was wholly a stranger. In his performance of the relative and social duties he was truly exemplary. A great part of his life was spent in the tenderest assiduities towards a respectable parent. In May 1797, he lost an amiable wife, to whom he had been united little more than two years. With this lady all his earthly happiness seemed to have been buried. Two infant children had preceded her to the tomb. From the moment of her death to the last hour of his existence, his favourite art, affording him no consolation, was abandoned by him; and, though in the society of his friends he seemed to enjoy short intervals of ease and cheerfulness, grief and melancholy were become the settled habit of his soul. He bore his last illness with firmness; and, when he was informed he was in danger, submitted to the will of God with resignation, and performed the duties of religion with a pious and humble confidence in the mercies of God, through the merits of his Redeemer. His death was a subject of deep lamentation to his poorer parishioners, and all who stood in need of his bounty; of sincere regret to his numerous friends and acquaintance; and of joy to none.

March .... At Pavia, Signor Presciani, professor of physiology.

May 1. At the house of her son, in Chesterfield, aged 77, Mrs. Rebecca Stokes, widow of Mr. S. of Worcester, and second daughter of the late Isaac Allen, esq. of Stafford. She was an attentive reader of this Magazine from its first institution, and her occasional contributions are marked with the initials of her name.

2. At Bombay, William Clever, esq. recorder of that presidency.

8. In the East Indies, Capt. William Rolph, of the Company's marine.

16. At Paris, aged 70, Marc-Antoine-Jacques Rochon de Chabannes. He was author of several poetical and dramatic pieces; of which the following is, as near as possible, a chronological arrangement: "The Peruvian," in one act, 1754; "The Daughters, 1755;" "English Mourning" (Le Deuil Anglois), one act, in verse, 1757; "By good Luck" (Heureusement), one act, verse, 1762; "The Mania of the Arts; or, Morning à-la-Mode," one act, in verse, 1763; "Hylas and Sylvia," a pastoral, one act, in verse, 1768; "High Life Below Stairs" (Les Valets Maîtres de la Maison), one act, in prose, 1769; "The Generous Lovers," five acts, in prose, 1774; "Love in France" (L'Amour Français), one act, in verse, 1779; "The Benevolent Landlord," an opera, 1780; "The Jealous Man," a comedy, in five acts, in irregular verse, 1784; "Alcindor," a fairy opera, in three acts, 1787; "The Impostors" (Les Prétendus), an opera, in one act, 1789; and "The Portrait," 1792. He also produced "Indolent Nobility" (La Noblesse oisive), a Satire on Man, and Philosophical and Moral Discourses, in verse.

June 26. At Little Waltham, Essex, after an illness of only two days, Mr. John Haggar, surgeon and apothecary.

Aug. 1. At Berlin, in his 28th year, Wolf Davidsohn, M. D.

At Berlin, aged 60, Bernard Frederick Mönnich, doctor of philosophy, and member of the Academy of Sciences.

7. Aged 23, Frederick-Augustus Eschen, a native of Eutinen, in the bishoprick of Lubeck. He and one of his friends (Mr. Zimpssen), accompanied by a guide, were ascending Buet, one of the Glaciers, near Sallanches, when Eschen unfortunately fell into a deep fissure covered with snow, and, it is supposed, was instantly killed. A person, let down by means of ropes, into the chasm, the day after the accident, was able only just to feel the dead body with the end of his stick. On the following day, another man went down, in the same manner, and, after several hours labour, was able to get the body up. It was found jammed in between the ice, in an erect posture, and completely frozen, at the depth of more than an hundred feet. The compression was so great that his watch was flattened in his fob. Three of his ribs were found broken on each side, and his sternum beat in. In his pockets were found 78 livres in money, the third volume of Saussure's "Voyage dans les Alpes," and a letter which he had begun, in German, to his father, dated Vevey, August 2, in which he talks of being at home again in three weeks, and says he travels on foot with a friend. His body was interred near the spot, and a stone placed over it with an inscription calculated to caution future travellers who may chance to visit those dangerous situations.

8. At

8. At Vienna, in his 74th year, Baron Ant. von Martini, knight of the order of St. Stephen.

23. At Kingſton, Jamaica, Dr. Cameron, an old inhabitant.

Sept. ... At Jamaica, Mr. Adam Dickſon Dobie, midſhipman on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Apollo.

14. At Newfoundland, Lieut.-col. Geo. Urquhart, of the 66th foot.

22. At St. Vincent's, Mr. William Armſtrong, ſon of the late Mr. William A. merchant, of Glaſgow.

Oct. ... At St. Anne's bay, Jamaica, Mr. George Gibſon, of Glaſgow.

13. In Virginia, Mr. Frederick Pratt, merchant, of Baltimore, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Joſiah P. of Birmingham.

22. After a few days illneſs, which he bore with the becoming reſignation of a true Chriſtian, Mr. Phillips, of Great Tower ſtreet, apothecary. His profeſſional ſkill was eminently great; and his unremitted attention to his patients and anxiety for their recovery will make his loſs ſeverely felt by them. He died moſt juſtly lamented by all who knew or were related to him.

25. At Bridge, near Canterbury, Mr. John Ring, a famous cricketer.

29. At St. Alban's, aged 73, Mr. Ralph Smith, an opulent farmer, whoſe anceſtors, for a generation or two, and himſelf, had been long tenants to the noble family of Grimſton, of their manor-farm of Kingſbury, adjoining to that town. His mother was ſiſter of Ralph Thrale, eſq. formerly M. P. for the borough of Southwark; and he was related alſo to the family of Halſy, of whom Anne (daughter of Edmund H. eſq.) lady-viſcounteſs Cobham, who died in 1760, is ſaid to have been his aunt, and left conſiderable legacies to him and his family.

Nov. 2. In a fit of apoplexy, with which he was ſeized two days before, much and deſervedly regretted by his family and friends, in his 44th year, Mr. Sam. Wood, a native of Eaſt Morton, near Bingley, co. York, and in partnerſhip, for ſeveral years paſt, with his uncle, Mr. John Binns, refiner, Threadneedle-ſtreet, London.

3. In his 74th year, Mr. James Hall, of Millholm, Cathcart.

4. At Leeds, Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. Joſeph D. chinaman, leaving two children. She was daughter of Robert Green, formerly of Leeds, merchant, who had, beſides her, 26 children, of whom Philip and Thomas Green, now of Thames-ſt. are two.

5. At the Lydiate Aſh, near Bromſgrove, the Rev. John Welch.

At Brightelmſtone, of a rapid decline, in her 14th year, Miſs Raynes, only daughter of the Rev. Edward R. of Lewes, in Suſſex. A ſweeter child never gladdened parents' hearts; and, to thoſe who knew and admired her fine talents, how painful is the remembrance that this opening flower was thus prematurely cropt! (See p. 1189.)

6. At his houſe in Argyleſhire, Robert Campbell, eſq. of Downies.

9. Mr. Haly, maſter of the Crane at Edgeware, co. Middleſex.

At Pentridge, co. Dorſet, aged about 33, the Rev. Sam. Fawconer, rector thereof, to which he was preſented 1797 by the King. He was of Merton college M. A. in 1752.

10 At her houſe in Buccleugh-place, Edinburgh, the dowager Lady Reay.

At Ipſwich, the Rev. John Wright, formerly a Diſſenting-miniſter at Clare, Suff.

Mrs. Batty, wife of Mr. Ambroſe B. of the Black Swan inn at York.

At Bath, after a long illneſs, John Tanner, eſq. late of Saliſbury.

11. At Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. Thomas Woodward, common wardſman of that corporation.

After a ſhort illneſs, much reſpected, in his 73d year, Mr. John Albin, ſen. many years the principal bookſeller at Spalding.

At Homerton, near Hackney, Mrs. Boddicott, relict of Richard B. eſq. whoſe only daughter and heireſs was the firſt wife of Sam. Tyſſen, eſq. who died Oct. 30.

Aged 63, Mr. Hunt, wine-merchant, of Tower-ſtreet.

At Hamilton, Scotland, Stephen Lockhart, eſq. barrack-maſter there.

12. At Chicheſter, John Drew, jun. eſq.

Mr. J. Wright, of Broad-ſtr. Hereford.

At Grantham, Mr. Richard Barnes, formerly maſter of the White Swan inn there.

At Florence, of apoplexy, aged 74, Signora Morelli, a celebrated female improviſatore, better known by the academical name of Corilla, having formerly, like Petrarch, received at Rome the laurel crown.

13. At South Scarle, co. Nottingham, the Rev. Joſeph Simpſon, vicar of North Collingham, &c.

While in company with ſome friends, Mr. Ladell, farmer, at Rackheath.

In Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquar. Major-general Lewis, colonel of the Royal Garriſon battalion, and lieutenant-governor of Carisbrook caſtle.

At his houſe in Bedford-row, the wife of James Benamor, M. D.

Mr. David Newman, of Weſt Cowes, in Iſle of Wight, formerly a famous pugiliſt.

14. At the Swan Inn in Mancheſter, Foſter Scott, eſq. a captain in the army. It appeared in evidence on the coroner's inquiſition, that Capt. S. came to the Swan Inn in the afternoon of this day; aſked the ſervant-maid for a bed; told her he ſhould ſtop there all night, and go by the Buxton coach in the morning. About ſeven in the evening he went up ſtairs, where a double bed-room was ſhewn him, but he deſired he might be indulged with a ſingle one, which he had. He then minutely examined the chamber-door for a lock and bolt, and told the ſervant he had no occaſion for a boot-jack, as he would pull off his boots with a chair;

chair; and, after having requeſted her to call him by four in the morning, he locked the door. At this hour the ſervant knocked at his door ſeveral times, but not receiving any anſwer took no notice till day-light, when ſhe again knocked, looked through the key-hole, and ſaw Capt. S. upon the floor. A lockſmith was ſent for, and the door forced open, when he was found with his brains blown out, and a brace of piſtols lying one on each ſide. The balls were found in oppoſite directions in the wall; having paſſed through the deceaſed's head, part of the ſcalp was entirely blown off and much blood and rabins lay on the floor. A further inveſtigation took place on the 17th, when it clearly appeared the deceaſed had been deranged for ſome time, and conſequently the jury found a verdict of Lunacy.

At Langrigg-hall, Cumberland, in his 19th year, John Barwis, eſq.

In conſequence of the rupture of a blood-veſſel in a paroxyſm of coughing, Mr. Jn. Widney, attorney, of Briſtol, a worthy, reſpectable character.

At Shorne, Kent, Robert Phipps, eſq.

At Brompton, the Hon. Lieut. A. J. Stewart, of the royal navy, ſon of the Earl of Londonderry.

In her 49th year, Mrs. Rebecca Cooper, of the Grove, Hackney.

In London, the Marquis de Bouillé, ſo juſtly celebrated for his military talents, the rectitude of his character, and the honourable conduct which he purſued towards us in the American war, and for the ſtrong marks of fidelity which he gave to the unfortunate Louis XVI. For ſeveral months an obſtinate diſeaſe had announced his death at hand, to which he looked forward with the firmneſs which has ever characteriſed him. He was an officer of great merit, but ſomewhat paſſionate. It was he who threatened Paris, in a letter to the people, after the King's return from Varennes, wherein he ſaid, if they touched one hair of his Majeſty's head, he would come to Paris, and not leave one ſtone upon another. This was in 1791. He printed "Memoirs 1795" 8vo. (vol. LXVII. 952.

At Paris, in his 6th year, the only ſon of Rob. Knight, eſq. of Barrels, co. Warwick. After being embalmed, the body was ſuffered to be brought to England under conſular authority, and interred with great funeral pomp at his father's ſeat.

15. In conſequence of a fall from his horſe the preceding day, John Homes, eſq. of Stretton, co. Hereford.

At his houſe in the Tower, Stanesby Alcborne, eſq. late King's aſſay-maſter, and, for almoſt 50 years, an officer of his Majeſty's Mint.

16. Stephen Rowan, eſq. of Haughhead.

At Malvern wells, in his 6th year, Bernard Dewes, youngeſt ſon of Bernard D. eſq. of Wellſbourn, co. Warwick.

On-board the Guillaume Tell, on his paſſage from Minorca, aged 31 years, 18 of which he had been in actual ſervice, Lieut. Francis Lloyd, of the royal navy.

Mrs. Woodford, who formerly kept the Black Swan inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

17. At Roſs, co. Hereford, Mr. Charles Proſſor, maltſter.

At Canterbury, of an apoplectic fit, the Rev. John Loſtie, vicar of St. Dunſtan's, and curate of Wingham, Kent.

At Port Glaſgow, Miſs Grace M'Kirdy.

18. At Canterbury, in his 74th year, Jn. Cantis, eſq. whoſe indefatigable attention to that truly philanthropic inſtitution, the Kent and Canterbury hoſpital, of which he was deputy-treaſurer, together with his other exertions for the public good, whilſt they make his loſs ſeverely felt, will leave a laſting impreſſion on the memory of his acquaintances.

At his father's houſe, Stocket-ſide, near Aberdeen, in his 39th year, Mr. Walter Mitchell, ſeveral years an officer in the E. India Company's ſervice, but latterly of the royal navy.

Mrs. Tomblin, ſen. of Edithweſton, in Rutlandſhire.

Mr. Walton, farmer, of Burrough-fen, co. Lincoln. He had ſpent the evening with a neighbouring friend; and returning home, accompanied by his wife and ſiſter, he was ſeized with a fit, and died inſtantly.

Aged 89, Mr. Joſ. Howard, of Thorne, co. York; and, on the 20th, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Howard, his widow. They had been married 60 years.

19. At Dublin, in conſequence of a wound in his hand, received a few days before, by the burſting of a blunderbuſs fired upon ſome robbers who attempted his father's houſe in the country, Wm. Fox, eſq.

At Currie-hill, Scotland, Mrs. Marion Wardlaw, ſpouſe of John Newton, eſq.

At Staplehurſt, Kent, in his 76th year, Mr. John Diamond, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Barras, in Scotland, Lady Ogilvy, widow of Sir David O. bart. of that place.

20. At Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs. Iſted, widow of Ambroſe I. eſq. late of Eaton, co. Northampton.

Mr. Whiteing, tanner, at Dock-head; and, on the 25th, his widow.

At Holbeck, near Leeds, Mrs. Brook, wife of the Rev. Joſhua B. curate thereof.

21. At Wiſtelton court, much regretted, Thomas Court Hayton, eſq. grandſon of the late John Price, eſq. M. P. for Herefordſh.

After a very ſhort illneſs, aged 35, Mr. Wm. Ritchie, late a ſpirit-merchant, &c. at Hull, but had juſt retired.

22. At his houſe in Carey-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, John Miller, eſq.

Mr. Thomas Pryce, drug-broker, Bear-binder-lane, Lombard-ſtreet.

At Sarſden-houſe, co. Oxford, aged 34, in child bed (with her infant ſon), Mrs. Langſton,

Langſton, wife of John L. eſq. M.P. for Minehead, co. Somerſet.

At Weymouth, the Rev. Joſeph Wilkins, one of the miniſters of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters there. For liberality of ſentiment, generoſity of diſpoſition, and uniform integrity, he had few equals, and ſcarcely any ſuperiors.

At Cockermouth, after a ſhort illneſs, Jn. Rudd, eſq. attorney at law, a gentleman univerſally and highly reſpected.

At Shalford, Surrey, aged 81, the Rev. Charles Bartholomew, vicar of Shalford cum Bramley, in that county, in the gift of the crown. He was A. M. 1762 of King's college, Cambridge.

At Pilrig, Mr. Robert Brooks, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Adam B. merchant, of Edinburgh.

23. At St. Peterſburg, in his 86th year, Wm. Glen, eſq. many years ſenior merchant there; a gentleman whoſe philanthropy and humanity did honour to humanity, and caſt no ſmall degree of luſtre on the rank he bore in the trading world. His virtues will long be remembered with reſpect by travellers; and by thoſe who were honoured with his friendſhip, by ſincere regret.

Aged 80 years and 9 months, John Chadwick, eſq. of Healey-hall, co. Lancaſter, youngeſt ſon of the late Charles C. eſq. of Mavelyn-Ridware, co. Stafford, and younger brother of the late Charles C. Sacheverell, eſq. of Newhall, co. Warwick, and of Callow, co. Derby. Inheriting all the ſpirit, though not all the acres, of primogeniture, he found himſelf bleſſed (by virtue of his father's ſettlement) with the antient family-inheritance in Lancaſhire, where he renewed the venerable abode of his forefathers, more than a century after the alluring beauties of the vale of Trent had doomed it, ſeemingly, to decay*. He had the honour to ſerve under the Derby family full 34 years, as captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, in the Royal Lancaſhire militia, from 1760, when it was firſt raiſed on the new eſtabliſhment by James Lord Strange, whom he was proud to call his friend. During more than 32 years he acted as a magiſtrate in Lancaſhire, and latterly for the Weſt riding of Yorkſhire, being a deputy-lieutenant for the former county, and in the commiſſion of peace for Staffordſhire. It may be added, without flattery, that he was an attentive and active officer, an impartial magiſtrate, and a truly honeſt man. By his wife Suſannah, youngeſt dau. of Robert Holt, eſq. of Shevington, (who was nephew of Alexander Holt, of Griſſlehurſt, deſcended from the Holts of Stubley, afterwards ſeated at Cattleton,) he has left one daughter, Mary, and one ſon, Charles, now of Healey, Ridware, Newhall, and Callow, who has an only ſon Hugo-Malveyſin Chadwick. See Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 185.

At Haddington, Mrs. Anne Campbell, relict of Mr. Simon Brown, ſurgeon of the royal navy.

At Dundee, in his 79th year, John Pitcairn, eſq. merchant and late provoſt there.

Suddenly, aged 37, Mr. Vardon, of Congleton, ironmonger, one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Acton, Middleſex, in his 80th year, John Cordy, eſq.

In Great Marlborough-ſtreet, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Mary Garnett, a maiden lady, and one of the oldeſt inhabitants of St. James's, Weſtminſter.

At Sandwich, the wife of Mr. Wm. Kelley.

At Edmonton, aged 63, Mr. John Adams, ſen. teacher of mathematicks.

24. At Perſhore, in Worceſterſhire, aged 45, Percival Haſlam, eſq. only ſon of the late Col. H. and formerly captain in the 69th regiment, late adjutant to the Worceſter regiment of militia. He was a man of extraordinary talents as well as exemplary integrity and diſintereſtneſs, of which he gave many ſtriking proofs. Having inherited the gout from his father; he was under the neceſſity of quitting the army when young; but was ſoon after appointed adjutant, as above-mentioned, for which his talents, induſtry, and temper, eminently qualified him, in ſpite of the gout, which generally confined its attacks to his feet; and the want of theſe was ſupplied by his little poney, which ſeemed to be as familiar, and as great a favourite with the regiment, as his maſter. He was perfectly ſkilled in every branch of regimental buſineſs, very exact in his accounts, and ſtrict, but not ſevere, in his conduct to the ſoldiers, who looked upon him as their common parent, and conſulted him equally on their private, as on their regimental, concerns. To the abilities and unwearied attention of their adjutant for 17 years, is this regiment chiefly indebted for its excellence, and juſtly deſerved reputation. He excelled, alſo, in every ſpecies of ready wit and pleaſant converſations; and, among other talents, excelled in the game of Whiſt, though he never played for any conſiderable ſtake, and when at Bath was frequently referred to, in caſe of any difference of opinion, or new queſtion that aroſe in that faſhionable game. For the uſe of his friends he printed "A few Hints to Whiſt Players," the profits of which he gave to a private charity. Theſe, however, were trivial qualifications when compared with the excellencies of his heart and diſpoſition, which endeared him to his friends and all who knew him. He left a widow; and one ſiſter, married to John Willmot, eſq.

In his 22d year, Mr. C. Gill, ſon of T. G. eſq. of Birmingham.

In

* See his octogenarian deſcription of boyiſh days at Trentham in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. p. 201.

In Upper Wimpole-ſtr. Mrs. Townſend, widow of Lieut.-gen. T.

25. At Exeter, aged 87, Mr. Bartholomew Parr, many years an eminent ſurgeon, of that city, and 54 years ſurgeon of the Exeter hoſpital, which he reſigned only 3 years ſince, in conſequence of infirmity. He was, it is ſuppoſed, the laſt ſurviving pupil of Smellie, and completed his ſtudies at Paris, when that ſeminary was thought indiſpenſable to the education of a ſurgeon. When he ſettled at Exeter there was one only excepted, no male practitioner of midwifery within 14 miles of that city. Qu. Was this gentleman a deſcendant of the famous Old Parr? Perhaps ſome correſpondent may oblige us with information on this ſubject.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Joſeph Cookſon, eſq. a gentleman well known on the turf. The ſale of his ſtud produced 1493 guineas; viz. Diamond, 520; Sir Harry, 410; Scrub, 225; Jack Chance, 170; four hacks, 158.

At his chambers in Serjeant's-inn, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel in the lungs, John Pine Heath, eſq. barriſter at law, and nephew of Mr. Juſtice H.

Aged 51, Charles Townley, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Sir Charles T. knt. Garter principal king at arms.

At the village of Yawthorpe, near Gainſborough, aged 91, Thomas Brown, eſq. of that place, eldeſt brother of the late Alderman John B. of Lincoln.

Mr. Jn. Grifenthwaite, druggiſt, of Lynn.

At Weſton Favell mill, near Northampton, Mr. John Barron, a reſpectable miller and grazier.

26. Mr. Yates, jun. one of the muſicians belonging to the Nottingham volunteers.

At the parſonage-houſe at Doulton, near Shepton-Mallet, Mr. Jeffery.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. R. coach-maker, Wincheſter.

After a few days illneſs, Mr. Maynard Dixon, of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

In Bentinck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, in his 27th year, the Hon. Charles-Henry Boyle, youngeſt brother of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Antient Iriſh, now at the iſland of Minorca.

27. In Prefcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, advanced in age, Mrs. Eliz. Horrex, widow.

Mrs. Friſby, wife of Richard F. eſq. of Mark-lane.

At Portſmouth, Lieut. Wm. Macpherſon Rice, of the royal navy, late of Teddington, Middleſex; a valuable officer, and much reſpected and regretted.

At Kenſington, Mrs. Helm, wife of R. H. eſq.

At Edenſide, Kelſo, James Blaw, eſq.

At Dunſter, Miſs Alice Eſcott.

Killed, at Pike-pit, by a horſe which was working at the top falling upon them before they had reached the bottom, John Smith, of Wollaton, and Joſeph Banks, of Bilborough, two colliers. The horſe was alſo killed on the ſpot.

At Carſhalton, Surrey, aged 78, Edward Beynon, eſq. late of the medicine houſe of Dicey and Beynon, London, and reputed to be worth 100,000l. which principally falls to an only daughter.

28. At Wirworth, in Lancaſhire, of a lingering and painful malady, in the 50th year of his age, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Matthew Young, Lord Biſhop of Clonfert and Kilmacduach; in whom ſcience has loſt one of its brighteſt luminaries; religion a ſincere and powerful advocate; his country its proudeſt boaſt and ornament; and his friends all that could command eſteem and conciliate affection. The verſatility of his talents, the acuteneſs of his intellect, and his intenſe application to ſtudy, were happily blended with a native unaſſuming modeſty; a ſimplicity of manners unaffected and irreſiſtibly engaging; a cheerfulneſs and vivacity that knew no bounds but thoſe of innocence; a heart throbbing with the warm feelings of private friendſhip and general philanthropy; and a firm and inflexible ſpirit of honour and integrity. He was of a reſpectable family in the county of Roſcommon; was admitted into the Univerſity of Dublin in 1766, and elected fellow of the college in 1775. In the proſecution of that object, his attention was neceſſarily directed to the Newtonian philoſophy, of which he early became an enthuſiaſtic admirer; and diſplayed, at the examination for his fellowſhip, a knowledge and comprehenſion of it unexampled. It continued to be his favourite, but not his only ſtudy. His active mind embraced in rapid ſucceſſion the moſt diſſimilar objects; and theſe he purſued with unceaſing eagerneſs, amidſt his various duties as a fellow and tutor; and the freeſt intercourſe with ſociety, which he was formed at once to delight and inſtruct. His love of literary converſation, and the advantages he experienced from it in the purſuit of ſcience, led him early to engage in forming a ſociety whoſe principal object was the improvement of its members in theological learning. It conſiſted of a ſmall number of his moſt intimate college-friends, and continued to exiſt for a ſeries of years, with equal reputation and advantage. Out of this aſſociation grew another ſomewhat more extenſive, whoſe labours were directed to philoſophical reſearches, and in the formation of which Mr. Young was alſo actively engaged: and this became itſelf the germ of the Royal Iriſh Academy; which owes its exiſtence to the zeal and exertions of the members of that ſociety, among whom Mr. Young was particularly diſtinguiſhed. In the intervals of his ſeverer ſtudies he applied

ed himſelf to modern languages; and was competently ſkilled in French, Spaniſh, and Italian. But he beſtowed more pains on one leſs generally ſtudied, on account of its difficulty, even in the country where it is ſpoken by the native inhabitants. The controverſy about the poems of Oſſian induced him to learn Iriſh, for the purpoſe of enabling himſelf to judge of its merits: and he ſpent a ſummer in Scotland with the ſame view. The reſult of his enquiries may be ſeen in the Tranſactions of the R. I. A. to which he alſo contributed largely on mathematical and philoſophical ſubjects. In the firſt volume of their Tranſactions; a ſynthetical Demonſtration of the Rule for the Quadrature of ſimple Curves *per Æquationes Terminorum Numero infinitas*; On the Extraction of cubic and other Roots; Antient Gaelic Poems reſpecting the Race of the Frians collected in the Highlands. In Vol. II. An Enquiry into the different Modes of Demonſtration by which the Velocity of ſpouting Fluids has been inveſtigated *à priori*. In Vol. III. The Origin and Theory of the Gothic Arch. In Vol. IV. Demonſtration of Newton's Theorems for the Correction of ſpherical Errors in the Object-glaſſes of Teleſcopes. In the Vth and VIth nothing. In 1786, when the profeſſorſhip of natural and experimental philoſophy in Trinity-college became vacant, he had attained to ſo high a reputation in that branch of ſcience, that he was elected to the office without oppoſition. His "Eſſay on Sounds" had been publiſhed ſome years; and he was known to be engaged in the arduous taſk of illuſtrating the Principia of Newton. He now devoted himſelf to the duties of his profeſſorſhip; and the munificence of the then primate (Robinſon) having enriched the philoſophical ſchool of the college with the donation of Mr. Atwood's admirable apparatus, Dr. Young (for in that year he proceeded D. D.) had a fortunate occaſion, which he improved with the moſt indefatigable attention, of carrying his lectures in experimental philoſophy to a degree of perfection unknown in the univerſity of Dublin, and never perhaps exceeded in any other. He proceeded in the mean time with his great work, "The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios, illuſtrated by a Commentary on the two firſt Books of the Principia," and had nearly completed it in Engliſh, when he was adviſed by his friends to publiſh it in Latin. He readily acquieſced, and thus had an opportunity, while tranſlating it, of reviſing the whole, and rendering it fuller and more perfect. It was finiſhed a year or two before his appointment to the ſee of Clonfert, at which time he was engaged in preparing for its publication. His attention was unavoidably diverted from it by the occupations attending ſo important a change; and before he could return to it, the dreadful malady had commenced, under which he languiſhed for 15 months, and whoſe fatal termination we have now to deplore. In the midſt of his ſufferings, his ardour for ſcience was unabated. Cut off from the intercourſe and buſineſs of ſociety, he continued his ſtudies with an activity ſcarcely credible. During his confinement laſt winter in Dublin, he prepared for the preſs an Analyſis of his Lectures, which was accordingly printed, and every ſheet of it corrected by himſelf. In the ſame period, he made himſelf maſter of Syriac, with a view to improve and perfect a new Verſion of the Pſalms, on which he had been employed for ſome time, and which is nearly, if not entirely ready for publication. He amuſed himſelf, at intervals, with an Eſſay on Sophiſms (of which he exemplified the different claſſes from the works of the deiſtical writers), and with adding to his Notes on a favourite Latin Poet, of whom he had thoughts of publiſhing a new edition. His laſt labours, after he had removed to Whitworth, were devoted to an examination of the Principles on which the exiſtence of God may be moſt unexceptionably demonſtrated: and it is to be hoped, that his papers will be found to contain the argument as completed by himſelf. From the liberal ſpirit of the preſent governors of Trinity-college, and their affection for the memory of their late aſſociate, there is reaſon to expect, that his valuable MSS. will become the property of that ſociety, and be uſhered into the world with every advantage. To his literary acquirements he added no inconſiderable ſhare of polite accompliſhments. He was ſkilled in muſic as a ſcience, and not ignorant of the practice. Though never inſtructed in drawing, he was paſſionately fond of landſcape; and, in the courſe of his reſidence for two or three ſummers in North Wales, attempted ſome ſketches, which an eminent artiſt (Aſhford) thought not unworthy of the finiſhing ſtrokes of his pencil. He was an accompliſhed botaniſt; and one of the higheſt gratifications he had promiſed himſelf from his removal to Clonfert, was the opportunity it would afford him to explore new regions. The writer of this article was an eye-witneſs of the tranſport with which he diſcovered that the Roſa Eglant grew wild in the hedges of the demeſne.

"Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus,
Singula dum capti circumvectamur *amore*."

The circumſtances of his promotion to the epiſcopal bench reflect equal honour on himſelf and the noble perſon who recommended him to his Majeſty. It was a favour as unſolicited as unexpected, unleſs the report made to his Excellency by his principal ſecretary, on being conſulted who was the propereſt perſon to fill the vacant ſee, may be called ſolicitation. His report

was,

was, that "he believed Dr. Young to be the moſt diſtinguiſhed literary character in the kingdom;" and he was recommended accordingly.

Mr Lenton, of Grimſthorpe-houſe, upwards of 30 years valet to the D. of Ancaſter.

Aged 63, Mrs. Chamberlin, formerly, for many years, poſt-miſtreſs of Derby.

At an advanced age, Mr. Gibbons, ſen. grocer and tea-dealer, of Bath.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Sarah Lucas, third daughter of the late Mr. James L. of Monkton-Deverell.

At Plymouth, aged 28, Mr. Joſ. Cock, hoſier, and lieutenant of the Plymouth foot aſſociation.

At Ayton-Law, Scotland, Mr. John Cockburn, farmer.

At Montroſe, Alex. Gairdyne, eſq.

At Croom, co. Worceſter, aged 67, Barbara Counteſs of Coventry, fourth daughter of John tenth Lord St. John, of Bletſoe. She was born Sept. 19, 1737. and wedded Sept. 6, 1764, to George-William, ſixth and preſent Earl of Coventry, by whom ſhe had two ſons, now living, and a daughter, who died an infant.

29. At Meikleour-houſe, Miſs Cochrane Mercer, daughter of the late Col. Wm. M. of Aldie.

John Campbell, only ſon of John C. eſq. tertius clerk to the Signet.

At his father's houſe, Mr. John Semple, eldeſt ſon of John S. eſq. of Finnieſton.

In Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, Nicholas Weſtby, eſq. one of the members for the county of Wicklow.

At Peckham, Surrey, in his 55th year, Mr. Tho. Harriſon, merch. of Bucklerſbury.

Enſign Bennet, of the Staffordſh. militia.

On Sunday, Nov. 30, died, in his 88th year, after a long and painful illneſs, at his ſeat at Monk's Horton, near Hythe, Kent, Matthew Robinſon Morris *, Lord Rokeby of Armagh in Ireland (1777), and an Engliſh baronet (1731); and on Monday, Dec. 8, he was buried in the family vault of that pariſh, where his father, Matthew Robinſon, of Weſt Layton, in Yorkſhire, eſq. was buried in 1778, aged 84. "His loſs," adds the Kentiſh Gazette, "will be ſincerely regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance; and ſtill more by his poor neighbours, whoſe wants he was always ready to relieve with the greateſt liberality. He many years ago twice repreſented Canterbury in parliament; during which time he executed the truſt, delegated to him by his conſtituents, with ſingular integrity and independence, in the practice of which he perſevered through the courſe of a long life." In his laſt pamphlet, "An Addreſs to the County of Kent, 1797," he ſpeaks moſt truly of himſelf as "one who did from his early years adopt the principles of an old and true whig, the principles of Mr. Sydney, Mr. Locke, Lord Molesworth, Mr. Trenchard, and ſuch men; from which he has to the beſt of his knowlege, throughout a long life, in no ſingle action or circumſtance even once varied or ſwerved, and which he will certainly now relinquiſh only at his grave." He was elected for Canterbury in 1747 and 1754; and ſucceeded his couſin Dr. Richard Robinſon, Primate of Ireland, as an Iriſh peer, &c. in Oct. 1794, in conſequence of the collateral remainder inſerted in the primate's patent. (Gent. Mag. vol LXIV. p. 965, 1098.) He is ſucceeded in titles, and part of his large eſtates in Kent, Yorkſhire, and Cambridgeſhire, by his nephew Morris Robinſon, late M. P. for Boroughbridge, and now third Lord Rokeby. His ſiſter, Mrs. Montagu, died 25th of Aug. laſt aged 80 (ſee p. 904) But for an account of his family ſee Archdale's Iriſh Peerage, vol. VII. and Haſted's Kent, 2nd edit. vol VIII. p. 57, 58.

From another Correſpondent we have the following character of this Nobleman:

"Lord Rokeby was a man of very vigorous underſtanding; who thought upon all occaſions for himſelf, and acted with unexampled conſiſtency up to his own principles, which gave him the appearance, and perhaps the reality, of ſome eccentricities, of which the relation has been to exaggerated, as to amount to a tiſſue of the moſt groſs and ridiculous falſehoods. His ſolitude, though not interrupted by the intercourſe of formal viſiting, was conſtantly enlivened by a ſucceſſion of caſual ſociety; and his houſe, at which nothing was ſacrificed to cold and inſipid ceremony and oſtentation, conſtantly afforded all the liberal pleaſures of antient hoſpitality. His addreſs was happy, his manners were eaſy and attractive; his ſentiments were enlarged, candid, and full of philanthropy; and his converſation was original, energetic, and often highly eloquent. He never failed to ſet the ſubjects he diſcuſſed in a new light; and if he did not always convince, he always intereſted and entertained. Though ſingle himſelf, he never loſt the moſt lively anxiety for the welfare of every member of his family. And though the idea of his wealth, added to the hatred of oſtentation with which he lived, impreſſed many with an opinion of his fondneſs for money, yet the numberleſs poor neighbours as well as others, whom it now appears that he aſſiſted with loans, through pure benevolence, and on very ſlight ſecurities, prove how much that part of his character was miſtaken. He had early conceived an indignation of the corruptions of power and rank; and

* He took the additional name of Morris in compliance with the will of a relation, but was ſo attached to his firſt name that, in the title of a pamphlet he publiſhed in 1777, on a political ſubject, he gave only the initial of his ſecond name, writing himſelf "Matthew Robinſon M."

and of the little mean paſſions and diſtinctions, which too often diſgrace them. This gave a colour to all his political opinions, in which no man ever diſplayed more conſtancy. Independence was his peculiar characteriſtic; and no motives of perſonal intereſt, ambition, or diſappointment, ever intruded themſelves in the formation of his opinions. Simplicity and nature were his idols; and he let the graſs every where ſupercede the plough, and his fences and diviſions fall, through his extenſive domains, that his immenſe and increaſing herds of cattle might have a wider range, till in his latter years he ſaw the complete ſucceſs of his ſyſtem; and beauty, pleaſure, and ſucceſs, united in an unexpected degree. By theſe means, and an uniform and unoſtentatious life, he died poſſeſſed of a large property in addition to his hereditary eſtates; although he had omitted to make even the loweſt intereſt of a conſiderable portion of his money, and although he never raiſed a rent: and the riches he has thus honourably accumulated, he has diſtributed equally honourably, and with an equally ſacred regard to all the profeſſions of his life. He was author of ſeveral political pamphlets at various periods of his life; and was much looked up to by the party in his county whoſe cauſe he eſpouſed."

At Bath, Sarah Hall, eſq. of Limerick.

At Rugely, co. Stafford, Mr. E. Simpſon, printer and bookſeller.

In his 79th year, Mr. John Thomſon, ſhipmaſter, of Leith.

Aged 63, Mr. Arthur White, upwards of 23 years apothecary to the Devon and Exeter hoſpital.

Aged 72, the Rev. Philip Gibbs, many years paſtor of the congregation of Baptiſts at Plymouth.

In Bloomſbury ſquare, Mrs. Manley, wife of Mr. M. ſolicitor, whoſe brother, a counſellor, married her ſiſter. She was a moſt exemplary and amiable character, and has left 15 children.

Lately, at his ſeat at Caſtle Otway, in Ireland, Cooke Otway, eſq. father of H. O. eſq. of Stanion-hall, co. Leiceſter.

At Birr, in his 61ſt year, the Rev. Dr. O'Donaghoe, vicar-general of the diocеſe of Killaloe, and upwards of 20 years pariſh-prieſt of Birr.

At Dublin, in a fit of apoplexy, Sir Robert Scott, knt. M.D.

At Dublin, the Right Hon. Barry Maxwell, Earl of Farnham, ſecond ſon of Robert firſt Earl, who ſurviving his eldeſt ſon, the title became extinct at his death, 1779; but, his ſecond brother ſucceeding to his grandfather's eſtate, was choſen to repreſent in parliament the county of Cavan 1757, the borough of Armagh 1761, and the county of Cavan, a ſecond time, till the barony of Farnham devolved to him, with the family-eſtate. He ſat in the Houſe of Lords, as Lord Farnham, Dec. 7, 1779; was created Viſcount Farnham in 1780, and Earl in 1785. He married, 1. Margaret, ſecond daugh. of Robert King, of Drewſton, co. Meath, eſq. who died in 1766; and, 2. 1771, Grace, daughter of Arthur Bindel, eſq. by whom he has two daughters, and, by his firſt wife, John-James Lord Maxwell, who ſucceeds him; Anne, married 1787, to Richard Fox, of Foxhall, co. Longford, eſq.; and Judith. He publiſhed "An Examination of the Principles contained in a Pamphlet intituled 'The Speech of Lord Minto;'" with ſome Remarks on a Pamphlet intituled 'Obſervations on that Part of the Speaker's Speech which relates to Trade,' 1800" (ſee p. 1181).

At Kinclaven, Scotland, Rev. Jn. Scott.

Aged 100 years and 9 months, Terence Dogan, bleacher, at Keveck mill.

Mr. Robert Snelſon, a native of Lincolnſhire, a domeſt of the uſhers of the yeomen of the guards.

At Deal, aged about 70, Mrs. Martha Knott, widow of the late Mr. John K. and daughter of the late Mr. Bird, of Ickham, in the ſame county.

At Fordingbridge, Hants, the Rev. —— Howes, M.A. vicar of that place; which living is in the gift of King's Coll. Camor.

At Briſtol, Miſs F. M. Horne, eldeſt dau. of the Rev. Dr. H. of Chiſwick.

At Weſton Underwood, near Olney, Bucks, the Rev. W. Greſon, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who had officiated in that pariſh more than 30 years.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, Mrs. Musgrave, of Dover, relict of Dr. Samuel M.

At Shrewſbury, the wife of Brigadier-general Leighton.

At Peterborough, in the minſter-yard, of the ſtone, aged 52, Mr. Wm. Smith, attorney, and regiſtrar to the Dean and Chapter.

Burnt to death, at Sutton, near Bingham, co. Nottingham, a child, named Caunt.—At Norwich, aged 2 years and a half, Maria Denham.—At Elmſton, near Wingham, in Kent, the infant child of Wm. Southey.

At his houſe at Waltham Croſs, Herts, Mr. Caleb Withall, ſen.

At Teddington, co. Middleſex, aged 70, Mr. R. Cuff.

In London, Capt. Macneill, of the 18th light dragoons.

Mrs. Jones, of Chapel-court, Groſvenor chapel, relict of Mr. Samuel J. of New Bond-ſtreet.

Dec. 1. At Saliſbury, on his way to Bath, John Scanhope, eſq. rear-admiral of the Red, firſt couſin to the E. of Cheſterfield.

At Wormley, aged 33, of an inflammation in his bowels, Mr. Ludlow, coal-merchant.

At his houſe in George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, in his 86th year, Sir Edward Hulſe, bart. of Bremer, Hants; creation dated Feb. 7, 1739.

At his houſe in the Poultry, univerſally reſpected,

respected, and greatly lamented by a numerous acquaintance, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest patience and true Christian fortitude, aged 60, Mr. John Thorold Darwin, upwards of 30 years an inhabitant of, and many years one of the representatives in common council for, the ward of Cheap. He was nephew to the late Sir Nathanael Thorold, of Harmston, in Lincolnshire, bart. who died at Naples in 1764 (vol. XXXIV. p. 543); and has left a disconsolate widow and an only son, Nathanael Thorold Darwin (LXVI. 878) to mourn the loss of a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a sincere friend.

2. At her mother's house in Dorchester, Miss Sophia Churchill; whose amiable qualities are too sensibly acknowledged by the lamentable affliction of her friends and acquaintance to need any other panegyrick.

3. At Sutton, Wilts, Miss Harriet Long, second daughter of Beeston L. esq.

4. At Nether Cla-house, near Taunton, co. Somerset, aged 62, Mrs. Tyrwhitt, wife of John T. esq. only daughter of the late Dr. Booth, dean of Winchester, and mother of Thomas T. Jones, esq. M. P. for Denbigh.

5. At his son-in-law's (the Rev. William Lewis), in Bunhill-row, in his 76th year, Mr. John Simmons, Rock-broker, great-grandson of Richard Pendrill, preserver and conductor of his sacred Majesty King Charles the Second, after his escape from Worcester fight, 1651, who was honoured by that monarch with the appellation of Trusty Dick.

6. At Cirencester, Giles Dauheny, esq. His death was occasioned by a fever caught in collecting benefactions for the poor.

With an unblemished character, Mr. Jn. Westaway, of Exeter.

7. At her house at Walworth, Surrey, aged 67, Mrs. Dorothy Bendy. She was sister to Dr. Sherson, of Great Ormond-street, and Bridge-house, Surrey, and the relict of Richard B. esq. some time captain of the Bute Indiaman, and of the Swallow packet belonging to the Hon. E. ft India Company, who died while commanding this latter vessel at Madras, Sept. 8, 1784, aged 50.

At Brooklands, near Weybridge, Surrey, aged 70, George Payne, esq. ten.

Suddenly, at Ripley, in Surrey, aged 58, Mrs. Crowder, widow of Mr. Thomas C.

Suddenly, at Kingston-hill, Surrey, Mr. Thomas Bennett.

8. Mrs. Reeks, wife of Mr. C. R. landing-waiter in the port of London.

9. In Surrey-street, Strand, —— Fane, esq. merchant.

At Radley, Berks, Admiral Sir George Bowyer, bart. He lost a leg in the famous battle of June 1, 1794.

In Poland-street, St. James's, Westminster, in her 89th year, Mrs. Cooke, wife of George-Anne C. esq. one of the gentlemen-usher daily waiters to his Majesty.

At Stoke Golding, near Hinckley, co. Leicester, aged 63, the Rev. Wm. Brown, many years curate of Stoke and Dadlington, and master of the free grammar-school of the former place, founded by Mrs. Hester Hodges, 1678.

10. Mr. Joseph Bateman, one of the senior clerks of the Bank of England. He came from his country residence the same morning, to all appearance in his usual health. After being a few minutes in his office, he was perceived to be in a reclining posture, and, though every possible assistance was given him, he expired almost immediately. He was a native of Derby, and eldest son of the late John B. esq. of the same place.

11. At Ockham, Surrey, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Freeland.

At Leeds, aged 22, George Browne, jun. grandson of Mr. Martin B. (LXIX. 527.)

12. At Bromley, Middlesex, in her 90th year, Mrs. Hester Blackall.

14. At Ripley, Surrey, aged 23, Mr. Stanley Crowder, son of the late Mr. Thomas C.

15. Mr. John Hill, of Wallbrook-house, London, wholesale grocer and tea-dealer.

16. Miss Elizabeth Abercromby, daughter of the late Sir Rob. A. bart. of Birkenbog.

17. At his house near Loughborough, co. Leicester, after a gradual decline, in his 74th year, Nathanael Palmer Johnson, esq. "He was a gentleman," says an old correspondent, "of such good disposition, that I can hardly find words properly to express. His tenants called him a good landlord; the poor found in him a good benefactor; and, from my own knowledge, he was a good husband, a kind father, and, if I ever knew a sincere Christian, I think he was the man."

18. At Ockham, Surrey, aged 82, Mr. William Heath.

20. At Mansfield, co. Nottingham, of apoplexy, Mr. James Benton, cotton-spinner, late of Birmingham.

At West Ham, Essex, after a few days indisposition, advanced in years, Mrs. Russe, housekeeper to the late Mr. Grinnel, whose death is recorded p. 699.

21. In Upper Church-street, Bath, the Rev. John Honeywood, rector of Barford St. Martin, Wilts, and youngest son of the late Sir John H. bart. of Evington, Kent.

22. At Colchester, the wife of Capt. Pinfold, of the 1st regiment of guards.

23. Aged 72, Mr. John Minnet, of the Neat houses, Millbank, Westminster.

At Islington, of a decline, in his 66th year, Mr. John Hoppe, of St. Paul's churchyard.

24. At Hayes, Middlesex, aged 70, Thomas Bishop, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county, and many years senior acting magistrate for the Uxbridge division thereof.

25. Enoch

25. Enoch Markham, esq. late colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 46th regiment, and brother of the Archbishop of York.

In New Broad-street, Thomas Gorman, esq. one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of the city of London.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Oct. DRURY-LANE.

31. The Castle Spectre—Actæon and Diana—My Grandmother.

Nov. 1. The Stranger—Ditto—Old Maid.
3. Pizarro—The Purse. [The Deaf Lover.
4. The Brothers—Actæon and Diana—
5. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto—The
6. Pizarro—Virgin Unmask'd. [Humourist.
7. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Actæon and Diana—All the World 's a Stage.
8. The Gamester—Ditto—The Cozeners.
10. Pizarro—The Mock Doctor.
11. The Brothers—Robinson Crusoe—A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner.
12. The Jew—Ditto—The First Floor.
13. The Grecian Daughter—The Cozeners—Robinson Crusoe. [Ditto.
14. The Siege of Belgrade—Old Maid—
15. Hamlet—Of Age To-morrow.
17. Pizarro—The Deaf Lover.
18. The Haunted Tower—Cross Purposes—Robinson Crusoe. [Ditto.
19. Indiscretion—The Flitch of Bacon—
20. King John—The Deserter.
21. As You Like It—Blue Beard.
22. The Way of the World—Ditto.
24. Pizarro—The Apprentice.
25. The Wheel of Fortune—Blue Beard.
26. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
27. The Confederacy—Ditto.
28. A Trip to Scarborough—Robinson Crusoe—Cross Purposes.
29. King John—The Children in the Wood.

Dec. 1. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
2. The Way of the World—Blue Beard.
3. The Haunted Tower—Half an Hour after Supper—Robinson Crusoe.
4. King John—The Liar. [Beard.
5. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Blue
6. Douglas—The Sultan—Robinson Cru-
8. Pizarro—The Liar. [soe.
9. Siege of Belgrade—Who's the Dupe?
10. School for Scandal—Of Age To-mor-
11. King John—The Sultan. [row.
12. The Clandestine Marriage—The Doctor and the Apothecary. [Unmask'd.
13. *Antonio; or, The Soldier's Return*—Virgin
15. Pizarro—The Doctor and Apothecary.
16. The Beggar's Opera—A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—Rob. Crusoe.
17. Castle Spectre—High Life Below Stairs.
18. Jane Shore—Blue Beard.
19. The Belles' Stratagem—Half an Hour after Supper—Robinson Crusoe.
20. King John—Of Age To-morrow.
22. The Stranger—*Harlequin-Amulet; or, The Magick of Mona.*
23. Mary Queen of Scots—Ditto.
26. George Barnwell—Ditto.
27. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Ditto.
29. Hamlet—Ditto.
30. King John—Ditto.
31. The West Indian—Ditto.

Oct. COVENT-GARDEN.

31. King Richard the Third—The Maid of

Nov. 1. *Life*—The Poor Soldier [the Mill.
3. Ditto—Oscar and Malvina.
4. Ditto—The Padlock. [Malvina.
5. King Richard the Third—Oscar and
6. Life—Paul and Virginia.
7. Ditto—Oscar and Malvina.
8. Ditto—Paul and Virginia. [Malvina.
10. The Merchant of Venice—Oscar and
11. Life—The Deserter of Naples—The Mouth of the Nile.
12. Ditto—Paul and Virginia. [Mode.
13. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
14. Life—The Spoil'd Child—The Mouth
15. Ditto—*Il Bondocani.* [of the Nile.
17. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
18. Life—The Intriguing Chambermaid—The Mouth of the Nile.
19. Ditto—Il Bondocani. [Mode.
20. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
21. Life—Il Bondocani. 22. Ditto—Ditto.
24. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
25. Life—Il Bondocani.
26. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto. [D°.
27. Life—D°. 28. Othello—D°. 29. Life—

Dec. 1. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
2. Life—Ditto. 3. Othello—Ditto.
4. Life—Ditto. 5. Macbeth—The Pad-
6. Life—Paul and Virginia. [lock.
8. King Richard the Third—Il Bondocani.
9. Life—Paul and Virginia.
10. The Duenna—The Follies of a Day.
11. Othello—Il Bondocani. [Naples.
12. Life—Selima and Azor. [Deserter of
13. Macbeth—Daphne and Amintor—The
15. King Richard the Third—Il Bondocani.
16. Life—Paul and Virginia. [Day.
17. Every Man in his Humour—St. David's
18. Macbeth—Selima and Azor.
19. Life—Il Bondocani.
20. Othello—Ditto. [*Dominion of Fancy.*
22. Jane Shore—*Harlequin's Tour; or, The*
23. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
26. Life—Ditto. 27. The Dramatist—D°.
29. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
30. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
31. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from November 25, to December 23, 1800.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	729	1368	Males	1119	2165
Females	639		Females	1046	

Whereof have died under two years old 619

Peck Loaf 6s. 1d.; 6s. 2d.; 6s. 6d.; 7s. 0d.; Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. ¼ per lb.

Between					
2 and 5	251	50 and 60	189
5 and 10	99	60 and 70	173
10 and 20	68	70 and 80	138
20 and 30	161	80 and 90	59
30 and 40	210	90 and 100	8
40 and 50	196		

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	142	1	76	11	70	2	45	7	68	5
Surrey	141	4	72	9	74	10	46	0	69	0
Hertford	131	5	63	6	74	10	39	10	63	6
Bedford	136	9	103	2	75	2	37	4	72	9
Hunting.	140	9	00	0	85	4	36	4	57	5
Northam.	130	0	88	0	72	8	36	0	75	0
Rutland	126	0	00	0	82	0	39	0	77	0
Leiceſter	128	11	00	0	88	1	41	1	00	0
Notting.	136	1	00	0	84	0	53	0	87	6
Derby	134	4	00	0	77	4	45	4	90	4
Stafford	141	3	00	0	91	10	47	3	88	2
Salop	145	2	107	8	104	5	45	9	00	0
Hereford	137	6	80	0	80	6	42	8	76	9
Worceſt.	162	0	96	0	90	8	48	5	93	3
Warwick	157	5	00	0	90	0	49	7	85	5
Wilts	149	4	00	0	74	4	40	8	80	8
Berks	149	6	00	0	76	6	42	0	72	2
Oxford	143	0	00	0	76	8	42	8	74	0
Bucks	135	4	00	0	75	0	38	8	61	0
Montgo.	122	4	00	0	81	7	36	8	00	0
Brecon	134	5	112	0	81	7	40	0	00	0
Radnor	131	4	00	0	78	3	36	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

130	0	85	3	76	7	41	8	75	11	

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

106	4	67	4	54	8	42	5	72	7	

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	140	4	59	0	70	1	42	10	64	9
Kent	135	10	00	0	70	4	42	6	65	9
Suſſex	133	8	00	0	73	9	42	8	00	0
Suffolk	127	11	82	11	63	8	42	7	65	7
Cambrid.	124	10	00	0	62	2	31	2	54	9
Norfolk	113	7	83	0	64	9	41	9	67	5
Lincoln	114	10	85	4	73	6	37	11	78	0
York	124	7	86	7	66	11	44	6	85	6
Durham	128	8	92	8	68	8	40	2	00	0
Northum.	117	0	80	9	60	7	43	11	70	2
Cumberl.	122	2	86	1	70	1	48	10	00	0
Weſtmo.	142	3	98	8	73	2	53	0	00	0
Lancaſt.	136	1	00	0	82	1	55	6	85	0
Cheſter	134	5	00	0	00	0	59	6	91	8
Flint	114	2	00	0	95	3	46	3	00	0
Denbigh	131	5	00	0	92	2	49	4	96	0
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	76	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	112	8	60	0	68	8	37	0	00	0
Merion.	123	6	91	0	75	4	31	6	00	0
Cardigan	116	6	00	0	62	6	29	0	00	0
Pembroke	104	4	00	0	65	6	33	10	0	0
Carmart.	120	0	00	0	65	4	31	9	00	0
Glamorg.	133	4	00	0	88	8	36	2	00	0
Glouceſt.	159	10	00	0	90	5	40	10	81	8
Somerſet	154	6	00	0	77	4	39	8	82	0
Monm.	148	10	00	0	90	3	39	5	00	0
Devon	124	7	00	0	69	8	41	6	00	0
Cornwall	101	10	00	0	59	0	33	2	00	0
Dorſet	145	8	00	0	76	7	40	0	80	0
Hants	143	11	00	0	73	0	42	3	69	10

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	138	10	95	10	71	1	45	10	73	10
2	127	1	82	11	63	3	39	6	63	5
3	113	6	83	0	64	9	41	9	67	5
4	117	6	85	4	70	8	40	7	78	0
5	122	10	84	8	62	7	42	3	70	2
6	128	10	90	3	70	8	50	2	75	11
7	135	7	85	3	82	1	56	2	88	4
8	122	6	80	8	81	6	42	3	96	0

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	116	5	85	3	67	4	32	6	75	18
10	154	9	85	3	84	1	39	11	81	8
11	113	3	85	3	73	9	35	11	75	11
12	141	6	95	3	74	4	41	10	74	11
13	113	4	67	4	54	11	43	11	74	0
14	101	10	67	4	60	1	37	6	72	0
15	117	8	67	4	53	9	42	6	73	10
16	93	7	67	4	52	6	43	5	96	1

PRICES of FLOUR, December 29.

Fine	126s. to 130s.	Middling	120s. to 180s.
Seconds	95s. to 101s.	Fine Pollard	36s. to 40s.
Thirds	80s. to 95s.	Common ditto	22s. to 26s.
Horſe Pollard			19s. 6d.
Bran			19s. 0d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 68s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	14l. 17s. to 18l. 3s.	Suſſex Pockets	14l. 17s. to 18l. 3s.
Ditto Bags	15l. 14s. to 16l. 12s.	Ditto Bags	15l. 11s. to 16l. 12s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. 17s. to 18l. 3s.	Eſſex Bags	15l. 11s. to 16l. 12s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 27.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 18s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 14s. 0d.
Straw 1l. 19s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 2s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 24, 1800, is 79s. 2d. ½ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 29. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s. 8d. to 7s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 2d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 50s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 0os. 0d. to 0os. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1800.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per C. Navy.	5 per C. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	Irish Lott. Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	165½	62¾	64⅛	81½	99½	94	18⅞	—	—	—	69½	—	—	2	2¾	94⅞	62¼	86¼	9 5 0	16 18 0
29	—	63	63⅜	80⅜	99⅞	96¼	18¼	5¼	205½	—	—	—	—	1	2¼	94½	—	86½	9 5 0	16 18 0
30	Sunday																			
1	—	62⅜	62½	80	99	95⅜	18⅛	5¼	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	61⅛	86⅞	9 5 0	16 18 0
2	164	61⅞	62⅜	79⅞	98⅛	95	18⅜	5⅜	203½	—	—	—	—	—	1⅛	93⅜	60⅜	86¾	9 5 0	16 18 0
3	—	61⅜	63⅛	79⅝	98¼	95⅛	18⅛	5⅜	203½	—	—	—	—	2	1¼	92⅝	61	86¼	9 5 0	16 18 0
4	162½	62	63⅞	79⅜	—	95	18⅛	5⅜	204	—	—	—	—	2	1½	92⅜	60⅜	86¼	9 10 0	16 18 0
5	—	2	63⅜	79⅛	—	95⅛	18⅛	5⅜	204	—	—	—	—	2	1	92⅜	60⅜	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
6	—	62⅛	63⅜	79⅜	—	95	18¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	92⅜	60½	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
7	Sunday																			
8	—	62⅛	62⅞	79½	—	94½	18⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	92⅜	60½	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
9	161	61½	62⅜	78⅞	—	93⅞	18½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	92⅜	60⅜	86¼	9 10 0	16 18 0
10	158	60⅜	61⅜	77⅜	—	92⅜	18	5⅛	201½	—	—	—	—	1	⅜	91⅜	61	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
11	158	60⅜	61⅜	77⅜	—	92⅞	18	5⅛	201½	—	—	—	—	1	⅜	92	61	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
12	159	61	61⅜	78	—	93	18	5⅛	202½	—	—	—	—	1	⅜	92	60⅛	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
13	159½	61⅜	61⅜	77⅜	—	93¼	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	⅜	91⅞	59½	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
14	Sunday																			
15	—	61⅛	62⅛	77⅞	—	93⅜	18	—	—	—	—	—	60⅞	2	⅜	—	59⅞	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
16	159	61⅛	62⅛	78⅛	—	93½	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	⅜	91½	60	86¼	9 10 0	16 18 0
17	—	61⅛	62⅜	78⅜	—	93⅝	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	⅜	91⅛	59⅞	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
18	160½	61⅛	62⅜	78⅜	—	93⅝	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	⅜	91½	60	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
19	160½	61⅛	62⅜	78⅜	—	93⅝	18⅛	5¼	—	—	67	—	61¼	1	⅜	91⅛	59⅞	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
20	—	61⅜	62⅜	78¼	—	93⅝	18	—	—	—	—	—	61¼	1	⅜	91½	59½	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
21	Sunday																			
22	—	61⅛	62⅜	78⅛	—	93⅜	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	⅜	91⅜	60⅞	86⅛	9 10 0	16 18 0
23	160	61⅜	62⅜	78⅛	—	93⅜	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	⅜	92⅛	60⅞	86½	9 10 0	16 18 0
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86½	9 10 0	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86½	9 10 0	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86½	9 10 0	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86½	9 10 0	—

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

SUPPLEMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1800.

Embellished with an Engraving of the beautiful VASE in the Green-house at WARWICK CASTLE, described in our last Magazine, p. 1144; and with a very accurate Fac-Simile of the long-controverted INSCRIPTION on the Mantle-tree in the Parsonage at HELMDON, in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE DESCRIPTION OF WINBORNE.

(Concluded from p. 1139.)

WITH good opportunity of research, the ecclesiastical history of Winborne might probably be elucidated. I have met with little to the purpose. After the destruction of the nunnery, Alfred doubtless established some religious foundation to pray for his brother's soul. A chantry was established at Winborne by one of the Edwards*, consisting of a dean, four prebendaries, three vicars, four deacons, five singing men, six boys, and an organist. In Henry the Eighth's time, the valuation of the house was 131l. 14s. *per annum*. As this chantry had been modified and augmented by Henry's grandmother (the munificent Margaret Beaufort), that rapacious tyrant seems to have abstained from pillaging it with the other religious houses. But in the minority of Edward VI. it was granted to Edward Lord Clinton, though with certain reservations, which still retain some appearance of choral service.

An inspection of the present building furnishes the following remarks. The architecture is very beautiful, in the most ornamental manner of the Saxons; the interior especially denotes careful execution. Tradition asserts, that once a lofty spire stood on the middle tower, but that it was blown down in the year 1622†. It is, however, very improbable that it ever fell, because, in that case, the battlements and pinnacles of the tower could not have escaped uninjured‡: they are too perfect for any modern repair. The spire was probably taken down lest it should fall; and the materials are said to have been employed in building the Western tower. No edifice was ever so much disfigured as this antient church is by this abominable tower, in height and size a copy of the middle tower; but here the similitude terminates, and its structure stands a singular instance of obstinate bad taste, which could so build with such a model before its eyes. If the ruins of the spire had been laid in a more humble situation under-foot, it might have accommodated the inhabitants with a pavement. I have heard, that in an after-period the last remains of *Vindocladia* have been appropriated to this purpose*. If such a violation of Antiquity were ever pardonable, the dirty state of Winborne would form a good plea of necessity, if the quarries of Purbeck were not within a reasonable distance.

The church is remarkable for an irregular mixture of iron-stone in its external structure. One must believe that, when the stones were first placed, this rusty appearance was latent; exposure to the weather, perhaps, first discovered the blemish.

The North side of the church *(see the Plate in our last)* is the most antient. The North transept and porch are coeval with the middle tower. Over that porch apparently hung the bells before the West tower was made. The bells were given by the parish, and placed in the East tower. The Register begins 1635.

Within the church the eye is gratified with decent whitewash and regular pews; though the information about the churchwardens who presided at that improvement had been more fitly preserved in the parish register than written over the centre arch of the church. Such pitiful ostentation violates the general aspect of Antiquity. The organ appears modern, and in size

* As nine Edwards have reigned in England, this information is very vague; it only ascertains it to be a royal foundation. Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

† They say it was higher than Salisbury spire: a falsehood which betrays itself by asserting such evident disproportion; and is, besides, refuted by the palpable incompetence of the arch over the organ to support such a mass of stone.

‡ Part of the battlements fell into the church. C. W.

* Another proof that Badbury was really a town; a camp produces no pavements.

well

well adapted to the church. Its Weſt front has much finery, and that towards the choir was never ſurpaſſed in tawdry decoration by a gingerbread watch. It has a diſguſting effect.

In the choir is the famous monument of Ethelred. It has been often renewed ſince the time of Alfred; and the preſent inſcription appears quite modern. It is erroneous in calling the king Etheldred for Æthelred*, and has Dacorum for Danorum. This would be unintelligible but for the old copies which are extant in Camden and other antiquaries. Oppoſite is an altar-tomb ſupporting two ſupine figures: John de Beaufort, (in 1443) created Duke of Somerſet; he died in the next year. His wife, Margaret Beauchamp, of Bletſo, lies by him. This John de Beauſort was grandſon of "old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaſter," through his miſtreſs, Catharine Swinford, governeſs of his legitimate daughters. However, an act of parliament wiped off the ſtain, and the grandſon of this Duke of Somerſet, Henry VII. aſcended the throne of England as repreſentative of the Lancaſtrian family. The piety of Margaret, mother of Henry VII. built this monument over her parents, founded a free-ſchool †, and gave ſtability to the chantry by her poſthumous patronage.

In another tomb ‡ lies Gertrude, Marchioneſs of Exeter, mother of the laſt Courtney, Earl of Devonſhire. He died at Padua in the time of Elizabeth. The Marquis of Exeter (alſo Earl of Devonſhire), huſband of the lady here interred, was unjuſtly beheaded by the tyrant Henry VIII. Another tomb in the church has a warrior raiſed on his elbow; a good piece of ſculpture, and a great improvement on the ſtupid poſture of the Beauforts in the choir. Oppoſite is a tedious Latin inſcription on one of the Ettrikes. It ſays, he was the *happy* huſband of *two* wives!

Under the choir is a ſquare vault ſupported by handſome arches. They call it a cloiſter! It is in fact an under-chapel, or crypt, and has been uſeful in praying the dead out of purgatory. It contains a holy-water niche, and I believe a ſtone ſeat running round it; but the water at preſent in it makes it appear a reſervoir for the fire-engines, and precludes entrance. It was whiſpered that this ſtagnant water prevents fouler pollutions. If ſo, it is pity a faculty does not appropriate it as a burial-place, and ſo rail up the entrances.

Under the Weſt tower is a moop-clock; an impoſſible attempt at uſeleſs information*. And, leſt this wretched tower ſhould not be conſummate in bad taſte, the outſide exhibits the ſtatue of a modern centinel, ſtuck up in one of the upper windows, whoſe employment is to ſtrike the quarters.

Over the veſtry †, where the ſurplices are kept, is a library. It contains the uſual lumber of church libraries, the Fathers, who repoſe there in antient duſt. However, there is Walton's Polyglott, of much value; an odd volume of Venerable Bede; Camden's Life of Elizabeth; Barnes's of Edward III. Among the reſt, Sanchez de Matrimonio is conſpicuous. This Spaniſh caſuiſt has entered ſo minutely into his ſubject as to render this the moſt indecent book in the world. It is ſatirized in the latter part of Martinus Scriblerus. The ſatire is almoſt as indecent as its object.

This library is ſo much neglected as to poſſeſs no tolerable catalogue. As the number of books does not appear to exceed 200, the leiſure of thoſe of the Winborne Clergy (who have not cure of ſouls) might eaſily ſupply the defect.

* This king in hiſtory is called Ethered; an error ariſing from a cuſtom among the Saxons of abbreviating letters. Many of his coins are thus inſcribed: ÆĐERED REX ANĐLO. The middle E in the word Ethered includes an L in its figure. (*Anglo-rum* has an aukward junction of the N and G in the ſame taſte. His other coins prove this fact, being written *Æthelred*). At Aſton, in Berkſhire, this prince gave a ſpecimen of the faſhionable piety of the times: he ſuffered his brother Alfred (who commanded under him) to be nearly overpowered by the Danes, rather than go to his aſſiſtance before prayers were finiſhed.

† Queen Elizabeth perfected this foundation of her anceſtor. It is ſtill uſeful.

‡ Part of a braſs fillet ſtill remains around this tomb. It has part of an inſcription.

* An almanack in an occaſional frame might indeed be a uſeful appendage in a church; at leaſt it would give better lunar information at leſs expence than the repair of this *ingenious* clock. It is intended as an orrery on the Copernican ſyſtem. C. W.

† I call it veſtry, as containing the veſtments; but if any other place has that name, a longer word, *apud, teriam*, may be taken, for diſtinction.

Winborne is a populous town; but it appears to labour under a lamentable want of any police. One of the ſtreets preſents a ſtagnant pool from ſide to ſide; and lately a mob was ſuffered to commit pillage in the very town without reſiſtance. If the ſhade of Alfred could reviſit his England, he would witneſs many improvements; at Winborne he would lament that nine centuries have only changed things for the worſe.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XXX.

FEW, I believe, know how ſmoothly the moments fly over the head of an Antiquary. Loſt to the common occurrences of life, he immerges deep into the ſtream of remote ages; and every ſubject dating its origin from ſuch ſources emits a charm that never fades: with rapture he beholds, he comments, or he copies by his pencil's aid. Inſenſible of private concerns, he hears no diſcordant ſounds, feels no piercing cold, nor ſees no lowring ſkies. Yet, ſhould the "pealing" organ's ſtrains wind gently round his ſoul, while muſing in the cloiſtered aiſle, or kneeling in the ſtalled choir, when ſweet-tuned voices join in choral harmony, he then forgets his mortal coil, and all his thoughts expand to heaven. Confeſſing a frame of mind open to a ſenſe like this, I, on a Sunday afternoon, while engaged in examining St. Mary's tapeſtry, the pſalmody from the neighbouring St. Michael's church, wafted its long-drawn notes, to turn awhile my reflections from the ſcene before me, to own their more impreſſive power. And ever as the melody died on the yielding air, the heavy toll from far of Babelake's* paſſing bell filled up the vacant hymn. True picture of man's chequered life!

> One while bright ſcenes abound,
> And all is hope and joy;
> Anon the knell of death
> Doth all life's ſweets deſtroy.
> Thus light and ſhade, thus bliſs and woe,
> Make up our little hour—Fate wills it ſo.

Quitting this ſweet dominion of the ſoul, I return to my ſurvey. The next object in our ſight is a chair of ſtate placed at the South end of the hall. It is full of ornaments and tracery, among which is St. Mary with the infant Jeſus. The arms of the city have likewiſe been placed thereon†. On the boarded ſpaces between the floor and the window ſills, on each ſide of the hall, are paintings of the arms and devices of Elizabeth. The Earl of Leiceſter's honours are ſet forth in the ſame way; and many lines of praiſe inform the viſitant of the deſerts of thoſe memorable perſons. Here are ſeveral paintings hung up; as the half-length of Elizabeth, with the whole-lengths of James I. Charles I. Charles II. James II. William and Mary, George I. and his queen, and his preſent Majeſty. There are alſo above the minſtrels gallery ſome ordinary portraits, among which is one of Godiva on horſeback. In the timber-work of the roof we find moſt admirable whole-length carvings of angels playing on muſical inſtruments, which nothing but the moſt conſummate ignorance and ſtupidity will ever decree their being conſigned to oblivion. The inſtruments they bear are a crewth, trumpet, cittern, harp, and a baſs flute. The attitude of the performer on the harp is truly divine. This muſical ſelection muſt convince us (although modern profeſſors in that ſcience, through vulgar prejudice, aſſert directly to the contrary) that our anceſtors' minſtrelſy was directed in their performances by parts in ſcore. A door-way on the Eaſt ſide of the hall enters into a chamber called the mayoreſs's parlour. I have to intreat my reader's indulgence for aſſerting, in the firſt part of this ſurvey, that no alteration had taken place in theſe buildings, my eagerneſs of reſearch at firſt rendering me unmindful of the change wrought in this chamber, a mean lath and plaſter finiſhing now obliterating all the original decorations of this "bower for ladies fair." As it is, we paſs through it into another chamber of much intereſt; and no ſmall ſatisfaction accrues in finding that the fiend Alteration has not yet ſet his teeth in theſe latter boards. Let us ſtill look on the light and airy workmanſhip of the ſeveral parts, which from neglect and want of repair are haſtening to that termination ſo much dreaded by all true and zealous Antiquaries. Return into the hall, where, on its South-eaſt angle, is a circular ſtaircaſe for the aſcent into the minſtrels' gallery, and at the ſame time leading into a chamber on a

* St. John's church.

† Engraved in Antient Sculpture, vol. I. ſecond

ſecond ſtory, called at preſent the Armoury; much grandeur appearing in its view. From this chamber there is communication with two others, each preſenting ſome enrichments worthy of obſervation. Deſcending into the hall, we next find, at the South end, a door-way for admittance into the kitchen (before deſcribed) by means of a flight of ſteps. On the right of this door-way is another modernized chamber (excuſe me for my impatience again); and on its left is the old council-chamber. In this place the whole conſequence of the magiſtracy of Antiquity roſe before me. It was rendered truly valuable from the many particulars with which I was ſurrounded: as the large table for the books of accounts and other tranſactions; the mayor's throne-like ſeat, and many other ſeats with ſtall embelliſhments; the hangings, whereon are the arms of Elizabeth; the maſſive double doors; the elaborate carved entablature round the chamber; and its pannelled flat cieling, where, among the carvings, are the effigies of the Almighty on his throne, St. Mary, St. John, St. George, and St. Margarite, and the ſymbols of the four Evangeliſts. As I ſat on the lowermoſt bench, I conſidered that this unique chamber was a rare example to one, who, like me, was collecting every antient material to form his judgement to that ſtrength of determination, ſo as to decide with an unqueſtionable preciſion on the merits and demerits of all pretenders to a knowledge in the theoretic and practical ſtudy of our antient architecture.

Should it be my fortune ever to tread theſe piles again, ſtill may I meet, as before, their forms unchanged! And may their guardians continue to preſerve that reſpect for their acknowledged worth, which they for ſo long a period have made known, by permitting them to ſtand ſafe from the rage of modern improvement!

St. Michael's church.—Leaving the porch of St. Mary hall, I, in caſting my eyes up the tower of this church, encountered a new ſum of ſublime perfection, where tier over tier, each filled with columns, arches, and ſtatues, I imbibed at every ſtretch of ſight a more refined degree of enjoyment, exceeding the impulſe caught before. Again let me name the ſtatues on this over, in number great, but in point of beauty vying with the ſculpture of the heathen ſchool. Sorry I am continually to witneſs the headſtrong adoration paid to the laſt-named efforts of the chiſel by men who would ſtart back with horror if compelled to beſtow a breath in commendation of our national ſculpture. The truth is, they love extremes; they are on their knees to the repreſentations of Pagan mythology; but to reſemblances of the conſtellations of the Chriſtian church they raiſe their hands to deſtroy, and their feet to trample on, the attributes of that faith which brings contentment to their roofs, and loyalty to their breaſts; happineſs in this world, and joy hereafter. How ſcientific, how juſt, is the principle on which the octangular root of the ſpire is conſtructed: remark ſeduloufly the expanding double flying buttreſſes; then dwell on the air-drawn ſpire, ſweetly diminiſhing line after line into the very atmoſphere; we loſe our dazzled ſight in its extremeſt point, and the azure vault of heaven alone ends our viſual ſearch. The body of this church, though of prodigious dimenſions, though enrichments in exceſs very where appear before us, yet its taſte is not of that pure and majeſtic kind that pervades the tower and ſpire. Need I ſay theſe latter objects owe their formation to the genius and ſkill of Edward III's day? Indeed, the ſpace between two centuries has widely eſtranged the architectural ſymmetry of the edifice. Here let me laud thoſe worthy men, who, by their unremitting care and ſolicitation, have contributed ſo much to the reparation of this idolized tower and ſpire, and who have likewiſe moſt wiſely confined the bells of the ſtructure to an independent frame of timber within the touch of the walls of the ſaid tower, preventing, as far as may be, future harm to any of its time-worn parts. Yet, ſo much I prize its future ſafety, that I would be the firſt to give up the bells, which merry ring or gravely toll to thought of other times, ſooner than the ſmalleſt doubt ſhould be abroad, that they by tremulation or concuſſion might ſhake Coventry's prize of art into a decrepitude of exiſtence, or into an uncertain prolongation of its fate.

In the interior, all arrangement, unity of parts, effect of light and ſhade, and every circumſtance appertaining to ſuch a building, all are loſt in the jumble of pews, braſs ſconces, and

theatric

theatric galleries, aided in this deprivation of antient ſublimity by that leviathan of obſtruction to every thing that could entrance the eye, the hideous organ-*caſe*. Did this monſtrous birth, this gloomy priſon-houſe of harmony, receive its conception in the heathenish ſchool ye wot of? I do not confine this queſtion to St. Michael's church. Some ſhudderings, repugnant to an Antiquary's joys, poſſeſſed me at ſeeing a model for a new covering or cieling ſet in the way to catch ſubſcribing hands. The deſign of St. Michael's church is of a nature that could never admit of groin-work; therefore, the antient Architect, with great ingenuity, laid on the walls an open-worked timber roof, in uniſon of taſte, and common to edifices of the date of this ſacred fane. Now, our Coventry modeller, to make known his *improving* ſkill, exhibits me for a height of ſome four or five feet, and 30 odd feet in breadth, groined arches; whereby their ſweeping lines are ſtretched out to ſuch an exceſſive flatneſs of arch, that, as the nature of groins are for their appearing (by their acute altitude) to have an aſcending direction, ſo here, by this ſaid modeller's refinement, his groins act directly contrarywiſe, by indicating an inclination to tumble on our heads. But this honeſt carpenter or plaſterer has taken his courſe of ſtudies in that architectural ſeminary which holds up prejudice for its guide, and innovation for its leading principle.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 16.

Ut turpiter atrum
Deſinat in piſcem mulier formoſa ſuperne;
Spectatum admiſſi riſum teneatis amici?

IN times of gloom and deſpondency, he who can contrive, by a little harmleſs mirth, to fix a ſmile upon the countenances of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, may be juſtly ſaid to "deſerve well of his country;" and his performances will as certainly draw upon him the applauſe of the publick. Hence it is that Edwin, Munden, and numerous other actors of comic celebrity, have, in their turns, become diſtinguiſhed favourites in the metropolis; thus it is, that Punchinello excites the applauding roar of the village; and thus it is that, in the Literary World (what! ſays ſome purblind porer of graveſtones, mind what you ſay of the Literary World) thus, I repeat, Mr. Urban, in the Literary World, a humorous eſſay, a diverting paper, even though, as ſometimes happens, bordering a little on the *nonſenſical*, never fails to afford amuſement.

I am not aſhamed to avow that, being of a ſedentary habit (as my name will ſufficiently import) I eagerly turn over the leaves of your Miſcellany, not to wade through the parliamentary debates; not to be reminded of my mortal ſtate by that funeral record, your Obituary; not to lower the barometer of my ſpirits by drawings of churches, chapels, and human ſkeletons; but, on the contrary, to cheer and raiſe them by feaſting upon a *bit of fun*. You muſt not take it amiſs, Mr. Urban, if I juſt hint to you, *en ami*, that there is commonly a ſcarcity of this commodity in your otherwiſe very agreeable publication. Whether it is that the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine is of opinion that laughter (according to the idea of my Lord Cheſterfield) comports but ill with the proper demeanour of a gentleman, or from what other cauſe it ariſes, I am ignorant, but it is very certain that articles of this nature are far from frequent; *apparent rari nantes in gurgite vaſto*. And yet if I might, without ſeeming impertinent, offer my opinion, a profeſſed miſcellany is rather imperfect without a little humour and jocularity, were it but to ſerve as ſauce or garniſhment for the graver diſhes.

For ſome time I have obſerved that the only papers in your Magazine ſuited to my taſte have proceeded from Wells in Norfolk; for which particular mention of the county I thank the ingenious writers, as the information has proved to me very uſeful; it has enabled me, by the aſſiſtance of my ſpectacles, to diſcover the place very accurately laid down in my new map of England, which fortunately is upon a large ſcale; and for the ſake of ſuch of your readers as may have equal curioſity, without equal means of gratifying it, I ſhall add, that it is ſituated on the Northernmoſt edge of the county, facing the German ocean, in lat. 53° 5 min. N. Long. 40 min. E. or thereabouts; I cannot ſpeak with exactneſs, having unluckily miſlaid my compaſſes. In my obſervation of this infant, thriving plantation of wit, I am not ſingular; for I find that your correſpondent *Statur* (p. 1037) has been impreſſed

impreſſed with a ſimilar idea; and his ſprightlineſs leads me to wiſh, that this coincidence of thought could by ſome means or other be ripened into a cloſe acquaintance.

Why and how it is that wit ſhould thus take up its abode in this Northern nook of our iſland, it may be worth while to enquire. Norfolk has, we know, been famed for the abundance of its corn, and the opulence of its farmers; has given birth to ſome very grave and learned men, as well as to a Hero whoſe name will reach to the lateſt poſterity; and, if tradition ſpeak truly, had the honour of inventing worſted-ſtockings; but ſtill the difficulty remains, for there ſeems no very near connection between wit and worſted-ſtockings. I fancy I can throw in a little light, by means of a very old proverb which occurs to me:

Norfolk full of *wyles*,
Suffolk full of ſtyles*.

This couplet, if it be not very honourable to the moral character of the Norfolcians, at leaſt ſhews that they have long been noted for ſagacity and acuteneſs; and it ſeems probable, that long expoſure to the keen blaſts of Boreas and Eurus (aided by a little ſharpening from occaſional ſcarcity) has gradually improved the intellects of the inhabitants to the preſent exalted pitch. This, though perhaps not the true ſolution of the difficulty, is the beſt I have to offer.

Whilſt I thus throw in my mite of approbation of this little nurſery of genius, I muſt at the ſame time remark, that I diſcover a proud pre-eminence in the production of my friend Stator, (he will pardon my anticipating the title) and I ſhall take leave to point out ſome of his peculiar and ſtriking excellencies, occaſionally drawing from their modeſt obſcurity ſome of thoſe nicer touches of humour which common eyes might eaſily overlook.

The motto of this gentleman, or, if you like the expreſſion better, "the device of this chieftain," ſtruck me at the outſet; *muſa jocoſa mea*; that is, (for in this one inſtance I ſhall undertake to find Engliſh) Reader, I am going to make you laugh. Now I recollect that Joe Miller, in the 93d page of the introduction to his "Art of Storytelling," lays it down as an axiom, that it leſſens the effect of a tale to inform the company beforehand what they are to expect; yet, in ſpite of this high authority, I ſhall venture to approve the method adopted by Stator. It reminds one of the Dutch painter, who had the precaution to write under his piece "This is a Lion," to prevent all miſunderſtanding; and for this reaſon, for the very honeſty of the thing do I like it. All goes on ſmoothly with the reader; and he is not put to the neceſſity, after finiſhing a paſſage, to deliberate whether he ought to laugh or not.

Upon the principle of laughter, or what it is which provokes it, various have been the opinions of the learned. Horace, in the place whence my motto is taken, offers his ſentiments; and, as they are followed by Hutchiſon, and other deep inveſtigators of the human mind, I ſhall adopt them alſo. Laughter, then, is occaſioned by the juxtapoſition, aſſociation, or aſſemblage of things and circumſtances which no man could ever expect to ſee brought together: but the title of a piece written by Eraſmus, his "*Abſurda*," expreſſly deſigned to provoke mirth, ſuperſedes the neceſſity of all definition. I ſhall therefore go on to ſhew what a juſt conception of the matter Stator poſſeſſes, and how well his paper is adapted to the end propoſed.

The ſelection of his motto from Ovid, "de *Triſtibus*," muſt be eſteemed remarkably happy.

"Homer and Heſiod † amongſt the antients," ſays he; very well: poor blind Homer—very laughable. "Roger Bacon, Chaucer, and venerable Bede, among the moderns." There is great humour in the latter branch of this ſentence; but it requires a little

* Vide pref. to vol. V. of Leland's Itin.

† Heſiod is ſometimes ſportive, witneſs the following precepts:

ΜΗΔ' αὖ ἠελιοιο τέ γαμμενος ὀρθος ὁμιχεω·
Αὐλαρ ἐπει κε δυη, μεμνημενος ἰς τ' ανιοῖα·
ΜΗΤ' ει ὁδω, μητ' ἐνὶ οἰκω ὁλυ ωριζεσθαι κρησσης,
Μηδ' ἀπογυμνωθεις· μακαρων τοι νυκτες ἐασιν.
Ἑξομενος δ' ὀγε θυμος ἀνης ωικτυμενα εἰδως,
Η ὀγε ωρος τοιχον ϖιλασας ἐντροπος αὐλης. ΕΡΓ. κ. ἩΜΕΡ. β.

forcing

forcing to bring it out. The reader might imagine that venerable Bede, the *laſt* of theſe moderns, was poſterior to them in point of time, and came pretty near to our own period; no ſuch thing; this *modern* eccleſiaſtic lived above *eleven hundred* years ago, and herein lurks the wit *.

The "knight of the white moon," and "the gate ſuſpended in the air by way of ſign at a country alehouſe," are picturesque and pleaſing objects; and I will not ſuppoſe any reader ſo devoid of penetration as not to perceive, of himſelf, the drollery of the "Pandects of Juſtinian." But all theſe are inferior, far inferior, to the "trotting dogs of the Nile." I do maintain, in *downright earneſt*, that there is a deal of genuine humour in this alluſion, and grave indeed muſt he be who could read this paſſage without burſting into a fit of laughter.

Next to the "dogs of the Nile" (for one would wiſh to obſerve the rules of order and precedency) I ſhall draw forth from the back ground two luckleſs wights, T—n—s and Viator; they muſt be conſidered ſeparately.

The former (the reader muſt obſerve to laugh here) appears to be a lack-learning intermeddler who acquired all Latin by the help of a dictionary, and it is more than ſuſpected that every word of his fine quotation from Ovid is to be found in Littleton and Ainſworth. Enough this to excite a contemptuous ſmile in our anti-dictionarian friend Stator. In what way he himſelf was taught the learned languages, the world will doubtleſs expect to be informed. At preſent we can but conjecture; and my conjecture is, that his tutor followed a mode ſomewhat reſembling that practiſed at the mathematical ſchool at the academy of Lagado, and, having reduced a ſet of the claſſics to aſhes, formed the ſame into a kind of paſte, and thus adminiſtered their very marrow and eſſence to his pupil in the ſhape of pills; or elſe, that he was ſuckled by the Muſes, and now and then fed with a pap compoſed of Greek and Latin, ſweetened with pure Hyblæan honey. With theſe advantages it is no wonder that,

"He can ſpeak Greek
As naturally as pigs ſqueak;
And Latin is no more difficile
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whiſtle."

In what is ſaid of Viator there is, methinks, a little flatneſs; it may be, however, that I feel a kind of ſympathy in this inſtance, being myſelf ſubject to a ſevere coſtiveneſs in the matter of tranſlation: ſo that ſometimes, not all the evacuants of an apothecary's ſhop could operate to force one from me. Yet, even here we have a little ſpice of wit; it is of the legerdemain kind, and conſiſts in repreſenting Viator "to be and not to be" at the ſame moment. Thus he is held up to us as a *fixed inhabitant* of Wells; and then, preſto! in the ſame inſtant we behold him a mere *traveller*, paſſing by chance through the town, taking a ſneaking peep at an inſcription, and hurrying on, with his tail between his legs, for fear of being gnawed by the critics.

But the tid bit of the whole, and, therefore, reſerved for this place, is that which brings to our view the long-loſt city of Herculaneum. Wretched monument of antiquity! thy unexampled doom, thy thouſands entombed alive, ſhall, in the moſt diſtant ages, draw tears from ſympathizing humanity. Muſt we laugh at this too? Aye, ſurely; "Muſa jocoſa eſt." Come then, Mr. Urban; come then, gentle

* I am aware that this affair of "venerable Bede" may admit of another explanation. Stator having aſſured us that he poſſeſſes a number of ideas of which he cannot "trace the firſt poſſeſſion;" or, in more homely phraſe, cannot tell how he came by them, (and reſpecting which he ſeems to be under ſome conſcientious dread leſt they ſhould have been *ſtolen*); it might poſſibly have happened, that in rummaging his intellectual ſtore-room he found the *name* of Bede, and not recollecting any ſuch perſonage in his claſſical nomenclature, put him down as a *modern* at a venture. This indeed is poſſible; but it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that in ſuch caſe he would have ſought for information in ſome dictionary of biography; unleſs he was at the time, under the influence of a ſpirit which forbids him to "hold converſe with dictionaries." He hints, in pretty plain terms, that he *is* liable to an affection of this kind. I ſhould call it the *lexico-phobia*; and, as it ſeems a complaint of a novel and peculiar kind, ſhould like to have the ſentiments of the learned upon it. He appears alſo to be ſubject to the *Hyberniciſmus*, a ſpecies of diſorder hitherto ſuppoſed to be confined to the natives of the ſiſter kingdom; I collect this from his *peculiarity* in the uſe of the words "former" and "latter," in the middle of p. 1037, col. 2, where he contraſts the Wells wits with the antient Romans.

reader,

reader, let us hand in hand join in a merry trio: let us ſhake our ſides with a hearty *ſardonic* to the memory of Herculaneum. SESSOR.

*** As theſe two very ingenious correſpondents appear to be well acquainted with each other; we truſt that they will not ſuffer any little perſonal acrimony to take place in their letters; but that they will rather unite their undoubtedly brilliant talents in the pleaſing taſk of DELIGHTING and INSTRUCTING. [See alſo p. 1256.]

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 19.

FEW of your Antiquarian readers need to be informed how much the inſcription on the mantle-tree in the parſonage at Helmdon, in Northamptonſhire, has puzzled the learned and curious in ſuch matters ever ſince the celebrated Dr. Wallis gave an account of it in the Philoſophical Tranſactions* above a century ago. It is not neceſſary to mention the various conjectures of ingenious men on the ſubject: I ſend you, what has never yet been exhibited, an exact fac-ſimile of the inſcription itſelf; and, as it is undoubtedly a ſingular curioſity, I hope you will procure an accurate engraving of it, with the ſeveral characters in their full ſize, as they appear on the mantle; where, it is to be noted, they are in relievo, riſing from the ſurface about 1-6th of an inch. *(See Plate II.)*

As to the decyphering of this famous date, I have no hypotheſis to ſerve, nor any prejudice for or againſt any opinion which has been advanced reſpecting it; but having carefully examined the inſcription four ſeveral times, and copied on thin paper with black lead all the material parts twice as often, I am ſatisfied, upon the whole, that Dr. Wallis gave the true reading, namely, "an°. Do°. m°.133." *(i. e.* anno Domini, 1133); though his plate† is not an exact delineation of ſome of the letters. The copy with which Mr. Gough, from examination on the ſpot, furniſhed Mr. Denne, is in ſome reſpects more accurate; but when his draught was taken, the upper part of the letters, and the entire characters above the line, were covered with plaſter. This plaſter, with the permiſſion of the Rev. Mr. Ruſſell, the preſent worthy rector of Helmdon, I lately removed; and was thus enabled to ſee and to copy the whole inſcription; which in moſt parts remains nearly as complete and perfect as when the carpenter firſt finiſhed his work; exhibiting the characters which probably the maſter and builder of the original houſe had traced out for him.

Other inſtances have been adduced of the mixture of Roman and Arabian numerals in the ſame date; reſpecting which Dr. Ward obſerves, that the mode of uſing them "was not promiſcuous, but the largeſt numbers were always letters, and the leſſer figures, as in the Helmdon date*." The firſt of theſe numerals Dr. Ward thought (judging, as it ſeems, from Dr. Wallis's plate) was "deſigned for a 2†;" but the length of the ſtem or body of the letter, and that neither curved nor inclining but perpendicular, ſeems evidently repugnant to ſuch a ſuppoſition. His other conjecture is ſtill leſs admiſſible, that, "if it could be taken for a 1, he would much rather ſuppoſe it was deſigned for a letter than a figure, and the two following characters for a double *ll*; and ſo the whole to be only an abbreviation of the word *milleſimo*." The Profeſſor himſelf confeſſes, that he "does not remember ever to have met with ſuch a double *ll*;" and he ſays, that the 3 "was often made formerly," as theſe characters are, "with a curve at the bottom towards the right-hand." It may be added, that the tail of the "*m*" and the "o" above it are both of them deciſive proofs, that an abbreviation was intended in that part, and not at the end of the inſcription.

It may not be improper briefly to advert to another circumſtance on this occaſion. Mr. Cailey has remarked‡, that in the 12th century a hair-ſtroke firſt began to be made over the *i*; which dwindled into a point in the 15th century. This ſtroke, however, commonly bending from the right-hand towards the left *(i)*, was for a long time very rarely uſed, unleſs when two *ii* came together, for the purpoſe of ſhewing them to be diſtinct letters. The *i*, therefore, occurring by itſelf in the Helmdon inſcription, has no mark at all over it. R. CHURTON.

* Vol. XIII. No. 154.

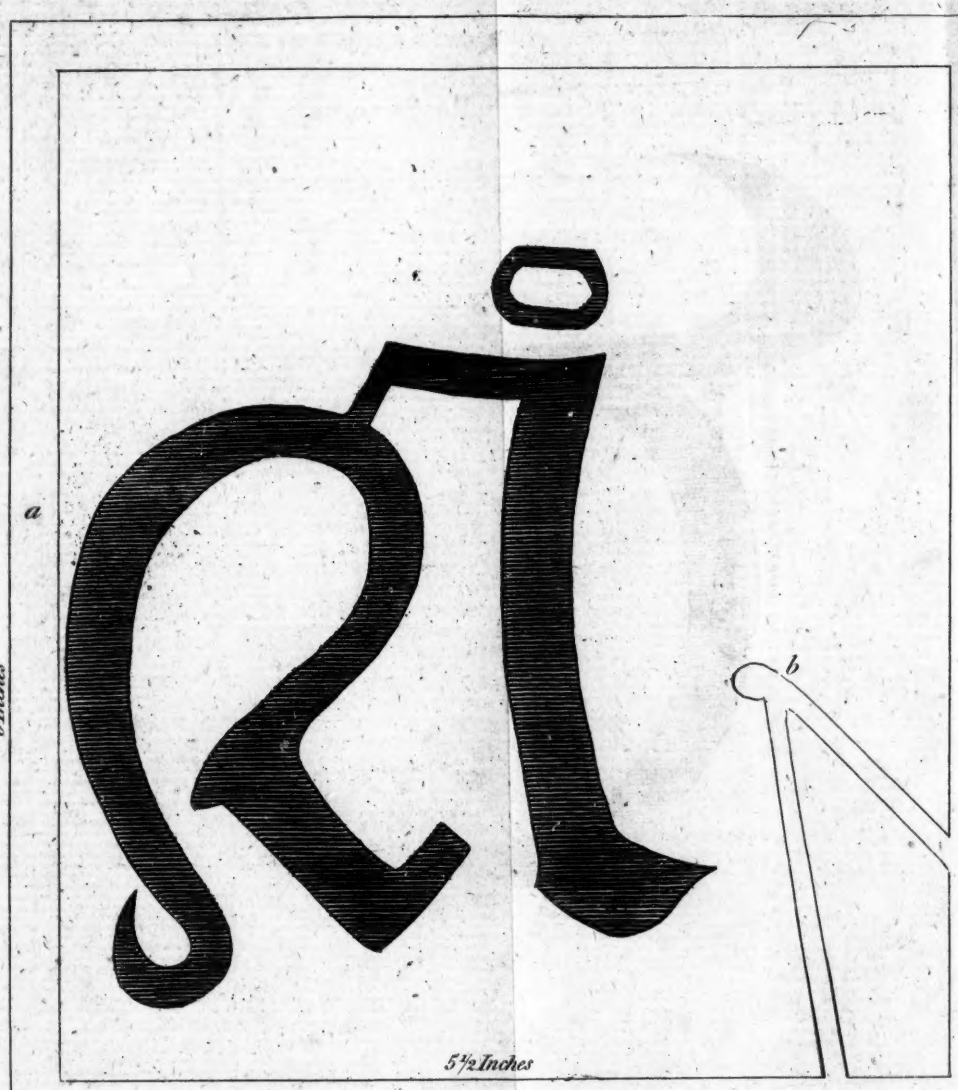
† In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and his Algebra; and prefixed to Mr. Denne's late Diſſertation on the ſubject, Archæologia, vol. XIII. [See our Review of that article, p. 1062. EDIT.]

* Philoſ. Tranſ. 1735, No. 439, p. 137.

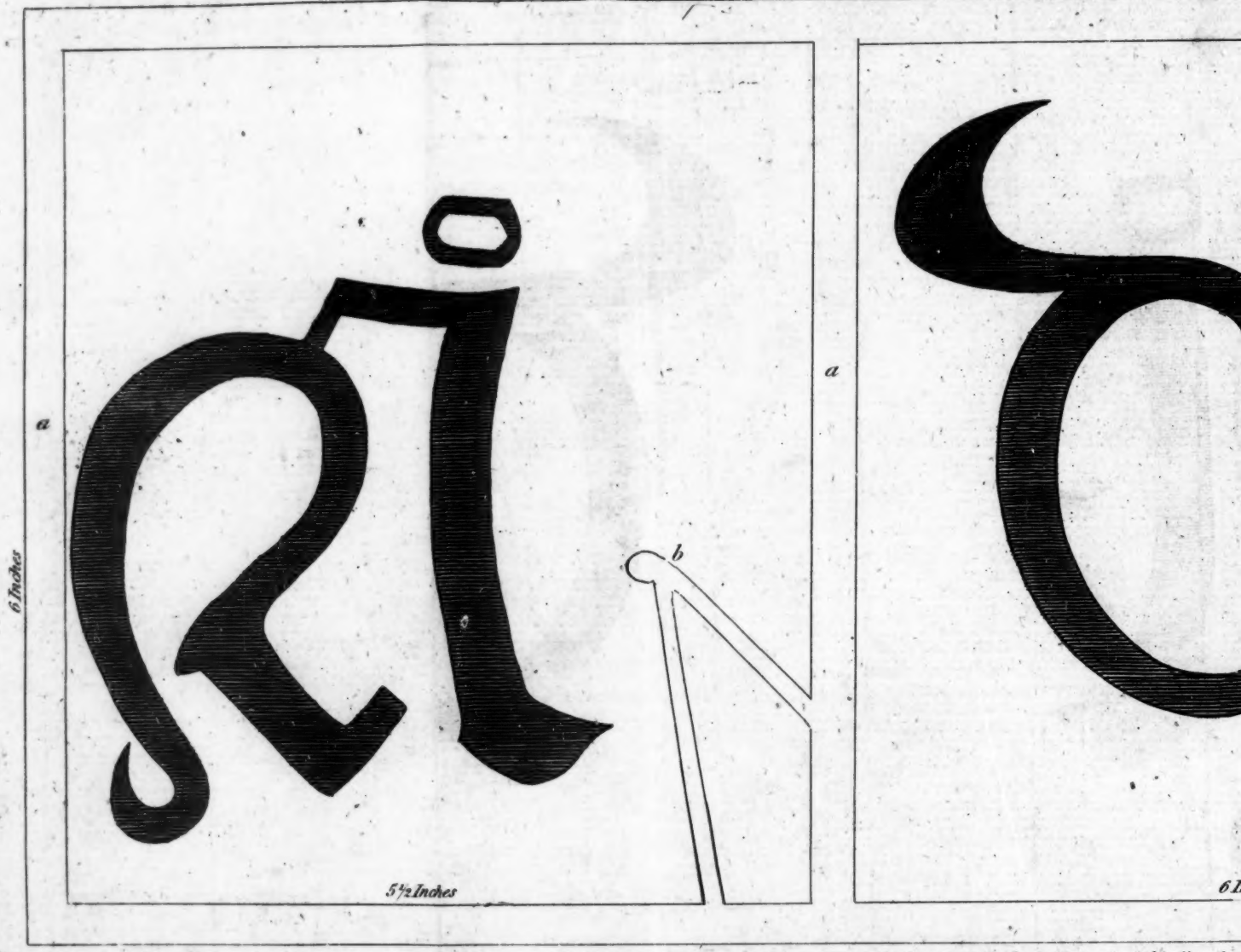
† Ibid. p. 128.

‡ Pref. to Catal. of the King's library.

PRO-



a Grooves dividing the mantle into compartments nearly square. b a notch of later date cut with a knife. c a very small part of this line broken off. d a small



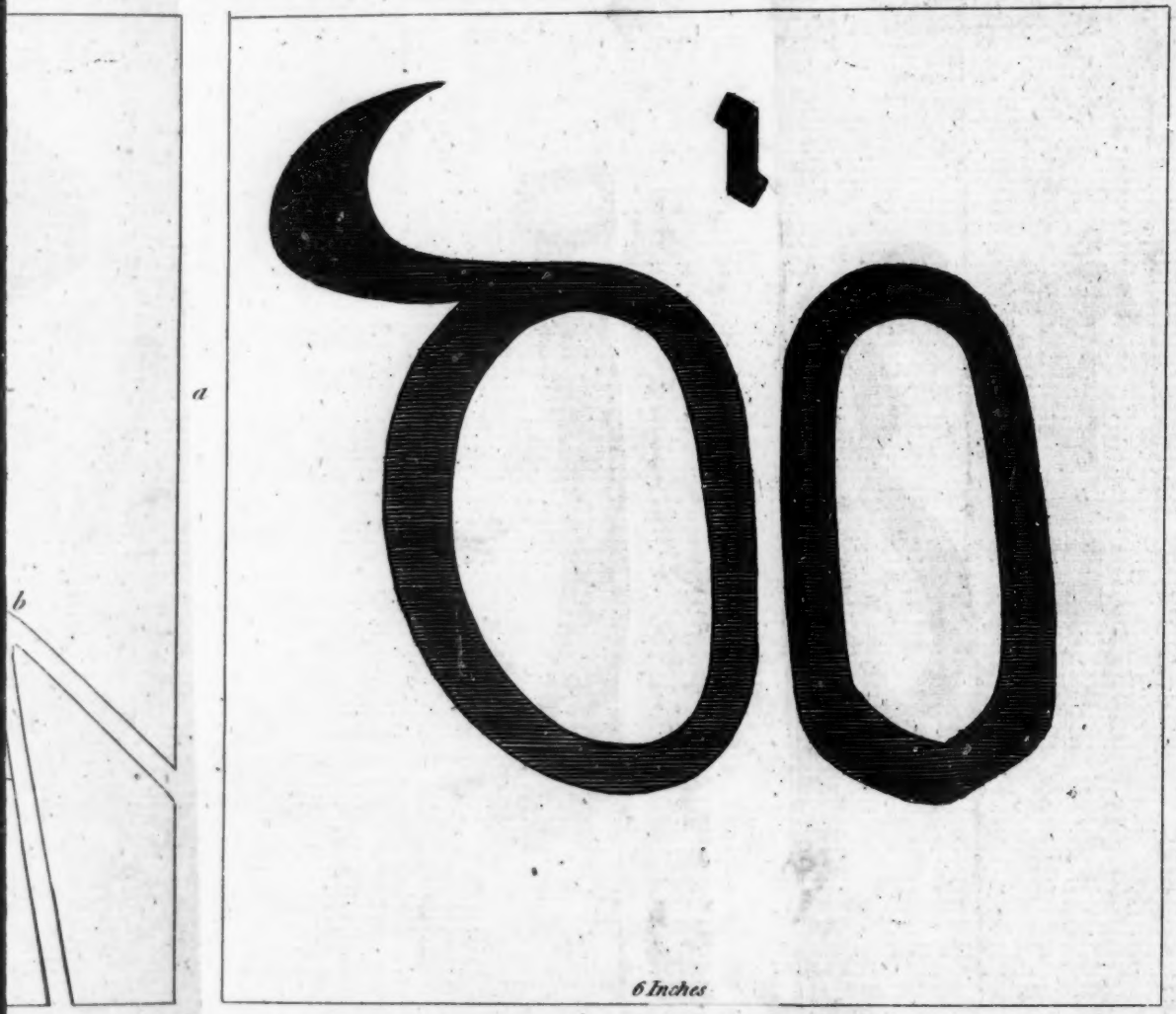
a Grooves dividing the mantle into compartments nearly square. b a notch of later date cut with a knife. c a very small part of this line bro

Facsimile of Inscription in the Parsonage house at Helmdon in Northamptonshire, Copied Oct.r 7.th 1800.

6 Inches

6 Inches

line broken off. d a small part broken off. e almost half cut away. f broken or cut away. g these initials smaller & formed of thinner lines



of later date cut with a knife. c a very small part of this line broken off. d a small part broken off. e almost half cut away. f br

rsonage house, at Helmdon in Northamptonshire, Copied Oct.r 7.th 1800.

6 Inches

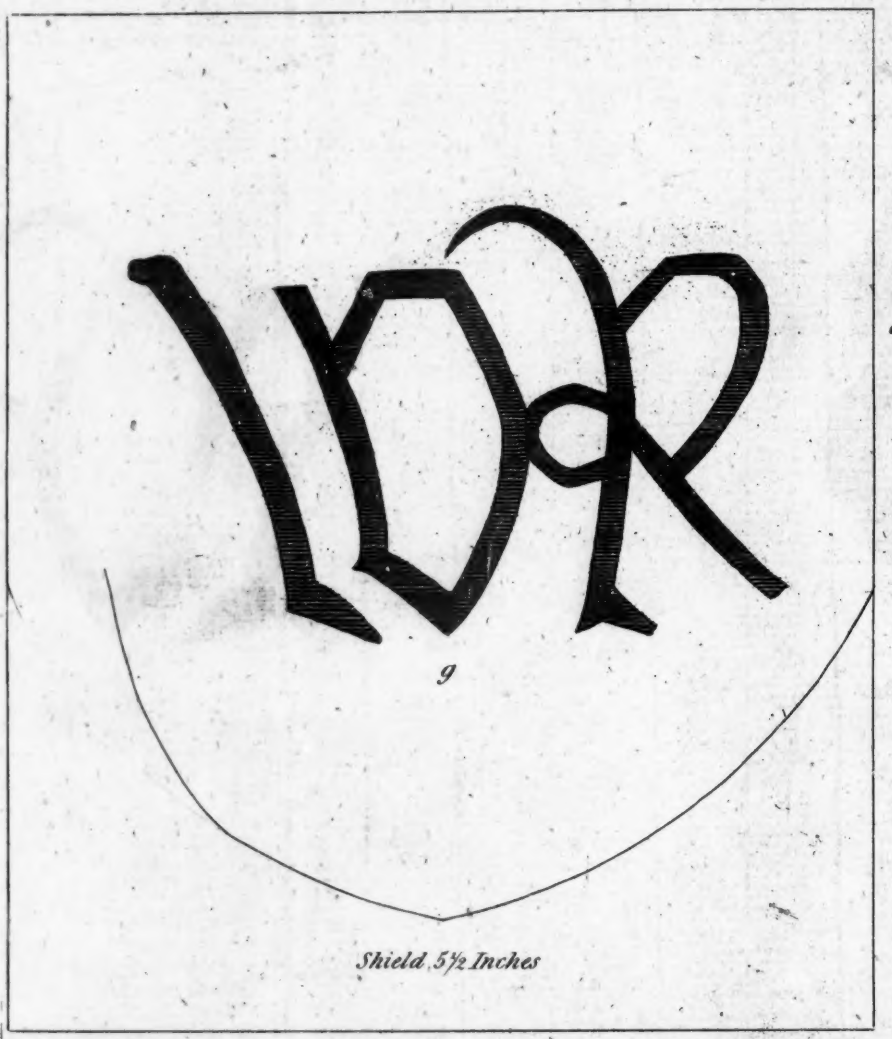
a

Flower

6½ Inches

a

y. f broken or cut away. g these initials smaller & formed of thinner lines. all the letters are near 1/6 of an inch from the su



initials smaller & formed of thinner lines. all the letters are near if of an inch from the surface.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 21, *continued.*

THE order of the day being read, for conſidering the King's meſſage on the Union;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the reſolutions of the Houſes of Parliament of both kingdoms be referred to a Committee. This was accordingly done; when

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, as the ſentiments of this and the other Houſe of Parliament already expreſſed their ſenſe of the adoption of the meaſure on its general principle, it was now his duty to lay before the Houſe without farther recapitulation, and within one comprehenſive ſcope, the complete views of the Governments of both countries, which, in compliance with his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage, had been conſidered as fit to ſubmit to Parliament, and here conſented to already. The vaſt and momentous ſyſtem to be propoſed, important as it was, no leſs for the reſtoration and eſtabliſhment of tranquillity in the ſiſter kingdom, than by an everlaſting and united connexion of legiſlative and natural ſtrength, to increaſe the power and the aſcendency of the whole empire, and thereby place it on a baſis beyond Continental artifice to diſturb, or the intrigues of foreign and domeſtic foes of any deſcription to annoy, required that ſerene and ſteady regard which abundantly apologized for whatever treſpaſs he might commit on the indulgence and patience of the Houſe; and, therefore, without farther preface, he would ſubmit generally a few obſervations which a matter of ſuch magnitude demanded. The firſt great conſideration which naturally preſented itſelf would be that of the public good; but, as this ſeemed leſs an object than public ſentiment, he would previouſly advert to that, leaving the abſtract principle of public good, as it were, remote, till he had convinced the Houſe and the country that he poſſeſſed the public opinion, the public ſentiment, and the public accord in the meaſure, as redounding to the public good. And here he felt no leſs honoured than gratified in announcing, that, before the government of either kingdom ventured to propoſe or patronize the project, it was generally ſubmitted throughout the whole kingdom of Ireland; and the event juſtified the expectations of his Majeſty's Miniſters in the fulleſt extent; for it was found that, the more the queſtion was diſcuſſed, the better it was known and liked, until diſtruſt became confidence, and diſlike became approbation; and, finally, until thoſe moſt intereſted in the real intereſt of their country univerſally announced their approbation of the meaſure, and as univerſally ſought and courted its completion. The great body of the landed intereſt of that kingdom were in favour of it; and its two Houſes of Parliament addreſſed his Majeſty in ſupport of it. Of the landed property three-fourths, and of the number of counties five-ſevenths, by their public and corporate acts, deſired and implored it. As far as unanimity could be expected among the jarring opinions of men at an early day, thus ſtood the public opinion in Ireland on the queſtion. All the great commercial towns, except Dublin and Drogheda, had declared ſtrenuouſly in favour of it. But he could not avoid obſerving, that the citizens of thoſe towns expreſſed their apprehenſions in the ſame way that the Scots did on the eve of their union, who inhabited Edinburgh, whilſt at the ſame time he truſted that, like them, the citizens of Dublin would, at no very diſtant day, return their grateful acknowledgements to Providence for the bleſſing beſtowed. To the Committee, the right hon. gentleman obſerved, he would ſubmit the ſeveral reſolutions of the Iriſh Parliament then already before the Houſe, and which were founded upon principles already adopted by that Houſe, and laid at the foot of the throne, but extending ſomewhat more into detail, ſo as to form, when agreed upon, ſo many articles of the propoſed Union. The courſe of the proceedings would then amount to this—Great Britain propoſed to hold certain principles on which to found an Union; Ireland admits thoſe principles, and propoſes reſolutions founded upon them; on which reſolutions ſhould the Britiſh Parliament agree, the articles of Union ſhall be founded and formed by the agreement of both Legiſlatures and their common Monarch, with an irrevocable and ſolemn legiſlative act. The

Right

Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to ſtate the ſeveral reſolutions in their order, beginning with the firſt, and commenting upon each in its order. The firſt reſolution, containing the general principle; the ſecond, relating to the ſucceſſion of the Monarch; and the third, containing five ſpecific heads; the principal whereof that might excite conſideration here, as operating like innovation, was that of 100 members into the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. He took the proportion from a combination of that of the revenue and population of Ireland, taken together and compared with that of Great Britain, which, being as about ten to two, conſtituted the number 100 a due proportion to 558. Of theſe, 68 were ſent from the principal towns and counties, the reſt from the principal boroughs. We had two precedents that this kind of change never injured the rights of the Britiſh Parliament, viz. that of uniting Wales, and that of uniting Scotland; and he truſted the third would have the ſame effect. Of peers there were to be 28 temporal and four ſpiritual; and liberty to thoſe not elected for Parliament to ſit in the Houſe of Commons, if returned to ſerve in parliament. This number of the peerage correſponded with the ſame proportion. The church of Ireland, as by law eſtabliſhed, was to be continued unvaried, only that the biſhops there ſhould be ſubject to convocations here. In retroſpect to paſt expences, Ireland was to have no concern whatever with the debt of Great Britain; for, it would be equally ungenerous and unjuſt to impoſe upon her a charge when a reciprocity of advantage could not be annexed to it. Ireland did not ſhare any of thoſe benefits which England derived during the period when this debt was incurred, and conſequently ought not to partake of any of her burthen incurred during that period. But henceforward the two countries were to unite as to future expences on a ſtrict meaſure of mutually relative ability. To find the ſum which Ireland ſhall henceforth ſubſcribe towards the imperial expenditure, we muſt look to her relative powers; that reſt lies in the relative commercial wealth of both nations, and the relative expences of both; and hence the relative abilities of both countries. For which purpoſe it will appear, that, by taking the imports and exports of Ireland, for the laſt three years, at the ſum of 10,925,000l, and that of Great Britain at 73,961,000l. (a proportion of ſomewhat more than ſeven to one), and the exciſe of Ireland, for the like period, at 5,954,000l., and that of Great Britain at 46,891,000l. the reſult of the two together would conſequently aſſume the *ratio* of the ability of Great Britain to that of Ireland, as ſeven and a half to one. As to any community of property in revenue from the territorial acquiſitions of this country, if it ſhould be objected that either the one nation or the other did not derive their juſt proportion, it is to be obſerved, that ſuch an objection is at once obviated by the power propoſed to be given to the Imperial Parliament of reviſing it on principles of mutual reciprocity in 20 years hence; and that no article ſhould at any time be ſubject to a higher tax than the ſame paid in Great Britain. The next proviſion would be, that any ſupplies of the conſolidated fund of Ireland might be applied to purpoſes of local improvement, or accumulate to form a fund for war contributions, or other exigencies of the empire. By this arrangement, her immediate expences being reduced, ſhe would be leſs likely to incur future debt, and more capable of contributing to the general aid. The laſt and leaſt important article was that of eſtabliſhing the courts of admiralty and judicature as before the Union, ſaving only the right of appeal to the Imperial Parliament. Having thus proceeded through the whole of the reſolutions, he went on to a general comment on the advantages reſulting from the Union. He obſerved, in pointed terms, that the great object of one common legiſlature for both countries was the eſtabliſhment of the identity of the executive. On all the great and important queſtions of peace, war, and treaties, when agitated, what ſituation did that country preſent to view? The anſwer is plain—to avoid ſeparation, ſhe was bound, even without deliberation, to adopt the conduct, and follow the courſe, preſcribed and purſued by Great Britain. If in any ſhape the term "colony" could be with effect applied to that country, it would be faithfully applied to it in its preſent ſtate. If it were required in him to ſpecify the great radical advantages reſulting to both

both countries, particularly to Ireland, from an incorporate Union, he would aver, that the chief and comprehenſive benefit, that from which, as from an abundant ſource, all the reſt muſt flow, would be, that ſtrengthening ſo firmly the bond of connexion and mutual intereſt between them as to render them impervious to mortal miſchiefs, and conſtitute them for ever an empire indiſſoluble and free—ſtifle diſcontent, and root out rebellion and jacobiniſm. He then propoſed the firſt reſolution; which being read,

Mr. *Grey* ſaid, that, without venturing into the tedious conſideration of the detail of the ſubject then before the Houſe, he had no heſitation at once in declaring that he abhorred even its principle, and ſhould oppoſe it accordingly. The period ſelected for the abominable ſyſtem was as bad as the means. The Iriſh Parliament had moſt ſtrangely changed its nature; and by this act they forfeit their exiſtence. It was promiſed that the Parliament of Ireland ſhould have the opportunity of appealing to the ſenſe of the people on the meaſure; and true it was, in the firſt inſtance, that five-ſevenths of the counties were againſt it; whilſt no more than 19 addreſſes could be obtained in favour of it, and theſe too without any public meeting, but collected by means of undue influence under the terror of martial law; and with this paltry number we are told, that the conſent of the Iriſh people is obtained for the meaſure. It reminded him of Buckingham's report in Richard the Third.

"Some few followers of mine own,
At lower end o'the hall, hurl'd up their caps,
And ſome ten voices cry'd, God ſave king Richard!
And thus I took advantage of thoſe few—
Thanks, gentle citizens, and friends, quoth I;"

Againſt the meaſure 27 counties petitioned, beſides corporate towns and bodies, to the number of more than 107,000 perſons. Mr. Ponſonby, whoſe conſummate ſkill judged rightly the importance of tranſmitting theſe petitions to the Parliament of this country, made a motion to that effect, but loſt it by a miniſterial majority. He would aſſure the Houſe, that a Union was held in deteſtation, by the almoſt unanimous opinion of the people of Ireland. The landed intereſt was againſt it, and the whole trading part of the community. Of the 300 Iriſh members, 120 were decidedly hoſtile to it; of the 162 that voted for it, he knew that 116 were placemen, or Engliſh generals in command there, who had not a foot of land in the country. He knew alſo, that if any perſon holding a place under Government had dared to vote according to his ſentiments on the queſtion, and againſt the Union, he was inſtantly diſmiſſed from office; and he alſo knew that, by the abuſe of a bill calculated to keep the repreſentation pure and uncorrupt, no leſs than 68 ſeats were vacated in the Iriſh Commons laſt ſeſſion, to make room for individuals of a more pliant nature. He ridiculed the propoſition which denied that an additional number of 100 members in this Parliament would not increaſe the influence of the Crown, together with that of 32 peers; it was a fact he had long ſince made up his mind on, and now there remained no doubt on the ſubject. With regard to the Scotch Union, he thought no compariſon could be drawn between it and the Iriſh, as many circumſtances rendered the former more natural, being leſs remote; but who has not ſeen that ſeveral of the articles of the Scotch Union have been violated by the Britiſh Parliament? The ſame will happen to the articles of the Iriſh Union. He then dwelt on the danger of the ſentiment, that, if there were no union, there muſt be a ſeparation; which he alſo denied. He entered into a very argumentative harangue, to ſhew that Scotland did not derive any real advantages by the Union which ſhe might not have otherwiſe obtained; and, in ſupport of this aſſertion, quoted ſeveral hiſtoric documents; and, having glanced at the hiſtory of Ireland, from the period of 1782, during the ſeveral epochs of 1785, 1790, 1795, down to the preſent period, concluded with remarking, that by local policy, and emancipating the Catholics of that country, all the promiſed good of a Union would be accompliſhed without its miſchiefs. He then moved, that the Chairman do leave the chair.

This was oppoſed; and, after ſome farther converſation, the Houſe divided on Mr. Grey's motion; when there appeared, Ayes 30, Noes 286.

The queſtion was next put on the original

original motion of Mr. Pitt, that the firſt reſolution do paſs: which was carried without a diviſion; as were alſo the two following; the whole being merely declaratory of the principles of the meaſure.

The Houſe was then reſumed; when the chairman reported progreſs, and obtained leave to ſit again.

H. OF LORDS.

April 25.

Their Lordſhips reſolved into a Committee on the articles of the propoſed Union with Ireland, Lord *Walſingham* in the Chair.

The ſeventh article was taken into conſideration, on the motion of Lord Grenville, which in ſubſtance is to the following effect:

"That, for the ſpace of 20 years after the Union ſhall take place, the contributors of Great Britain and Ireland reſpectively, towards the common expenditure in each year, ſhall be defrayed in the proportion of fifty parts for Great Britain, and two for Ireland; and that, at the end of the ſaid 20 years, the future expenditure of the united kingdoms, other than the intereſt and charges of the debt incurred before the Union, ſhall be defrayed in ſuch proportion as the imperial parliament ſhall deem juſt and reaſonable, upon a compariſon of the real value of the exports and imports of the reſpective countries," &c.

A very long and deſultory converſation enſued relative to this reſolution; in which Lords *Grenville*, *Fitzwilliam*, *Caernarvon*, and *Holland*, were the principal ſpeakers. Two amendments propoſed by Lord *Fitzwilliam* to different parts of the reſolution were rejected; after which the whole, as originally propoſed, was agreed to.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the King's meſſage reſpecting the Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. *Grey* ſaid, he roſe to move an inſtruction to the Committee, of which he gave notice on a former evening. He thought ſuch a procedure neceſſary before the Houſe went into the Committee on the fourth article of the reſolutions, which related to the repreſentation of Ireland in the Britiſh parliament. He would proceed, he ſaid, briefly to diſcuſs general topics, and would not obtrude on the Houſe the *minutiæ* of detail. The ſubject of parliamentary reform being already ſo ably and amply diſcuſſed, occaſioned him to prefer the conciſe mode to which he had juſt adverted. On this queſtion gentlemen may ſay, that it ought not to be entertained for a moment, as oppoſing theoretical plans and idle chimeras to practical good and eſtabliſhed benefits. Various motions have been made on this ſubject; but he was glad to ſubſcribe to that wholeſome maxim in matters of government, that it was better to adhere to practical good than to adopt theoretical plans—for, it was a maxim by which every man of ſound ſenſe, and every good ſtateſman, would be governed. Without ſuch a maxim, no government could have uniformity neither could it have ſolidity; therefore, his motion ſhould have practical experience for its baſis, and every principle conſiſtent with the true ſpirit of the Conſtitution for its foundation. He ſaid, it was a miſapplication of this maxim for rotton boroughs to be ſuffered to return members to parliament. Originally they were conſidered as populous; but, falling into decay, they became the property of individuals; which was a groſs violation of the pure ſpirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution. In earlier days it was the practice of the crown to ſummon members to parliament from places the moſt populous. In the reign of James I. he deſired that no ſheriff ſhould return members from decayed boroughs; therefore, the abolition of theſe would, he argued, be nothing more than a recurrence to the practice of the Conſtitution in its pure and early days. This was an argument which had the ſanction of the Miniſter for its ſupport, when he was the ſtrenuous advocate for a parliamentary reform. During the American war, that Right Hon. Gentleman founded his motion on the proof of the increaſed influence of the Crown. What then, he aſked, was the caſe now? He deſired the Houſe, to look at the extenſion of the empire in the Eaſt Indies—our enormous debt, and the vaſt increaſe in the civil and the military eſtabliſhments, and decide accordingly. If, therefore, there was this addition to the influence of the Crown, while there was a very conſiderable diminution in the other

branches

branches of the Conſtitution, ſurely parliament ſhould exert itſelf; for, conſiderable muſt that difference be, when, during the American war, the Houſe had recorded on its Journals, that the "influence of the Crown had increaſed, was increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed." Had, he aſked, any ſtep been taken ſince that period to reduce that power? None, truly, of any conſequence. It may be ſaid, that it was diminiſhed by the Finance Committee in ſome meaſure, and Mr. Burke's reform bill; but he inſiſted, that the amount taken from the patronage of the Crown by theſe regulations did not render that patronage leſs now than in the year 1782, when the Houſe came to the ſolemn vote to which he had juſt alluded. He obſerved, that we were now engaged ſeven years in war, and no one enquiry had been made except what was propoſed by Miniſters, though acting againſt the united voice of the people. [A cry from the Treaſury-bench of No, no!]. Mr. *Grey* ſaid, ſuch language may be thought derogatory to the feelings of the Houſe of Commons, who were ſuppoſed to ſpeak the voice of the country; but he reſted his arguments on the notoriety of the caſe. He then alluded to the negotiations at Liſle, from which he deduced, that ſuch was the ſupport given by the Houſe to Miniſters, that the people had little better ſecurity than was enjoyed by the people of France under the old government. He did not mean, when he ſtated this, to urge a general parliamentary reform—that was a queſtion that neither the country nor the Houſe was deſirous to have ſtirred at preſent: he muſt, however, give his decided opinion, that he ſincerely believed it the only meaſure that could ſave the country. It may be ſaid, as it often had been argued, that the ſad example of the revolution in France ſhould deter the Houſe from venturing on innovation. He diſclaimed innovation—he wiſhed to reſtore the Conſtitution to its primitive purity. Revolution, he contended, was occaſioned in France becauſe reform was refuſed. It was becauſe that the crown and nobility denied conceſſion, that both parties were involved in ruin. He then proceeded to ſtate, that, by the preſent articles of Union, the Miniſter was about to make ſerious and conſiderable alterations in the Houſe of Commons of England. Did he look to the probable effect of introducing 100 new members? *Five hundred* and *fifty-eight members* were a ſufficient number for any deliberative aſſembly; and the extending the number might militate conſiderably againſt ſober diſcuſſion. There certainly was no preciſe criterion by which the number ſhould be fixed; but thoſe who witneſſed the full attendance during the queſtion of the Regency would agree with him, that ſomething occurred then that approximated, if not to tumult, at leaſt to inconvenience and confuſion. Party queſtions may again ariſe, and diſorder was not likely to be prevented by making the number amount to 658 members. He thought the voice and the ear were a criterion by which ſome regulation ſhould be eſtimated; and he appealed to the Speaker, who had on all occaſions acquitted himſelf with ſo much dignity, impartiality, and decorum, as rendered him equally an object of eſteem at both ſides of the Houſe—if it was likely in ſo large an aſſembly that ever he could preſerve that order and regularity ſo eſſential to ſober and momentous deliberation. This was a queſtion not unworthy the conſideration of the Houſe. He next argued, that 100 Iriſh members would be an additional weight in the ſcale of the Crown; one-third of this number was returned from boroughs which have fallen under the patronage of particular noblemen; and the peerage was, beſide, another circumſtance that would add conſiderably to the increaſing influence of the Crown. The Iriſh members, he ſaid, would feel their own weakneſs with reſpect to numbers, and would, with a patriotic zeal, manifeſt a diſpoſition to aſſiſt their own country, probably at the expence of England. He wiſhed that 40 boroughs in this country ſhould be aboliſhed, and that the number returned from Ireland, from cities and counties, ſhould be 80. This would remove many of his objections with reſpect to number and influence. The repreſentation, as fixed by Miniſters, would produce an anomaly to which he could not conſent; he, therefore, moved, that it be an inſtruction to the Committee, to take into conſideration the moſt effectual means of ſecuring the independence of Parliament.

Mr. *Tierney* ſeconded the motion.

Lord

Lord *Hawkesbury* stated his objections to many of the arguments urged by the Hon. Member; which certainly were urged with great moderation, temperance, and candour. In a queſtion of this nature, which related to the ſubſtance of Government, it would be attended with great miſchief to entertain theoretic ſchemes, as it ought to be argued merely as a practical queſtion. Experience, he contended, bore him out in the aſſertion, that the preſent Conſtitution was the happieſt in the world. The Hon. Member had diſclaimed all idea of theory; but he thought he fell into an error, in arguing the queſtion as one of a ſpeculative and not a practical nature. He had ſtated, that a parliamentary reform would bring the Conſtitution back to its original principle and purity. But he (Lord Hawkeſbury) was of opinion, that, from the earlieſt period, the popular influence had been gradually increaſing. The Hon. Member had ſtated, that boroughs and towns were fallen into decay, and ought not to have the power of returning members to parliament. Did the Hon. Member not conſider that, in the election for counties at the period to which he alluded, freeholders at 40s. a year were allowed the privilege of voting. Now, the fact was, that that ſum was more than 20l. at this period. So far there was an advantage gained to thoſe who wiſhed to have the privilege of voting extended. Manufacturing towns now had a thouſand electors where they then had not 100. Thus the popular influence had increaſed ten-fold; and as the original idea of repreſentation was derived from property, ſo as that became more generally diffuſed, it was attended with thoſe benefits which were the profeſſed wiſh of thoſe who were the advocates for a parliamentary reform; therefore, taking all theſe queſtions into conſideration, it was evident that the repreſentation would not be found leſs equal now than on any former occaſion. He next adverted to what the Hon. Member had ſtated with reſpect to King James, which he diſapproved of as an unconſtitutional meaſure, inaſmuch as it operated to the extinction of boroughs, over which he had no right whatever. In ſupport of this argument, he ſaid, that a Peer had no right to relinquiſh his peerage, as it was not conſidered an individual right, but one *pro bono publico*. He next entered at large on the ſubject of the French revolution, which he condemned equally in principle as in the effect that ſucceeded. It was founded on the rights of man, which were at variance with the law of nature; for, he knew little of human ſociety who did not know that men by nature were unequal. There was a ſort of gentle gradation in civil policy, and which was the admired characteriſtick of the Britiſh Conſtitution, that extended its bleſſings equally to the peaſant as the prince. The criterion whereby to judge of a good government conſiſted of four things—internal tranquillity—civil liberty—capability of defence againſt a foreign enemy—and the wealth and proſperity of the country; each of theſe, he argued, this country enjoyed in a pre-eminent degree. He next touched on what had been ſaid of the influence of the Crown; and obſerved, that in the year 1778, 118 members of the Houſe of Commons held places under the Crown, and now the number was not more than 52. He concluded, by entering his proteſt againſt population being the baſis on which repreſentation ought to be founded, as it was conſiſtent with the true principle of the Conſtitution that it ſhould proceed alone from the property of the kingdom.

Sir *Wm. Young* oppoſed the motion, and moved the previous queſtion; but, on a ſuggeſtion from the Chair, and a few obſervations from Mr. *Pitt*, withdrew it.

Dr. *Laurence* proceeded in ſupport of Mr. Grey's motion at ſome length.

He was replied to by Mr. *Hawkins Browne*.

Mr. *Wilberforce* offered a few obſervations; and at length the Houſe divided; for the motion of Mr. Grey 34, againſt it, 176.

The Houſe then went into Committee.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after ſome few prelatory obſervations, moved the fourth reſolution, relative to the admiſſion of 100 Iriſh members into the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, and 32 temporal and ſpiritual Peers; which was carried.

He then moved, that the number of placemen to be introduced into the Commons among the ſaid 100, ſhould not exceed 20.

Mr. *Grey* moved an amendment,

viz.

viz. "That they ſhould not exceed the number of 10."

This brought on a deſultory debate, wherein Mr. *Hobhouſe*, Dr. *Lawrence*, Mr. *Tierney*, and others, ſupported the amendment; while Meſſrs. *Pitt*, *Hawkins Browne*, *Windham*, and *Wilberforce*, oppoſed it; and at length it was negatived without a diviſion

The chairman then reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

H. OF LORDS.

April 28.

Their Lordſhips, in a Committee on the 6th Article of Union, heard Mr. Plomer's ſumming up, and arguments upon the evidence in ſupport of the petitions againſt that part of the Article which relates to the exportation of wool to Ireland.

After Mr. Plomer concluded, the Houſe immediately reſumed; when Lord *Grenville* ſtated his intention to move the conſideration of the three remaining Articles of the Union on Monday; and on his Lordſhip's motion the Committee was ordered to ſit again that day.

Several bills were brought up from the Commons, and read the firſt time; and, thoſe on the table being forwarded in their reſpective ſtages, their Lordſhips adjourned.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the reſolution of the Committee on his Majeſty's meſſage be brought up.

Dr. *Lawrence* ſaid, it was his intention to oppoſe the Union on general grounds. He wiſhed the report was deferred to this day ſix months, but he did not riſe for that purpoſe.

The report was then brought up. On the ſecond reſolution being read;

Dr. *Lawrence* deſired the Articles of the Scotch Union to be read by the Clerk; which being done, he commenced a deſultory ſpeech of conſiderable length, in oppoſition to the Union on the terms propoſed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He ſaid, it was not a meaſure like a queſtion of war, where the prerogative of the Crown could interpoſe to ſtop its career; it was not a treaty of peace, which could be abrogated by either contracting party; but it was a meaſure which, after it was ratified by both parties, was irrevocable; therefore Parliament ſhould pauſe before it finally agreed to an object of ſuch magnitude. It had been ſaid, that the Houſe, on the preſent occaſion, was to be guided by the great precedent of the Scotch Union. But where, he aſked, where, in the preſent caſe, was an identity of intereſts conſulted, when prohibitory duties were introduced that completely did away every idea of a general conſolidation of intereſts? He entered at large on the Commercial Reſolution, and aſked if an act of parliament was to be paſſed to regulate the waves and winds? for, in caſe of conteſted elections, how could we waft over evidence on all occaſions in the time neceſſarily allotted to ſuch proceedings? He obſerved, that, with reſpect to the peerage under this ſcheme of Union, it exhibited an anomaly to the conſtitution heretofore unknown, as a peer might be both a commoner and an Iriſh peer at the ſame time; things that were incompatible with the conſtitution. He then quoted Mr. Burke's opinion as applicable to his arguments, of whoſe dying moments he gave a pathetic deſcription.

After a very long and very tedious debate, the three firſt reſolutions were read, and carried by a diviſion of 208 againſt 26.—The conſideration of the fourth was poſtponed until Monday; and the Houſe adjourned at half paſt eleven o'clock.

H. OF LORDS.

May 5.

The Houſe in a Committee, Lord *Grenville* moved for the Committee to agree to that which comprehended the Commercial Regulations. To induce the Committee to do ſo, his Lordſhip ſhortly entered into the advantages which both Ireland and this country were likely to derive from them; and then took notice of the objections which had been made to it by thoſe concerned in the woollen manufactories, who, he contended, had not made good their caſe, nor would, in his opinion, ſuffer the leaſt injury by the raw material being permitted to be exported into Ireland.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Michael Angelo Taylor* took the oaths and his ſeat for the city of Durham.

The 6th, 7th, and 8th Reſolutions of the Iriſh Union were agreed to. After which Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, that he ſhould propoſe that theſe amended reſolutions be ſent to the Lords, and that they

they ſhould be tranſmitted in a joint Addreſs to his Majeſty, as the only proper channel of communicating with the Lords and Commons of Ireland.

He then proceeded to move an Addreſs to his Majeſty, ſtating the ſatisfaction which that Houſe felt in returning the reſolutions, with a very few alterations, which were to ſerve as the baſis of the Union between the two kingdoms. The Addreſs went alſo to congratulate his Majeſty, as the common father of both countries, on the approaching proſpect of an Union between the two nations, which, by an incorporation, muſt tend to increaſe the power and the ſtability of each. It had alſo for its tendency to extend the commerce, to ſecure the religion, and to confirm the liberties, of the United Kingdom.

The Addreſs was agreed to, and a Committee appointed to frame it. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

May 8.

The Houſe met for the purpoſe of proceeding on the buſineſs of the Union.

Lord *Grenville*, after a ſhort preſatory ſpeech, moved that their Lordſhips do concur in the Addreſs of the Commons, and that the blank ſhould be filled up with the words "Lords Spiritual and Temporal."

After a debate of ſome length, the Houſe divided upon the queſtion of agreeing to the Addreſs: Contents (including Proxies) 75; Non-contents 7. Majority 68. Adjourned.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the Amendments made by the Lords reſpecting the Union be now taken into conſideration. He then ſaid, the amendments were only of a verbal nature: the moſt material was that made by their Lordſhips which related to ſilk, as they had added "all ſilk mixed with cotton, wool, &c." He then moved that the amendments be read a ſecond time.

The *Speaker* obſerved, that there were three amendments made by their Lordſhips, which required the particular attention of the Houſe; that which he would ſelect was the amendment which related to the countervailing duty on ſilk. This would be a guide for the deciſion of the Houſe with reſpect to others. The Houſe would act with caution if it conceived that their Lordſhips interfered with the ſupply; but he conſidered their ſuggeſtion as an opinion; and, on the broad baſis of a Legiſlative Union, he was of an opinion that it did not militate againſt the privileges of the Houſe.

Mr. *Pitt* agreed with the Speaker. He ſaid, their Lordſhips had only propoſed to carry into full effect what the Houſe of Commons intended.

The *Speaker* ſuggeſted, that the circumſtance ſhould be recorded on the Journals, to ſhew that the Houſe did not conceive the amendments as interfering with the ſupply. The amendments were then agreed to.

A meſſage was then ſent up to the Lords, to inform them that the Houſe had agreed to their amendments.

The Lords ſent a meſſage, to ſay that they had appointed the Lord High Steward and Lord Walſingham to go up with the Addreſs to his Majeſty. The Commons appointed Ld. Hawkeſbury, and Meſſrs. Windham, Ryder, and Douglas, for the ſame purpoſe.

H. OF LORDS.

May 16.

Lord *Grenville*, after a ſuitable introduction, moved an addreſs of congratulation to his Majeſty on his late providential eſcape from an atrocious and treaſonable attempt upon his ſacred perſon; on which the queſtion being put, the addreſs was unanimouſly voted by the Houſe.

As the addreſs was propoſed to be *joint* of both Houſes, it was communicated to the Commons in the uſual mode of conference, which was headed, on the part of their Lordſhips, by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*. Soon after, a meſſage was received from the Commons, ſtating that they had concurred in their Lordſhips' Addreſs to his Majeſty.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Salt-petre, Militia Pay and Cloathing, Good Friday, and to a number of public and private bills. The peers on the woolſack were the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Earl *Spencer*, and Lord *Eldon*.

On the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Adultery Bill,

Lord *Auckland*, after expreſſing his wiſh to the effect that this ſtage of the old bill ſhould be negatived *ſub ſilentio*, propoſed a new bill, on ſimilar principles, but with additional clauſes, which,

on

on the account of the ſerious and ſolemn ſubject lately under their Lordſhips' conſideration, he did not with ſhould be diſcuſſed that night, but ſimply to propoſe being read a firſt time, printed for the inſpection of their Lordſhips, and laid on the table next day, for which purpoſe he truſted he could perſuade the Houſe to meet, and then he ſhould move to fix the ſecond reading for Monday.

Theſe propoſals gave riſe to a long and deſultory converſation between ſeveral Peers. The Duke of *Clarence*, Lords *Mulgrave* and *Auckland*, and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, were the principal ſpeakers; the Duke of *Clarence*, Lord *Mulgrave*, and the Earl of *Moira*, oppoſing the further progreſs of the new bill; the laſt peer concluded a long ſpeech with moving that the bill be rejected.

After ſome converſation the queſtion was carried.

In the Commons the ſame day the Houſe went up to the Houſe of Peers, when the royal aſſent was notified by commiſſion to the Eaſt India warehouſeing bill, the bill for the pay and cloathing of the militia, the poor bill, and ſeveral private bills.

The Houſe waited more than an hour for two maſters in Chancery to communicate a meſſage from the Lords; in conſequence of the abſence of theſe perſons, the Clerk Aſſiſtant to the Houſe of Peers, and the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, brought a meſſage to the Commons to the following effect: —"That their Lordſhips deſired a conference with the Houſe of Commons on a ſubject that materially affected the ſafety of his Majeſty's ſacred perſon, and the happineſs of his people; and that, in conſequence of the abſence of the uſual meſſengers, their Lordſhips had ſent the Clerk Aſſiſtant of the Houſe of Peers and the Deputy Clerk of the Crown to communicate the ſame." The meſſengers were then ordered to withdraw.

After ſome obſervations as to the departure from the uſual forms, Mr. *Dundas* moved, that the Houſe do agree to the conference requeſted by their Lordſhips; which motion was agreed to, and Lord Hawkeſbury was appointed to carry the meſſage to their Lordſhips.

His Lordſhip, having returned, informed the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had agreed to the conference. Then Mr. Dundas, the Secretary at War, Mr. Ryder, Lord Hawkeſbury, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Yorke, the Solicitor General, Mr. Wallace, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, &c. &c. were appointed to manage the ſame.

Mr. *Dundas*, on his return from the Lords, ſaid, that the managers had conferred with their Lordſhips in the Painted Chamber on a ſubject ſo dear to the country as the ſafety of his Majeſty's moſt ſacred perſon. That their Lordſhips, having previouſly taken the ſame into conſideration, had directed their Addreſs to be communicated to the Houſe of Commons. The conference, Mr. Dundas informed the Houſe, was, on the part of their Lordſhips, managed by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Dundas then preſented their Lordſhips' Addreſs to the Houſe; which, being read by the Clerk, was agreed to *nem. con.* and the words "and Commons" were ordered to be inſerted after the word "Temporal," in the Addreſs.

A meſſage was then ſent to the Houſe of Lords, that the Houſe of Commons had agreed to its Addreſs, and informing their Lordſhips of the amendment which had been made. (See p. 580.)

The remaining orders of the day were poſtponed till Monday.

H. OF LORDS.

May 19.

Their Lordſhips reſolved themſelves into a Committee upon the bill for puniſhing adultery, and regulating divorces, Lord *Walſingham* in the chair.

In this Committee ſeveral deſultory converſations took place, many parts of almoſt every clauſe being objected to by Lord *Mulgrave*, the Duke of *Clarence*, the earls of *Guildford*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Kinnoul*, upon the grounds, that it would be nugatory in ſome inſtances, and unjuſt with reſpect to preventing the woman from marrying the man who had ſeduced her to the crime of adultery.

It was defended by Lords *Grenville*, *Auckland*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Lord *Eldon*; the latter of whom ſuggeſted ſeveral verbal amendments; and in one of his explanations ſaid, it had been thought adviſeable to leave it ſtill in the power of the injured huſband to bring his action for damages.

The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* alſo explained,

plained, that he did not mean by what he had ſaid, that the marriages of thoſe women who had been divorced were illegal, or their children illegitimate; but that it was not in the power of man to diſſolve a contract regiſtered in Heaven: and, therefore, according to the law of God, ſuch women who continued to cohabit with any men afterwards, even under a pretended marriage, were repeating their crimes, and living in a ſtate of adultery.

At length the bill was gone through.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the income act, Mr. *Roſe* obſerved, that an act had paſſed laſt ſeſſion impoſing a duty on income; and a ſecond, to amend the ſame. In the former tax there was an inequality which in the preſent bill it was meant to rectify; and this amendment it was eſtimated would make an addition to the tax of at leaſt 400,000l. The diſproportion to which he alluded was that between the proprietors and the renters of land. In the details which he had to offer, an effort, it would be found, was made to do away this inequality; and, by a ſmall addition to the proprietary tax, to relieve the renters under 70l. *per ann.* Another reſolution which he had to offer was, for the purpoſe of enabling Commiſſioners, in all caſes, to make a ſurcharge in proportion to any fraudulent defalcation; and that perſons changing their reſidences without due notice ſhould be liable to a ſimilar ſurcharge. The next propoſition related to perſons reſiding in this country for ſix months, whom it was propoſed to charge according to their deſcription of income. There was alſo a clauſe providing that perſons in trade, making leſs than 2000l. *per annum*, ſhould not be allowed to make their return to the Commercial Commiſſioners. Theſe were the only material reſolutions which he had to bring forward in the abſence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which he had thought it his duty to do, as it was neceſſary that the bill ſhould paſs before the holidays.

The reſolutions, after ſome obſervations from Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. Alderman *Curtis*, Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, and Sir *W. Geary*, were put and carried, and the report ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

May 23.

The Houſe met at nine o'clock in the morning, and having received the report of the Committee of the divorce bill, and read the other bills on the table, adjourned till half paſt five.

The Houſe being reſumed, Lord *Auckland* moved, that the bill be now read the third time; in ſo doing, he ſaid, it would be neceſſary for him to reply to the various arguments which had been adduced againſt it; and having ſo done, he went on by expreſſing his aſtoniſhment at the oppoſition which had been ſet up, and felt quite at a loſs to account for the principle from whence it aroſe. He then took notice of the increaſed number of divorces in the laſt ten years, and concluded by declaring, that it was his firm belief that ſome ſuch regulation as this was actually neceſſary, for preventing a general contamination of the morals of the people of this country.

The Earl of *Coventry* was againſt the clauſes prohibiting the women divorced from marrying her ſeducer.

The Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, contended againſt the bill in its various clauſes, as being founded upon falſe principles, and calculated to do more harm than good.

The Earl of *Carliſle* followed on the ſame ſide, and alſo at much length.

Lord *Eldon* replied, and went into a general defence of the bill; and contended that the clauſes did not go to puniſh the adultereſs, but left her in that ſtate into which ſhe had plunged herſelf.

The Duke of *Bedford* admitted, that ſomething relative to adultery ought to be adopted; but denied that this was an effectual plan, as it went more to the puniſhment, than the prevention of the crime.

The Duke of *Cumberland* ſhortly aſſigned his reaſons for giving the ſubject his negative; which were, principally, that he conſidered the unfortunate women as the leaſt culpable, and that this bill went to puniſh them with the greateſt ſeverity.

The Biſhop of *London* had no doubt but this bill would prove of the utmoſt benefit in checking this dreadful crime, as it would remove that great temptation to infidelity, the promiſe of marriage in caſe of detection; it would alſo put an end to that ſhameful prac-

tice

tice of colluſion, which not only diſgraced our courts, but came almoſt barefaced to their Lordſhips' bar.

The Duke of *Clarence* thought, that at leaſt more time ought be taken, before they reſolved upon ſuch a material alteration in the laws of the country, laws which had ſtood the teſt of ages, and received the approbation of ſurrounding nations. He gave the noble Lords who ſupported this bill full credit for the purity of their intentions, but had his doubts as to the practical information of the two noble movers. The learned Lord's elevation to the higheſt honour in his profeſſion, and to which he did honour, at ſo early a period of life, was a proof that he muſt have ſpent much of that life in ſeclu-ſion; and the other noble Lord, who had alſo been raiſed to a ſeat in that Houſe, had ſpent ſo much of his time officially in foreign countries, that he ſuſpected that noble Lord had drawn his opinion rather from what he had ſeen abroad, than what he had ſeen in this country. The perſons who were the object of the bill, in his opinion, merited compaſſion, when drawn into the unfortunate ſituation. He dwelt ſome time upon the cruel ſtate they would be placed in by the proviſions of this bill, which he did, and ever ſhould abhor, if it ever did, which he hoped to God it would not, paſs into a law; and begged them to conſider, as fathers, the ſtate they would place their daughters in to all futurity. His Royal Highneſs urged many ſtrong reaſons againſt the bill, replied to the arguments uſed in its ſupport, and concluded by giving it his moſt hearty negative.

The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* went into the general policy of the laws and puniſhment of adultery from the earlieſt times, took notice of all that had been ſaid againſt this bill from its firſt introduction, and was confident that it would check that vice, which was daily increaſing; there was an adage now, that if a woman heſitated ſhe was loſt; but if this bill ſhould paſs, and a woman reflected upon the conſequences, then ſhe who heſitated would be ſaved.

Lord *Mulgrave* repeated all his ſtrong points againſt the bill: he contended, that it would deprive women of all hopes of being reſtored to ſome degree of ſociety, by a life of exemplary conduct and repentance; that it would drive them to proſtitution or deſperation, while it would encourage the ſeducer to proceed in his guilty career, as he would no longer be bound in honour to marry the woman whom he had ſeparated from all the enjoyments of life; and, therefore, it would be equally injurious to juſtice and humanity.

Lord *Grenville* wondered the noble Lord ſhould contend that there was no path to repentance but the arms of an adulterer, and no inducement to morality but a continuation of her crimes; he thought ſolitude the beſt place for repentance; and where they would meet more true reſpect, if their conduct merited it, than by daſhing away in the circles of gaiety and diſſipation. His Lordſhip then recommended the bill in the ſtrongeſt terms, and implored the Houſe to give it their ſanction, as the true criterion of the attention they paid to the virtue of, and example to, their children.

Lord *Mulgrave* explained; and then the Houſe divided on the queſtion, that the bill be now read the third time; the numbers of which were,

Contents	48	Not Contents	41
Proxies	29	Proxies	28

The bill was then paſſed, and ſent to the Commons.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Sir *Henry Mildmay* roſe to make his promiſed motion, reſpecting the eſtabliſhment and increaſe of monaſtic inſtitutions in this country. He ſaid, that to permit ſuch inſtitutions to multiply was contrary to the exiſting law, and to the principles of wiſdom and policy handed down from our anceſtors. The national humanity had, in fact, been abuſed in this inſtance; and he thought that the Houſe would act wiſely in adopting the meaſure, which was purſued when the Catholic province of Canada became an appendage to the territory of Great Britain. It was then determined that we ſhould protect ſo many of theſe inſtitutions as then exiſted, but that we ſhould not ſuffer any to be eſtabliſhed in addition. It was, he believed, a known fact, that ſeveral of the prieſts concerned in theſe inſtitutions had aſſailed the faith, and attempted the converſion, as it was termed, of many amongſt the lower orders of the people. He was one who rejoiced in the humanity which had been exerciſed towards thoſe perſons; but

but, with reſpect to the conduct to which he had alluded, ſome reſtraint, in his opinion, was neceſſary. He ſhould, therefore, move as a reſolution, "That theſe monaſtic inſtitutions be permitted for a time; but that they ſhould not be allowed to ſtrengthen themſelves by the acceſſion of any new members;" and that the perſons of the Catholic perſuaſion, keeping ſchools for the purpoſe of public education, ſhould be obliged to furniſh a liſt and deſcription of their pupils to the magiſtrates at the quarter ſeſſions, and ſhould be themſelves under the controul of thoſe magiſtrates.

Mr. *Newbolt*, in a neat maiden ſpeech, ſupported the motion. He ſaid, that, in a county where he was moſt converſant (Norfolk, we believe) much alarm had been excited by the promotion of theſe eſtabliſhments, and ſtill more by their efforts at proſelytiſm. There was no law at preſent to prevent theſe eſtabliſhments, and therefore a new law was abſolutely neceſſary. Theſe inſtitutions had eſcaped from the general overthrow of religion and order in France; but it was not therefore neceſſary that they ſhould have an eſtabliſhment in this country. It was ſtill leſs prudent, to ſuffer them to take root by the acceſſion of Engliſh Catholicks to the firſt members of thoſe inſtitutions.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, that theſe reſolutions did not trench upon the principles of toleration. The only queſtion was, whether thoſe monaſtic inſtitutions ſhould be recruited, as it were, by a ſupply of Engliſh Papiſts. There was no law to prevent this; and therefore the reſolutions, which ſteered a middle courſe between miſplaced compaſſion and perſecution, ſhould have his ſuppo t. The alien bill could not check a grievance which at preſent was not illegal; that bill went only to remove perſons guilty or ſuſpected of offences againſt the ſtate.

The reſolutions were then ſeverally put, and carried.

H. OF LORDS.

June 6.

Counſel was heard againſt the wet dock bill, which was ordered to be committed. A ſhort converſation then enſued; the bill paſſed the Committee; and was ordered to be read the third time on Tueſday next.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Tierney* roſe, in purſuance of notice, to make a motion relative to the repeal of the tax on income. He did not mean to move for the immediate repeal of the tax; on the contrary, his intention was to move for leave to bring in a bill to limit the duration of it. There was a rumour that the ſupplies for the current year would be deranged by ſuch a motion, if adopted; but the fact was, that he meant to propoſe that the blank ſhould be filled up with the words "fifth of April, 1801." If the war is continued, it would be competent to any gentleman to move for a bill to continue the tax another year; for, conceiving it to be a war-tax, however much he diſapproved of the mode, under the preſſure of war to provide for the exigencies of ſuch a ſtate of the country, he would not oppoſe the tax being continued. It might be aſked, but why bring forward your motion at all, when the opinion of the Houſe probably is, that the tax ought to continue in its preſent ſtate? He would anſwer, "becauſe I am an enemy to the principle of the tax." He approved of that principle in finance which ſought to raiſe the ſupply within the year. But he did nor think the proper means of doing ſo was by a tax on income. The main ground of his proceeding was, however, that, both from the circumſtance already known to the Houſe, from all that is known to every reflecting man in the country, the tax now attempted to be eſtabliſhed is not the tax that was originally impoſed; that the principle of the tax on income had been abandoned; that now it is virtually a tax on capital; and that that which the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer eloquently called a ſolid ſyſtem of finance has failed. In 1798, the aſſeſſed taxes were impoſed; in 1799 they were abandoned, becauſe they were found not to anſwer the expectations of the Right Hon. Gentleman. By the account laid that evening on the table, in which he found the produce of the voluntary contributions ſtated in a corner, it appeared that the amount of the produce of the income tax, in 1799, was 5,800,000l. inſtead of 10,000,000l. the eſtimated produce. The tax is, however, only ſtated at 7,000,000l. for laſt year; ſo that, if this were correct, only that ſum

ſum was to be relied on for the furtherance of the Right Hon. Gentleman's plans. A debt of 32,000,000l. was incurred in conſequence of the tax. He would then aſk, was the tax beneficial? The fact was, that, deducting intereſt and the expence of collection, only 5,800,000l. were collected from the tax. If, again, the Right Hon. Gentleman had paid the Exchequer bills outſtanding at the end of three years, the ſum to be received from the tax would be conſiderably leſs than 3,000,000l. Now, what would the Houſe have thought, what would be the language of the country gentlemen, if, inſtead of propoſing to raiſe a tax of 10,000,000l. the Right Hon. Gentleman had candidly propoſed to raiſe 2,500,000l. and propoſed to impoſe permanent taxes to make up the deficiency. From calculations which he had made, he was convinced, the tax would not continue leſs than 10 years. If, then, the Houſe had been told that ſuch muſt be the progreſs of the tax, could any man believe that it would have been agreed to? He thought, he might anſwer "the thing would not have been endured." It was true, the Chancellor of the Exchequer propoſed it only as a temporary means of carrying on with ſpirit a war, which was called a war of preſervation, a war for our rights, our liberties, our country, and our altars. But, if the tax were juſtifiable merely as a war tax, it was for the Houſe to conſider, whether it would continue a tax which had developed itſelf to be futile, inefficient, and weak. The tax was on other grounds ſtill more objectionable; it ſtruck a vital blow at the conſtitution; for, by the operation of it, ſpies and informers were generated and encouraged. No fewer than 90 inſpectors and ſurveyors were added ſince January laſt to the number previouſly employed, which was about 200. Gentlemen might object to the epithets applied to thoſe perſons: but, if the Commiſſioners were many of them gentlemenly men, no man could doubt but that the perſons ſent from the Tax office, to do what the Commiſſioners could not from delicacy, nay, from a reſpect for their own character, engage in—no man could doubt but thoſe perſons were, in effect, mere ſpies and informers. He would not ſay there was any thing diſgraceful in men going round and aſcertaining the number of horſes a man keeps, or the number of windows in a houſe; but it was quite different when men were required to give a report of one's income, which, on a ſuppoſition of concealment, could only be aſcertained or known by bribing clerks, ſervants, &c. The tax was detrimental to the adminiſtration of juſtice, by diminiſhing the number of thoſe who hold commiſſions of the peace; and to religion, by oppreſſing the clergy; but there was no deſcription of men who ſuffered more ſeverely by it, than the middling order of country gentlemen, who, with incomes of 1000l. 1200l. and 1500l. a year, uſed formerly to keep their carriages and horſes, but who were now obliged to retire from the hoſpitable manſions where their anceſtors reſided, and live in towns. Theſe men had acted as juſtices of the peace; but the country no longer derived any benefit from their ſervices. They were now about to be extinguiſhed; and whenever that ſhall happen, his Majeſty will have loſt his moſt valuable and beſt ſubjects; the country will have loſt its brighteſt ornaments; the Conſtitution its greateſt ſupport. Theſe were the men who at all times conſtituted the ſtrength and glory of the Engliſh nation; they were too high to adopt the prejudices of the vulgar, and they were too low not to have a fellow-feeling for the condition of the poor who ſurrounded them. It would be ſaid, that the property of country gentlemen who were obliged to ſell their eſtates was not loſt, but transferred from one perſon to another; and therefore that the country loſt nothing. This he denied; every neighbourhood derived benefits from the reſidence of old families in their manſions, which were never felt after the eſtates got into the hands of upſtart purchaſers. Men of ſmall fortunes would now be obliged to change all their habits, becauſe their incomes would not enable them to maintain that rank in ſociety which, by their education and birth, they were entitled to. After ſome farther obſervations, he concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for limiting the duration of the tax on income.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* went into a very elaborate defence of the bill, and, after combating the arguments of Mr. Tierney, obſerved, it would be idle to ſuppoſe that this country

country could have ſupported her ſhare in the preſent juſt and arduous conteſt, a ſtruggle that had no leſs for its object than the deliverence of the civilized world from one of the greateſt evils it was ever threatened with, without making ſacrifices that muſt be felt by all deſcriptions of perſons. Mr. Pitt concluded by oppoſing the motion. A diviſion then took place; for the motion 24, againſt it 114; majority 90.

H. OF LORDS.

June 10.

The buſineſs being of a private nature, no ſtranger was ſuffered to remain in the Houſe. We underſtand the buſineſs to have been reſpecting a queſtion of privilege, which was got rid of by moving the previous queſtion.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the bill for the more effectual prevention of Adultery;

Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* oppoſed the Speaker's leaving the chair. He objected to the bill *in toto*, and contended the exiſting laws were adequate to every neceſſity of the caſe.

Mr. *Erſkine* ſupported the motion for going into the Committee. He was not an advocate for the unneceſſary extenſion of the penal ſtatutes, but he wiſhed the criminal laws of the country to be harmonious. Here the Hon. Gentleman paid a juſt and elegant compliment to the Britiſh Conſtitution, in which he wiſhed to ſee every branch of the legiſlative and judicial arrangement completely accord. He wiſhed to find no anomaly in its code. Would not a ſtranger, who ſhould take a view of our acts and ſtatutes, be ſurpriſed to find that adultery did not, by the exiſting laws of the country, rank in the liſt of crimes and miſdemeanors? Was it befitting that an offence of this heinous nature ſhould only form the ground of a civil action? Here the Hon. Gentleman went into a wide field of argument, to prove that all private offences involved a civil injury; but more particularly the foul crime of adultery, which, in addition to its civil wrong, was a direct violation of the promulgated laws of heaven, and of as black a die as any crime in the catalogue of human vices. It was not only a cruel injury to the individual, but extremely pernicious in a civil and political point of view. It violated the moſt ſanctimonious ties, and was equally an offence againſt the ſtate, operating greatly to the diſcouragement of marriage, on which depended the population, the ſtrength, and the wealth of nations. It had fallen within his line to witneſs, perhaps, more than any other man, the operation of this offence. He had found, from long experience, that in caſes where the plaintiff came into Court with pure hands, free from all colluſion and connivance, no damages, however exceſſive, not even vindictive damages, could indemnify him for his loſs; and where, on the other hand, the plaintiff was capable of deriving ſatisfaction from the amount of his damages, he muſt be a man who ought not to be awarded damages at all. The principle of not permitting marriages in this caſe, as a matter of courſe, he highly approved of. In the preſent ſtate of the law, the adulterer might make his approaches openly, and even under an *honourable* ſemblance. He might at once attack a married woman with promiſes of marriage, in caſe ſhe conſented to his deſires. This certainly required the interference of the legiſlature; but, by the introduction of a ſuitable clauſe, which might be more properly moved for in a Committee, it would ſtill reſt with Parliament, in particular caſes, to follow the dictates of their own judgment, and to allow of a marriage between the parties, where it ſhould appear to be expedient. He then paſſed a high panegyric on the ladies of Great Britain, whoſe character, he ſaid, ranked above thoſe of all other nations. It was very rarely that the fault reſted with them; and the bill, therefore, was not, as had been ſtated, oppreſſive to them, but rather calculated to protect them, by protecting their fair fame, their innocence, their virtue, their reputation, and unblemiſhed honour.

Sir *Wm. Scott* likewiſe ſupported the motion for going into the Committee. He entered into an hiſtorical retroſpect of the different modes of puniſhment awarded againſt adultery, and concurred with the other ſupporters of the bill relative to the clauſe for rendering that offence criminal.

The *Attorney General* was inimical to the bill in its preſent form, but yet wiſhed it to go into a Committee. He entered, like the preceding ſpeaker, on an hiſtorical review of the puniſhment of

of the crime which the bill ſought to prevent, and contended that the proviſions of the bill were not of that novel nature, with reſpect to former uſages, as had been repreſented.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* replied, in defence of his original motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair. He inſiſted that actions for *crim. con.* had increaſed of late years beyond conception, and to ſuch an alarming degree as imperiouſly called for the intervention of the Legiſlature. To obtain a bill of Divorce, it was neceſſary that the huſband ſhould come into Court with clean hands; but the huſband had the means of thwarting juſtice, and carrying his point, by threatening to enforce damages, in caſe his wife, by recriminating upon him, attempted to prevent his ſecond marriage. There could be no doubt that the law, on which divorce bills were founded, was originally introduced for the relief of the innocent party. But it was now abuſed to ſerve the convenience of the delinquent, who thus reaped the ſame advantage from her guilt which was awarded to the innocent. He admitted that it would be proper to provide for exceptions, as the wiſdom of Parliament ſhould direct, and had even no objection to introduce a clauſe, allotting a pittance of the pecuniary damages towards the maintenance of the wife, when the circumſtances of the caſe ſhould ſo require. He concluded by expreſſing his confident hopes that the Houſe would ſuffer the bill to go into a Committee.

Mr. *Wilberforce* ſaid, that whether the crime of adultery was diminiſhing, or the contrary, he was of opinion, that ſome additional reſtraints at the preſent moment would be both neceſſary and ſalutary. The queſtion was peculiarly intereſting to this as a Chriſtian country; and he was ſorry to find, that, in a late debate, the ſanctity of the matrimonial contract had been called in queſtion. [The Speaker called Mr. Wilberforce to order for this alluſion.] The inſtitution of marriage, he proceeded to obſerve, was the beſt that could be deviſed for the happineſs of ſociety. The violation of ſuch a contract was, no doubt, a crime in common as well as in civil law; yet in neither was to be found at preſent a practicable remedy. It might be ſaid, that the penalties attached were ſufficient to prevent the crime; but there were caſes, which would not bear an action for damages, in which the offender might be highly deſerving of puniſhment. Such might be the caſe of an amiable wife, married to a brutal huſband, who, at the very inſtant when ſhe was on the eve of reclaiming him, might fall herſelf the victim of an artful ſeducer. In this caſe but ſmall damages would be given; and yet the cruelty and the infliction fell ſhort of that of the murderer and the robber. Mr. Wilberforce, after ſome other arguments, declared himſelf moſt decidedly in favour of the bill.

Sir *G. P. Turner* ſaid, that the heavy damages given in theſe caſes were ſufficient to operate as a preventative. The crime was already ſo odious, that the clauſe making it a miſdemeanour was unneceſſary. He could not approve of the ſeverity exerciſed againſt women, to whom we owed our exiſtence, "in this country." [*A loud laugh.*] The Hon. Baronet concluded with an eulogy on the happineſs of thoſe "*felices ter et amplius, quos irrupta tenet copula,*" and on the bleſſings attendant upon matrimony.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſaid, that, on a general purview of the ſubject, that Houſe had certainly a right to pauſe before they adopted a bill, which, in its principles, appeared to be utterly incorrigible. On every ſuch meaſure, there were certain queſtions which a prudent legiſlator ſhould propoſe to himſelf;—whether the meaſure was neceſſary—whether it was likely to be efficacious—and whether the evils which it was likely to produce may not prove to be greater than thoſe which it was deviſed to remedy. The meaſure, he muſt contend, in the firſt inſtance, was unneceſſary. The crime of adultery, inſtead of increaſing, it had been clearly ſhewn, was greatly upon the decline. An hon. and learned gentleman (Sir W. Scott) had ſtated the number of divorces, for the laſt 30 years, at 44 for the firſt 10 years, 23 for the ſecond, and 50 for the laſt. When the increaſed wealth and population of the country was conſidered, this could not be regarded as an increaſe which called for a legiſlative interference. The law of honour, as it now ſtood, by compelling the man to marry the woman whom he had ſeduced, operated ſtrongly in prevention of the crime. This act, by doing away that law, would operate in a contrary direction. It would

would leave it in the power of the ſeducer to mock and ſcoff at the woman whom by his arts he had brought to infamy and ſorrow. Such a conduct, which this law went to ſanction, would be a greater violation of all moral feeling than the act of adultery itſelf. The morals of the females in this country, he muſt contend, were never more chaſte than at the preſent moment; and all that was aſſerted to the contrary was nothing more than unmanly and unmannerly ſlander. The beſt example, which had been ſhewn from the higheſt place, and from the illuſtrious Perſonages on the Throne, had certainly been productive of the moſt beneficial conſequences. He proceeded to notice ſome of the clauſes of the bill. The indictment for a miſdemeanour, he obſerved, would of courſe produce a croſs-examination of the huſband with reſpect to his conduct towards his wife, &c.; and few perſons, he apprehended, would be willing to ſubmit to ſuch an interrogatory. If the huſband declined to take this ſtep, there could be no divorce; if ill-treatment were proved, there could be no divorce. The principle of the bill was therefore bad; and it went in fact only to increaſe the evil which it propoſed to remedy.

The Houſe divided on the queſtion, "that the Speaker do leave the chair;" Ayes 104, Noes 143.

Mr. *Sheridan* then moved, that the bill be committed on that day three months; which was carried without a diviſion. The bill was therefore loſt.

H. OF LORDS.

June 30.

The Union bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Attorney-general* ſaid, he roſe, purſuant to notice given on a former evening, to move for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of his Majeſty's perſon, and empowering the Judges to confine perſons guilty of capital offences, who were acquitted on the plea of inſanity. He obſerved, that the bill which he ſhould move to bring in was confined to caſes where direct attempts were made againſt the King's perſon. It was difficult to define the preciſe caſes to which the bill would apply. He meant, that wilfully and maliciouſly ſhooting at the Sovereign ſhould require no more witneſſes than in ordinary caſes; for, as ſuch an act was an act of treaſon, and two witneſſes, according to the preſent law of treaſon, were neceſſary to prove the fact, the bill would provide that one evidence was alone neceſſary, as in caſes of maliciouſly ſhooting at the ſubject. But this was not the time to diſcuſs the point, as he would defer his obſervations until the bill came before the Committee. The next object was for the ſafe cuſtody of inſane perſons. This did not, he ſaid, allude to a recent circumſtance; but the Judges who preſided in the criminal courts of juſtice ſhould have a power, in certain caſes, of having them confined, as inſtances had occurred, where they were ſuffered to go at large, of committing acts, of which, on the ground of inſanity, they had been acquitted. A law did certainly exiſt on this ſubject; but it was defective in one point, as no proviſion was made for ſuch perſons who might be deſtitute of friends, and without funds. In this particular it was neceſſary that ſome additional latitude ſhould be given to the Executive Power. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate trials for high treaſon, in certain caſes, and for confining inſane perſons.

Mr. *Nicholls* thought the exiſting laws fully adequate to the purpoſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* commented on the neceſſity of reviſing the laws relative to high treaſon. As the law at preſent ſtood, the life of the Sovereign was not equally ſecured with that of the ſubject. In the caſe of a private perſon, *one* witneſs was ſufficient to convict, on a charge of maliciouſly ſhooting with intent to kill. In the caſe of the Sovereign, on the other hand, *two* witneſſes were requiſite to bring home the charge. This conſideration, he contended, was in itſelf ſufficient ground for bringing in the bill.

Mr. *Nicholls* profeſſed himſelf fully ſatisfied of the neceſſity of the bill, from the light which the Right Hon. Gentleman had thrown on the ſubject.

The motion for leave to bring in the ſaid bill was carried *nem. con.*

H. OF LORDS.

July 3.

The Duke of *Bedford*, agreeable to notice, roſe to ſupport the reſolutions relative to incloſure bills, ſent up from the

the Commons. He profeſſed his object to be, to aid as much as poſſible the incloſure of waſte grounds in the kingdom; convinced as he was, from experience, that ſuch a meaſure would be of great advantage to the country.

Lord *Carrington* ſeconded the Duke in his obſervations; and ſaid, there were no leſs than 7,800,000 acres of waſte-land, which, if incloſed, would produce an abundance, than which nothing was more wanted, eſpecially as the population of the country was daily increaſing.

The *Lord Chancellor* doubted the poſſibility of framing a general incloſure bill. One hundred incloſure bills had been brought into parliament during the preſent ſeſſion, all of which, his Lordſhip ſaid, were defective.

The Duke of *Bedford* wiſhed the buſineſs to ſtand over till Monday.

In the Commons the ſame day, the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the king's property bill, being read,

Mr. *Sutton* ſtated, that he had the authority of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales to ſay, that, as far as his intereſt was concerned, he moſt readily acquieſced in the bill. He truſted that, after this declaration, the hon. member oppoſite would withdraw his intended oppoſition.

Mr. *Nicholls* ſaid, that the bill muſt be declared either an explanatory or an enacting law; and on both grounds he had objections to it. He produced an opinion of ſome eminent lawyers in the time of Queen Anne, who held that the Crown could not deviſe any thing. He inſtanced the caſe of the preſent king, who ſucceeded to the perſonal property of George II. though he left ſons and nephews. Indeed, great inconvenience would follow if the practice ſhould be allowed. What was the perſonal property of the King? Naval, military, and ordnance ſtores, ſhips, &c. might all be called the perſonal property of the King. If this law, therefore, were produced as a declaratory law, he objected to it, becauſe it was not ſuch; and, if it were brought forward as a new law, he objected to it, becauſe it made a great change in our Conſtitution; it altered the political capacity of the King, and was unjuſt to the ſucceſſor. If he were aſked, why the King ſhould not be allowed to make a will as well as a ſubject, he would ſay, becauſe he was not a ſubject; he had not the ſame occaſion for a will—he had no wife to provide for—he had no children to ſecure inheritances for—they were all objects of the national care, and would be provided for by Parliament. The King, therefore, had not the ſame occaſion for making a will as men in common life; and, therefore, on theſe grounds he ſhould oppoſe the bill.

The *Attorney-general* ſtated, that what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman would induce him to perſevere in the meaſure; becauſe it proved that the law in this point wanted ſettling; and, as his Majeſty's meſſage required ſomething to be done, he felt it his duty to ſupport the bill. He did not admit that the law ſtood upon the foundation of the 10th of Richard II.; but he thought by the common law that the King had a right to make a will. Edward III. made one, which was regularly proved in the Eccleſiaſtical Court before the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The Learned Gentleman then went through the ſeries of our kings from William the Conqueror, and ſtated the contents of many of their wills. He admitted the fact, as ſtated by the Hon. Member, that the lawyers in Queen Anne's time roundly ſtated that the King could not deviſe; but, he ſaid, it appeared that they had not deeply conſidered the matter. With reſpect to the will of his late majeſty George II. a queſtion aroſe about the ſpecification of ſome jewels left to the late Duke of Cumberland; and as the lawyers were of opinion that they were not ſpecified, though his Majeſty clearly intended them for the Duke, the preſent King, who retained them, paid their price to the Duke. With regard to the line of diſcrimination, he ſaid, it was clearly marked out. It was very eaſy to comprehend what would be conſidered the private perſonal property of his Majeſty, and what he held in his political capacity, ſuch as naval and ordnance ſtores, as put by the Hon. Gentleman; and indeed it was inconceivable what little vexations aroſe to his Majeſty from the want of the right of bequeathing. It was impoſſible for him now either to remunerate an antient ſervant, or reward an affectionate child. He was ſure this was a ſort of reſtraint which they would not wiſh to impoſe on themſelves.

The

The bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

July 5.

Mr. *Jones*, in purſuance of notice given, moved, "that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be pleaſed to give orders, that copies of the inſtructions ſent to our commanders in chief in the Mediterranean, relative to the infraction of the treaty made between the French and Turks in Egypt, be laid before the Houſe."

Mr. *Dundas* ſaid, that, as the motion went on the principle of the "infraction" of a treaty, he would oppoſe it. We were guilty of no infraction; on the contrary, if of any error, it was that of ſuperabundent attention to that very treaty. The fact was, that having a juſt apprehenſion of the force of the French army in Egypt, which was likely to overthrow the Ottoman power itſelf, and thereby endanger our poſſeſſions in India, it became the exertion of this country to fruſtrate it; and by the gallant victory of the Nile that object was in a great meaſure accompliſhed. But the boldneſs of the enterprize of that army rendered it eſſentially neceſſary to make it an example for future attempts of a like kind; and when it came to the knowledge of this Government that ſuch a treaty was pending, diſpatches were ſent of our diſapprobation, not certainly in time to prevent the ratification of the treaty. Theſe diſpatches were ſent to Lord Keith, and to Lord Elgin at Conſtantinople. And again, as ſoon as it was diſcovered that the treaty was ratified, inſtructions were tranſmitted to our commanders to pay it all due obedience. In the *interim* it was that the fatality happened, which certainly coſt our allies the loſs of 8000 men, but not without the enemy ſuffering ſo ſeverely in proportion as to make him ſue to the Ottoman Porte again for peace. Here the Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a diſcuſſion of the duty of commanders, and the danger of their exceeding the limits of their duty; at the ſame time not applying any improper motive to Sir Sidney Smith, but merely to ſhew that, if others abuſe their power, it does not follow that Government ſhould ſanction their deeds. And under theſe circumſtances, and unleſs the Houſe were in poſſeſſion of all that tranſpired on the matter, he ſhould not conſent to a partial production of papers.

After a few words from Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, and Sir *Wm. Pulteney*, the motion was withdrawn.

H. OF LORDS.

July 9.

The *Duke* of *Bedford* moved ſeveral reſolutions on the ſubject of the incloſure of waſte lands, which were agreed to.

Lord *Holland* moved for addreſſing his Majeſty for copies of the inſtructions which had been ſent to Lord Keith relative to the Convention between the French and Turks in Egypt. He aſſerted that there had been a want of faith on our part, and that the ſlaughter of our Allies was ſolely to be attributed to the bad advice of his Majeſty's miniſters. His Lordſhip's motion was negatived.

Lord *Holland* then made his promiſed motion relative to the Prorogation of Parliament, and concluded a very long ſpeech by moving, "that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that his Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed not to prorogue Parliament at the preſent alarming juncture," which was alſo negatived on a diviſion.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Weſtern*, purſuant to notice, roſe to make his motion relative to an enquiry into the State of the Nation. He ſaid, that the peculiar circumſtances of the country at this moment were ſuch that it became the duty of Parliament to inveſtigate with care and attention all the relations and bearings of the preſent ſtate of things; and it was his intention to give them an opportunity for that conſideration, by moving that the Houſe ſhould go into a Committee to conſider of the State of the Nation. At the beginning of the preſent year the preſent Miniſters refuſed to treat with France upon any terms, becauſe of the inſtability of the Government. What were the grounds upon which they then refuſed thoſe overtures? the character of Bonaparte—the great aſſiſtance we were to receive from the Emperor—the ſucceſs of our magnanimous ally, Paul—what had become of all theſe hopes and expectations? Were one of them realized?—In moving, therefore, a Committee of Inquiry, it was not to encourage any deſponding ideas, but for the purpoſe of ſeeing what was likely to be our future ſituation, looking at the probable conſequences of things. There

was

was great reaſon to believe that France would ſoon be relieved from all her continental enemies, and then be enabled to direct the whole force of her immenſe armies of veteran troops againſt us. If ſo, with all the activity, energy, and vigour, which had characteriſed their leaders, and poſſeſſing that immenſe tract of ſea-coaſts, what was to impede them from making deſcents on our ſiſter kingdom? Notwithſtanding the unqueſtioned ſuperiority of our fleets, the thing had been proved by experience to be practicable. With regard to our own internal ſituation, he agreed that our finances were great and abundant, but they were not boundleſs and inexhauſtible. We were loaded with an accumulation of debt, and every article of life bore the heavieſt price. Under theſe circumſtances, was it aſking too much to require the Houſe to go into an enquiry of what was the actual ſtate of things? The people of England were anxious for peace, as appeared from the riſe of the funds upon the news of the diſaſter of our Ally. So much was peace deſired, that even defeat was welcome if it appeared to further that deſirable object. He concluded by moving that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a Committee, to enquire into the State of the Nation.

Mr. *Windham* ſaid, that in theſe diſcuſſions few gentlemen had touched on what he deemed a moſt important topic—the evils attendant on peace. No man could deny the maxim *Pax potior bello*, or ſay that peace was not preferable to war; but nations went to war only becauſe war, with all its evils, was more to be endured than the calamities of peace. If, with reſpect to France, the Bourbon race was not reſtored, and the revolutionary ſyſtem aboliſhed, peace could, in his opinion, be only the leſſer evil of the two. The motion was, that the Houſe ſhould aſſume an interference with the Executive Government; the reaſon aſſigned was, it was a very critical period. But as ſuch periods frequently occurred in time of war, it muſt follow that the Government muſt be often put into commiſſion. This motion, however, went further; it went to ſtate that the preſent Adminiſtration had been guilty of ſome act of delinquency; and that, as there was not time to find another ſet of Miniſters, the Executive Power muſt, for a certain time, be veſted in that Houſe. The Miniſters were charged with being unable to judge of the character of our Allies—to predict events—or to act upon great political conjunctures. He could not admit the ſtrength of the proofs on which theſe charges were founded. As to ſubſidizing Pruſſia, Ruſſia, and other Powers, we had the advantage of their aſſiſtance while the ſubſidy was paid. Thus far we had money's worth for our money. Another charge againſt Miniſters was, their ignorance of the character of their enemies, and the invectives which it was ſaid had been laviſhed upon Bonaparte. He ſcarcely knew to what this latter charge alluded. There was certainly nothing that could deſerve the appellation of invective againſt that General in the firm and dignified anſwer of Lord Grenville. He was not diſpoſed to recall any words he might have uſed in that Houſe. It was not to uſe harſh or low words to call things by their proper names; and to withhold proper terms, when ſpeaking of a man who had deſolated Europe by his crimes, would have been a faſtidious and an immoral delicacy. It would be a blunder ſimilar to that of the man, who, having loſt a pair of ſilk ſtockings, advertiſed them as worſted, in order to recover them more cheaply;—or, to come more cloſely to the point, it would be to imitate the language of Scrub, in the play, who, after crying "Thieves! Thieves!" ſays, "Oh no! I mean the honeſt gentlemen who are come to rob the houſe." The preſent Miniſters were certainly qualified to make peace, though not ſuch a peace as ſome gentlemen might deſire, accompanied with a fraternization with the French Republic. Such a peace would be his abhorrence. He was for peace preceded by every due precaution. Why has it happened that the French nation is a great nation? that Bonaparte is a great man?—Becauſe they and he have gone on ſteadily and determined to their ends, becauſe they have not been agitated by any apprehenſion of reverſes; becauſe they have not been depreſſed by diſappointment and deſpair. Why ſhould not this kind of reaſoning be applied to us? Are we not equally capable of bold and daring enterprize, of intrepidity and perſeverance? Or ſhall we at once give up the conteſt by acknowledging our inferiority? He concluded with declaring himſelf decidedly againſt the motion.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſaid, the queſtion had not

not been fairly met by any of the gentlemen who had yet ſpoken on the other ſide of the Houſe. It went merely to place the Houſe in a ſtate of vigilance, to put it in a ſituation in which it might be prepared for any events that might ariſe, and to be enabled, as occaſion might require, to approach the Throne with their ſentiments and advice. If the Committee moved for by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Weſtern) were granted, no Miniſter would, in that caſe, preſume to adviſe his Majeſty to prorogue the Parliament; and he conceived that the ſalvation of the Country depended, in a great meaſure, upon the deciſion of that night's debate. He argued, that the motion before the Houſe contained nothing that could encourage the enemy, or diſcourage our Allies. It merely provided a means of ſcrutinizing the conduct of Miniſters, and of enabling the Houſe to carry their ſentiments to the Throne, in which it could not poſſibly be ſuppoſed there was any thing dangerous to the Country, except it were conſidered ſuch to check the deſtructive projects of Miniſters, who, in their reprehenſible conduct of the war, by their ill-judged expeditions, were merely ſcratching at the rind, while Bonaparte had penetrated to the heart of Italy.

Mr. *Tierney* ſpoke at conſiderable length in favour of the motion.

The Houſe then divided—For the motion 27, againſt it 143—Majority 116.

H. OF LORDS.

July 10.

On the motion for committing the Monaſtic Inſtitution Bill, the Biſhop of Rocheſter moved an amendment, "That it ſhould be committed this day three months;" which was ſupported by the Biſhop of Wincheſter, Lord Grenville, and the Lord Chancellor. The amendment was carried, and the bill, of courſe, loſt.

H. OF COMMONS.

July 11.

A meſſage from the Lords announced, that they had agreed to the reſolutions of that Houſe reſpecting the waſte lands, and that they deemed a general bill neceſſary for their improvement.

Sir *F. B. Jones* read a copy of the preſentment of the Grand Jury at the laſt General Seſſions for Middleſex. The Jury, it appeared, viſited the priſon in conſequence of the wretched appearance of one Mary Rich. This unfortunate girl, on being queſtioned as to her treatment in the priſon, and how ſhe became ſo ill, ſtated, that ſhe had been confined there in May, and had been fed on bread and water; that ſhe was not viſited by the doctor; and that her bed clothes had been taken from her to cover a woman who had lain-in, in the priſon. They ſtated, after noticing the caſe of Mary Rich, that in the article of bedding there was a deficiency; that, as the friends of the unfortunate girl were unable to ſend her animal food, they were of opinion that ſhe ought to be removed; that they ſaw but few ſick in the hoſpital; and that, except in the vagrant department, the priſon was in general clean. He then read the ſtatement of the Traverſe Jury, who viſited the ſame priſon on the 30th of May. They viſited the ward where the mutineers were confined, who were afraid to ſtate their grievances until the Turnkey was ordered to withdraw. The food allowed was better than formerly; but they ſaid that the cold in the winter was extreme; and that they did not get the money left for them by their friends at the gate. A priſoner named Jones complained of being ill-uſed by the Turnkey, becauſe, as he ſtated, a noiſe had been made by other priſoners. The Jury ſtated, that the beds appeared to be made of chaff, and conſidered them not proper for any man to lie upon. The women's ſide of the priſon was clean. On June 2d, the Traverſe Jury repeated their viſit. In examining the cell of one Davis, one of the Jurors wiſhed to examine him as to his ſituation; but the ſtench was ſo great, that he was nearly overcome.—The ſick ward was kept clean, &c.—One of the priſoners complained, that the ſon of the Governor had taken from him a ſilk handkerchief, which he never returned; and the State Priſoners ſaid they never received 13s. 4d. per week, which they conceived was allowed by Government. After mentioning other particulars, Sir Francis moved, that the preſentment of the Grand Jury, and alſo the ſtatement of the Traverſe Jury, be laid upon the table. He ſaid, it was his intention to follow up this motion, by moving for a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the ſtate of Coldbath-fields priſon.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſaid, he ſhould feel aſtoniſhed if he conceived it neceſſary

to uſe any argument, to induce the Houſe to comply with the motion. If it did not inſtitute the enquiry, it muſt be conſidered as loſt to every ſenſe of its duty of humanity and of feeling. On a former occaſion the Houſe appointed a Committee. He thought the complainants had made their caſe manifeſt; but he regretted to find, that not only the Houſe, but the Judges were impoſed upon If the Magiſtrates did their duty, and were not alſo impoſed upon, ſuch a ſcene of extortion and robbery could not exiſt.

Mr. *Mainwaring* ſaid, the repreſentations of the Hon. Bart. were founded on a mis-ſtatement of facts, that were inflammatory and untrue. The Magiſtrates of Middleſex re-viſited the priſon twice every ſeſſion. The ſtatement of the Traverſe Jury, as read by the Hon. Bart. did not exiſt; it only conſiſted of notes and memorandums. The Hon. Member then proceeded to read an account of the ſtatement of the priſon as made by the Committee of Magiſtrates, which mentioned a deficiency of cloathing; but the ſupply, he ſaid, had been ordered before the Traverſe Jury had viſited the gaol. With reſpect to the handkerchief mentioned, the ſon of Aris had been examined. He ſtated, that it had been ſtolen by a female priſoner, and was afterwards taken from the perſon on whom it was found. The priſoners could be ſeen every day, by application to the Juſtices, from the hours of twelve to two; and he underſtood that to ſeveral admiſſion were given weekly for that purpoſe by the Magiſtrates at Hatton-garden. The priſoner, Mary Rich, he ſaid, had confeſſed that the perſon againſt whom ſhe ſwore the rape ſhould never have appeared in Court, had he given what he promiſed her; and, with reſpect to the ſtench in the Vagrant Ward, that was almoſt impoſſible to avoid, though the ſame was waſhed every day. He objected, however, to the production of ſuch a paper as that read by the Hon. Baronet from the Traverſe Jury, as it did not exiſt in the form repreſented.

Sir *F. B. Jones* then moved, that there be laid before the Houſe a Copy of the Preſentment of the Grand Jury on the 27th of May laſt, relative to the ſtate of Coldbath-fields priſon. Ordered.

Sir *Francis* alſo moved, that the notes of the Traverſe Jury ſhould be laid before the Houſe, as preſented to the Committee of Magiſtrates; which he withdrew, on their being allowed to be heard as evidence at the bar.

H. OF LORDS.

July 15.

Lord *Grenville* ſhortly ſtated, that he had, in obedience to the commands of his Majeſty, a Meſſage to preſent to their Lordſhips, (ſee the proceedings in the Houſe of Commons); which, after being read, he moved to have taken into conſideration to-morrow, and that the Lords be ſummoned.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* brought up the following Meſſage from his Majeſty, relative to the Treaty with the Emperor of Germany:

GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty thinks it proper to lay before this Houſe the Copy of a Treaty, which has been ſigned at Vienna, between his Majeſty's Miniſter to that Court, and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Germany, duly authorized for that purpoſe. His Majeſty has directed his ratification of this Treaty to be immediately prepared, and tranſmitted to Vienna, to be exchanged in due form with that of the Emperor; but, on account of the preſent advanced period of the year, his Majeſty has thought it beſt not to delay communicating to Parliament the engagements thus entered into: and he recommends it to this Houſe, to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary, in order to enable his Majeſty to fulfil them. His Majeſty doubts not that he ſhall ſee, in the conduct of Parliament, in this conjuncture, an additional example of that good faith, firmneſs, and determination, which have uniformly actuated the Councils of this Country; and he is perſuaded, that his Parliament will concur with him in thinking, that, by proſecuting the war with vigour, they beſt promote the attainment of peace, on grounds conſiſtent with the ſecurity and honour of this Country, and with the ſafety and independence of Europe. G. R."

Referred to the Committee of Supply.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* further preſented the terms of the Convention between his Britannic Majeſty and the Emperor of the Romans. Ordered to lie on the table.

H. OF LORDS.

July 16.

His Majeſty's meſſage being taken into conſideration,

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, that as their Lordſhips had diſcuſſed the ſubject at the early part of the Seſſion, and then came

came to the reſolution, that forming and aſſiſting continental alliances would be highly advantageous to the common cauſe, and as he knew of no reaſon for changing that opinion, it would be unneceſſarily taking up their Lordſhips time for him to offer any arguments for it on the preſent occaſions. Perſons like thoſe whom he had the honour to addreſs, need not be told, that the beſt way to ſhew their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and to ſecure ſucceſs in this trying conteſt, was to perſevere in that ſpirit and firmneſs with which Parliament had already done themſelves ſo much honour: it was upon that principle that he now offered this Addreſs, not doubting but they would agree with his Majeſty, that by furniſhing the means of proſecuting the war with vigour, they beſt promote the attainment of peace, on grounds conſiſtent with the ſafety and independence of Europe.

The Addreſs was agreed to *nem. dif.* and ordered to be communicated to his Majeſty.

In the Commons the ſame day, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, a Committee was appointed to conſider of the enlargement of the Houſe of Commons, in conſequence of the Iriſh Union.

Mr. *Tierney* wiſhed to know the date of the propoſals made by Miniſters for ſubſidizing the Emperor of Germany.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that he could not charge his memory with the preciſe date; but it was early in the ſpring, and much about the time that his Majeſty's meſſage was communicated to the Houſe. He then moved, that the amount of the produce of the Permanent Taxes for the laſt twelve months, ending the 5th of July, 1800, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Houſe having accordingly reſolved itſelf into the Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* entered into a long ſeries of ſtatements and calculations reſpecting the Finances of the Country.

The produce of the permanent Taxes for the laſt year, ending July 5, 1800, he ſtated at 33,909,000l. He drew a compariſon between various branches of the Revenue, as aſcertained in the courſe of the paſt, and likely to turn out in the preſent year, and concluded with moving, that there be granted to his Majeſty, towards the ſupply of the current year, the ſum of 5,200,000l. out of the monies ariſing from the ſurplus of the Conſolidated Fund.

Mr. *Tierney* was of opinion, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had conſiderably over-rated the produce of the taxes, which he believed would, on enquiry, be found not to exceed the ſum of 25,606,000l. He commented on the deficiency in the produce of the Income Tax, which had fallen greatly ſhort of the Right Hon. Gentleman's expectations.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply, expreſſed a hope that the Income Tax would yet approximate to the ſum at which he originally eſtimated it, viz. ſeven millions. The report was then brought up, and ordered to be taken into conſideration next day.

The Bill, authorizing their Majeſties to diſpoſe of their perſonal property by will, was read a third time, and paſſed.

(To be concluded in January.*)*

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 6.*

WHAT a pleaſing contemplation does the extended benevolence of this happy nation to every object of diſtreſs furniſh to the virtuous mind! I am led to this reflexion by the augmentation juſt diſpenſed to the incomes of ten poor curates, whoſe ſcanty pittance has been increaſed 10l. by Mr. Stock's bounty, *viz.*

Rev. John Bentham, curate of Linton, Yorkſhire, aged 44 years, ſeven children, income 25l. per annum.

Rev. David Davies, curate of Lanthoyſrint, Carmarthenſhire, aged 44 years, ſix children, income 20l.

Rev. David Evans, curate of Abernant and Conwyll, Carmarthenſhire, aged 40 years, ſix children, income 30l.

Rev. John Griffith, curate of Llandiſſilio, Pembrokeſhire, aged 63 years, ſeven children, income 20l.

Rev. John Jones (blind), curate of Laniſhen, Glamorganſhire, aged 70 years, eleven children, income 22l.

Rev. James Marſhall, curate of Treby, Cumberland, aged 47 years, ten children, income 25l.

Rev. Rees Price, curate of Aſton Botterell, Salop, aged 48 years, ſeven children, income 30l.

Rev. Joſeph Rogerſon, curate of Caldbeck, Cumberland, aged 44 years, eight children, income 40l.

Rev. John Stubbs, curate of Sebergharn, Cumberland, aged 56 years, eight children, income 37l.

Rev.

Rev. Evan Williams, curate of Silian, Cardiganſhire, aged 49 years, ſeven children, income 15l.

Meanwhile, objects multiply on every hand, and none in greater proportion than thoſe who have to regret the loſs of ſight. For one of theſe I have been ſoliciting a ſupply of another charity now near ſeven years, and for another near ſix, without being able to get either of the unhappy perſons into this pool of Bethesda.

While ſuch timely relief is diſpenſed to the ſuffering Clergy of Great Britain, does not it ſuggeſt an enquiry how ſo many of them, with families of from ſix to 11 children, have incomes ſo low as 20l. and even 15l. *per annum*. If the living does not enable the incumbent to afford more, why, in Heaven's name! ſhould the income be *divided* between two miniſters? If the living is given to a clergyman who is above reſiding on it, or who has ſomewhat elſe to do, more flocks to feed, too diſtant to be driven to the ſame paſture, or for the ſhepherd to follow them, even if he had the inclination ſo to do, and was not chained down to the *ſinecure* of a productive canonry or deanery, ſo that he muſt have a deputy to eaſe him of the charge; why not make the poor incumbered deputy completely happy in the poſſeſſion of the ſcanty living, which cannot ſuſtain his betters without additions?

Can we wonder that the poor and proud of the inferior Clergy are ſometimes driven to practices unworthy even the leſs-enlightened laity of their own rank; and that a ſwindling parſon, however great a phænomenon, ſhould now and then appear? Yet is it, perhaps, a leſs frequent phænomenon than a *commendamiſt*. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 3.

YOUR very intelligent Reviewer, p. 1062, ſeems at a loſs for the meaning of the old word "centioner." He will excuſe my reminding him of *centurio*, Latin; *centenier*, French; *century*, or *ſentry*, Engliſh; from *ſentio*, *ſentir*, to *ſcent*, or diſcover by one of the *ſenſes*. Hence, the now obſolete good old word "centioner" meant, preciſely, the ſame as *centinel* or *ſentinel*. The "inſtructions," therefore, were moſt probably intended to aſſiſt and promote the ſpeedy communication of intelligence; and each "centioner" might, in all likelihood, command *an hundred* lighthorſe-men. The modern improvements, particularly the invention of *telegraphs*, fortunately render ſo multitudinous an eſtabliſhment no longer neceſſary. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

WITH reſpect to the Electorate of Hanover, it is a very ſingular circumſtance, that at preſent the preſumptive heir to that honour is out of our own royal family. It is a male fief of the Empire, and muſt veſt in the neareſt male heir to the laſt poſſeſſor, provided the mother of ſuch heir is the daughter of a prince, actually exerciſing the right of ſovereignty. Unleſs, therefore, ſome *royal grandſon* ſhould be born in England under the above limitations, the family of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel will ultimately poſſeſs the Electorate of Hanover. P. T. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

YOUR correſpondent, p. 1046, has been greatly miſinformed reſpecting the "charge in the examination of candidates for degrees at Oxford." There is no "new ſubſtitute" in the caſe. The alteration is in the *mode*, not in the *matter*, of examination. Cicero demands in a perfect orator an acquaintance with the whole circle of literature; and, whether the hint was taken from him or not, the univerſity of Oxford (in common with others, I believe) has for many centuries required a ſimilar foundation for the ſeveral learned profeſſions; her *firſt* degrees are degrees in *arts*. The *ſubjects*, therefore, are unalterably fixed; for the ſcience of *matter* and the ſcience of *mind* will, in ſome of their branches, comprehend all that is poſſible for man to know. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 24.

NORA, p. 1054, wiſhes to know where he can find the legend of a female who ſuffered martyrdom by having her breaſt torn off. If he chuſes to conſult that learned and edifying work of the Rev. Alban Butler, intituled, "The Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and principal Saints," he will find, in the Iriſh edition of it, vol. II. p. 58, a full account of St. Agatha, who had her breaſts cut off at Catana, in Sicily, in the perſecution of Decius, in the year of our Lord 251. And alſo in vol. VI. p. 370, there is an account of St. Potamiana, or Potamiæne,

mienæ, who, Mr. Butler says, was made to undergo *several torments*, and then thrown into a cauldron of boiling pitch. But what makes me conclude that, among the divers torments she underwent, one was cutting off her breasts, is, that, in a tour I made a few years ago in the West, I was shewn a picture representing some female (a most beautiful face) with one of her breasts in her right-hand. The figure is represented with her back towards you, and the face turned round looking over the left shoulder, in order that the shocking wound, occasioned by the taking off the breast, might not be seen: the painter most probably thought it too disgusting a subject for his delicate pencil. As this picture had been taken down to be cleaned, I looked at the back, and there found the name written on the back of it, "St. Potamiana, virgin and martyr;" otherwise I should have concluded it to have been St. Agatha. If Nora wishes for more particulars than what he finds in Mr. Butler's work beforementioned, or is desirous of knowing the authenticity of the acts of these two female saints; for St. Agatha he may consult the great and elaborate work of the Bollandists, vol. III. tom. I. Februarii, p. 595; for St. Potamiana, vol. XXIV. tom. VI. Junii, p. 355. I flatter myself this will answer all Nora's purpose, and induce him to communicate, through the means of your Magazine, the particulars of the carving on the stone he mentions.

A Lover of Antiquity.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 21.

IN answer to the enquiry, p. 768 (where for *John* we should read *Thomas* Bowry), it may be observed, that Mrs. Bowry by her will, dated 1715, founded an alms-house between Stepney church and Bow, which, under a decree in Chancery, was erected soon after 1740, and has now an annual income of 73l. 14s. 4d. for eight aged seamen or their widows. See Lysons's Environs of London, III. 487. This enquiry may be pursued. H. D.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 22.

THE pamphlet, intituled, "The Ram's Horn sounded," reviewed p. 254, is the work of a poor fanatic, who, 1794, published a similar one, intituled, "The near approaching Day of universal Restoration, Regeneration, Peace, and Salvation, in which is discovered the Foundation of the false Prophets under their various Characters, with Remarks on the blessed State of the primitive Quakers, &c. &c. and a Relation of the Prophesy of Thomas Story." It is easy to see of what religious persuasion this poor man is.

I wish to be informed where a history of the *French Prophets*, as they are called, is to be found.

Yours, &c. Anti-Fanatic.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 23.

"Tom could write and spell his name,
But Dick *had seen the College.*"

CONFESSING myself to have been often amused by the perusal of the articles that have from time to time made their appearance in your general Repository of miscellaneous literature from your Wells correspondents, I was sorry to perceive an attempt to turn them into ridicule under the signature of *Stator*. [See pp. 1037, 1229.]

I cannot help remarking on this occasion, that Ausonius and Vicinus seem to have had alone the good fortune of escaping his witticisms. The former it was probably deemed *imprudent* to rouse; the latter, doubtless, owed his security to the author's respect for the command, "Thou shalt love thy *neighbour* as *thyself*."

"The little jokes of literature, as they are freely given on one side, so, I hope, they are freely received on the other." Such being the language of your correspondent, it will, I am sure, obtain from your candour an admission of this defence of the "infant colony of wits at Wells, in Norfolk," whose effusions are acknowledged to be at least *innocent*; which, let me tell you, Mr. Urban, cannot but be considered a compliment not due to the production of every pen at the present moment.

Peregrinus.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 24.

IF your correspondent J. C. p. 942, will examine his inscription attentively, he may perhaps (for this is really a conjecture) discover some mark of contraction over the word *Lierensis*, which may render the reading of it *Limyerensis*, i. e. Limerick.

Your *old* correspondent S. E. Mr. Urban, takes this opportunity of requesting that he may not be supposed the

the author of the letter in p. 823, and ſome other communications under the ſame ſignature; a favour that would not have been ſolicited if the above-mentioned letter had not excited a controverſy, which the preſent writer feels not the leaſt inclination to enter into. You will not hear from him again under the ſignature of S. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

IN your corrections, p. 1000, you ſay, for "three ſtrikes to the *quarter*" r. *load*; a quarter is every where eight ſtrikes or buſhels *the load*. "This is confuſion worſe confounded." That a quarter is every where eight buſhels is, as far as I have heard, true; but if a ſtrike is a buſhel, and three buſhels is a load, a load is leſs than a quarter. I believe the fact to be, that a *load* means a different quantity in different places. In the Southern counties, eight buſhels make a quarter, and five quarters make a load, *i. e.* 40 buſhels make a load. But there are other parts where a load means a much leſs quantity; the *load*, therefore, mentioned by you, wants explanation. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, Dec.* 10.

THE late Rev. Peter Oliver, who, they ſay, made paſtors be without people, and ſhepherds without flocks, your correſpondent R. C. informs us, p. 1022, "was a vain man, of moderate attainments, and very ſlender judgement." Such, indeed, may be well-meaning men, but they are not ſufficiently aware of the ill conſequences they cauſe by making ſchiſms and diviſions in the Church of Chriſt. The learned Biſhop of Rocheſter ſays, in his Charge to the clergy of his dioceſe, that "in one topick the teachers of the new congregations agree; abuſe of the Eſtabliſhed Clergy, as negligent of their flocks, cold in their preaching, and deſtitute of the Spirit." But does not intemperate and miſguided zeal ſeem to influence the conduct of thoſe who depart from the ſound doctrine and Chriſtian ſobriety of the Church of England? She holds, according to the tenor of Scripture, that it is the purpoſe of God to reconcile fallen man to himſelf through the death of Chriſt, on condition of his believing in him, and that thoſe who are careful ſo to do are influenced by God's holy Spirit to walk religiouſly in good works, and at length, by God's mercy, obtain everlaſting life. It is not the purpoſe of God that any ſhould periſh, but that all ſhould come to repentance, 2 Pet. iii. 9; and in St. John iii. 15, "ſo God loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, to the end that whoſoever believeth in him ſhould not periſh, but have everlaſting life;" and that thoſe who embrace the terms of the Goſpel, as all are invited to do, Matt. ii. 28, "Come unto me, all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you reſt;" ſuch, I ſay, the Scripture aſſures us, will, through the merits of Chriſt's death, be made partakers of eternal happineſs hereafter. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

HAVING read what your correſpondent G. ſays in p. 843, as well as the ſentiments of S. N. p. 949; I am inclined to think that Kings Henry VI. VII. and VIII. might have different ſupporters in different parts of their reigns; but, on viewing the antient abbey-church of Romſey, in Hants, which church was ſold by the laſt monarch, in the 35th year of his reign, to the inhabitants of that town, for 100*l.*; I obſerve the whole of the cieling over the communion chancel to be ornamented in octagonal compartments, ſaid to be done at that period. The centre of each is uniformly a red roſe; the others painted with various devices, as flowers, ſcrolls, &c.; but particularly obſervable is the *portcullis* of *gold*, with its *chain* and *rings*, ſupported by a *red dragon* on each ſide, and figured in the above cieling more than 40 times. Some part of the whole is in tolerable preſervation; the reſt much defaced, but ſufficiently viſible. That the portcullis was the badge of not only Henry VIII. but alſo of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, may be ſeen in Snelling's Medals, pl. III. and VI; as alſo in Evelyn's Medals, pp. 87, 88. I obſerve, indeed, that the portcullis is figured differently; in ſome plates there are eight bars one way by ſix the other, in others only four by three; but whether this is any diſtinction, or at the will of the artiſt, I cannot judge; indeed, I ſuſpect the latter to be the caſe, as it is more ways than one in the ſeal of the corporation, &c. where the arms, occur, for I have noticed 5 by 5, and 4 by 3. As I have been unable from any enquiry to learn any

any thing ſatisfactory, I wiſh, firſt, to know on what account the *portcullis**, which likewiſe belongs to Weſtminſter, became the arms of Romſey; and farther, why ſupported by *two dragons*; and whether the portcullis has any reference whatever to Henry VIII. or is only the arms of the town; and if ſo, when and by whom granted? In hopes of ſome of your learned correſpondents being able to ſet me to rights in this matter, I remain, Yours, &c. J. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 28.

I AM ſorry I have offended your valuable correſpondent, Anthony Sinnot, p. 847, in ſpeaking of Lord Caſtlereagh as being a military man; but my memory fails me if he was not conſpicuous as ſuch in the ſummer of 1798; and I think I remember his name often mentioned at that time in the papers. I never ſaw his lordſhip, nor is it likely I ever ſhall; and, though I have the higheſt reſpect for him, yet I would flatter no man at the expence of truth.

As the extremities of our flaſhy ſparks exhibit a different appearance to what they did ten years ago; I ſhall make free to aſk, Does not the preſent *genteel* faſhion of cropped hair and long ears reſemble much the mode of the round-headed democratical fanaticks 150 years ſince? G.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 30.

IN addition to the remarkable inſtance of the produce of a ſingle grain of wheat, p 1158, I ſend you another. In a field on the farm of Mr. Hutchins, at Griſſ, co. Warwick, in Auguſt, 1798, was diſcovered a remarkable cluſter of wheat, which was carefully taken up, and proved to be 50 ſtems growing upon a ſtool from a ſingle grain of ſeed, and which produced the amazing number of 2250 grains of good wheat, which is 45 grains to an ear. On the truth of this you may depend; and, I believe, Mr. H. has the ſtool with the ſtems upon it entire by him now. N. R. F. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 17.

HAVING read in your Obituary, p. 901, a ſeemingly-impartial account of the late Samuel Ireland, eſq. I have no doubt but you will permit me to reſcue the memory of an unfortunate man from the ſtatements of ſome malignant criticks, and to lay his character ſmoothly in the grave, however ſcarred by the pen of hatred, malice, and uncharitableneſs. Attacked and maſſacred, like the Swiſs guards in Auguſt 1792, Mr. I's fame has been expoſed in the highway for the abuſe and detraction of a wicked world. That he was a *mechanick* (a low term dwelt upon), was very probable; and, if ſo, it redounds highly to his credit to have come forth a literary man, a man poſſeſſed of many ſciences (more than moſt men), and to have uſed them literally and fairly to an honeſt advantage. That Mr. I. purchaſed many books was well known; but why is he to be termed a *ſpeculator* more than can be any other gentleman book-collector who buys, ſells, and exchanges? No man has a right to heap the term *diſgraceful forgery* upon the deceaſed (to whom it was deadly), unleſs the writer could prove his aſſertion; and as to the *oſtentatious diſplay* of Mr. I, an eager man of hope, it might ſurely have been pardoned, when he gave up his time, without any remuneration, for his civil, hoſpitable, fatiguing, diſplay of the Shakſpeare MSS. An attempt ſomewhere was made (ſcarcely now developed;) but the man who accuſes the deceaſed of an *audacious attempt*, and of *complicity*, can have made but few enquiries into the circumſtances of the forgery. Living, beloved by his family, and eſteemed by many men of worth and learning, Mr. I. gained an honeſt livelihood by his engravings, and by his writings on various topics. Few men united in one perſon, (as Mr. I. did) the draughtſman, the engraver, and the penman; and yet theſe ſeveral branches of knowledge have been alledged with infamy againſt his memory. Mr. I. died a martyr to falſe hope, eaſy credulity, and deſpair; and, but for an impoſition almoſt forced upon him, might now have flouriſhed an healthy and happy man. From a warmth of hope, from the advice of his friends, and from the ſuffrages of the learned, Mr. I. too eaſily believed a maſs of forgeries handed to him by his only ſon. Flattered to ruin, deſtruction, and death, he ſtruggled on (neither a planner nor aſſiſtant in the fraud) till, deſerted by many who ſhould have ſhielded him, left to poverty,

* We believe that the royal portcullis was Argent, the chains and rings Or.

verty, obloquy, and deſpair, he fell a victim to a ſhaft ſhot from the neareſt hand. The latter months of Mr. I's life would frame a moſt melancholy tale! His forgiveneſs of the youth who drew the fatal bow, his tender parting with his family, and his reſignation to his haſtened end, ſhould have ſcreened him from the envenomed ſting even of an enemy.

Yours, &c. T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 27.

IN the preſent momentous ſeaſon of dearth and ſcarcity, when every pious ſoul muſt be looking up to Heaven, whence alone cometh our help, every eye and every ear muſt be unuſually attentive to every thing that appertains to what was once deemed the ſtaff of life. And as the dealers in corn, of every deſcription, have lately engroſſed much of the public attention, particularly that ſpecies called *badgers*; and as your Southern correſpondents are neceſſarily ignorant of the meaning of that word, at leaſt generally ſo, and wiſh for information on the ſubject; permit an old correſpondent, who has reſided many years in the North of England, to lay before them the original meaning, and proper ſignification of the term.

Derivation of BADGER, *in the ſenſe of Cornfactor, Mealman, or Huckſter.*

Being engaged on a viſit to a friend, in a large and polite circle, where this ſubject was canvaſſed, a debate took place upon the derivation of the word; towards the concluſion of which, I delivered my ſentiments, which met with ſuch general approbation and warm encomium, as was moſt truly flattering to myſelf; and induced a perhaps too partial friend to requeſt me to commit my obſervations to writing. Should any of your readers think this requeſt would have been "more honoured in the breach than the obſervance," I am ſorry for it; and it will be in your power to prevent ſuch a remark, by altogether ſuppreſſing the publication of this eſſay, if you are of the ſame opinion. In the converſation where this was diſcuſſed, it was maintained that *badger* was a mere cant word, having ſome alluſion to the quadruped of that name, otherwiſe denominated a Prude, or Broch, by way of diſgrace or infamy. To this I replied, that, though our language abounds in what is vulgarly ſtyled Slang, Nicknames, and Provincial Cant-terms, yet this *patois* has generally ſome perſonal or official alluſion, either by direct application, or by a ridiculous and pointed contraſt; as where a perſon is ſtyled My Lord or Duke, from the ſimilarity of his name to a peer's title; as where a very little man is called Alexander the Great, or a man of large ſtature Little Benjamin; or as a dancing-maſter is denominated a Dealer in Hops, an attorney a Knight of the Quill, and a liquor-merchant a Woodcock. But, in the preſent inſtance, there ſeemed to be no pertinency of alluſion, either by ſimily or catacreſe. Being reminded of the quaint maxim, that no perſon ſhould repudiate one ſyſtem without at leaſt attempting to eſtabliſh another, I ventured upon the following definition. Though the word *badger* appeared a mere cant term, it was not ſo in reality; though its application to a mealman was principally confined to the provincial dialects of the North of England, yet it was faſt coming into Southern adoption, was now in common uſe in the midland counties about Birmingham, and, what was of much greater celebrity, it had long been a *ſtatutable* word, having this clear and preciſe idea annexed to it by the *Legiſlature*. The word was, therefore, a good and proper one; though, like many of the courtly expreſſions of the eighth Henry and his daughter Elizabeth, it had fallen into general diſuſe, and was chiefly confined to the provincial dialects of the North. And, as it could not poſſibly have any pertinency of alluſion to the quadrupede in queſtion, I would hazard a derivation from *badge*.

The appendage of the Teſſara, or badge, uſed to be much more frequent than it is at preſent, both on the local penſioned poor, menial ſervants, and official retainers. The liveries of the great, and the official habiliments of the profeſſions, are, however, yet to be found as the remains of this uſage; and the badge is ſtill literally worn by ſome watermen, the ticket-porters, and the firemen. Suppoſing then, that an appropriate badge were worn by the lower order of mealmen, or huckſters, we may eaſily conceive that they, among other badged tribes, would gain the appellation of *badgers*; and this appellative might, in a courſe of time, attach to them ſolely; as the antient

ient term *Dawber* adheres now, not o ch irurgical or pictorial plaſterers, but is confined, in many provincial dialects, ſolely to plaſterers, white-waſhers, or whitelimers. This derivation is certainly plauſible enough, and every way much better than the etymology from the *four-footed badger*. But I ſhall not reſt here; I ſhall deduce it from a higher antiquity, from Norman introduction and from claſſical origin. Amongſt the variety of terms applied to cornchandlers, *bladarius* is one in great uſage amongſt our antient law records, as *mango prumentarius* was applied amongſt the Romans, as being indicative of their ſtaple commodity, or the principle article in which they deale. But it muſt be remembered, that *badgers* are, generally ſpeaking, not only corn-dealers, but carriers alſo; they are a kind of middlemen between the farmer and the conſumer; or, perhaps, as is now too generally found, between the corn-merchant and the retailer. In this ſenſe *badger* and *hawkſter*, now written and pronounced *huckſter*, are perfectly ſynonymous. And in our old law terms and other antient records *bajadour* was uſed to ſignify a porter, a bearer of burthens, or a carrier; as he who had the care of the baggage was ſtyled *baggagier*. The term for ſuch a porter, or carrier, in the Roman language, was *bajulus*; and the verb to deſignate ſuch a mode of carriage was *bajulo*. Thus *badger* is evidently an antient and claſſical word, deſcended to us, from the pure fountain of claſſic literature, through the muddy ſtreams of the Norman dialect, into the more purulent pool of what is called the Engliſh language; a *farrago*, or hotch potch of all others. *Bajulus, bajalo, bagagier, bajardour, badger.*

PROTOPLATICLES.

Mr. URBAN, *Humberſton, Dec. 22.*

AS the preſent ſcarcity of proviſions renders almoſt every idle conjecture concerning the food of man not undeſerving attention, I am induced to ſend you the following eſtimate of the relative produce of arable and paſture land. Should it induce any perſon of landed property to conſider this queſtion, or any of your readers to examine it with greater preciſion, or upon better principles, the intentions will be fully anſwered of J. D.

An acre of paſture land will, on an average, maintain three ſheep throughout the year; and, according to the following ſtatement, one out of three may be ſlaughtered for the market every year.

An ewe with her lamb, yeaned in the ſpring, may be conſidered as one ſheep kept for one year ending at Michaelmas, for example, A. D. 1800. This lamb is a ſheer-hog till Michaelmas, 1801; a fat wether at Michaelmas, 1802. The weight of this ſheep may be averaged at 25lb. *per* quarter; and, conſequently, 100lb. of mutton is the quantity of food produced yearly from three ſheep, or from one acre of paſture land. Should the weight of a wether of ſuch an age be leſs or greater, a greater or a leſs number of ſheep may be reaſonably expected to be kept on the acre; and thus the above ſtated average would ſtill be the produce.

There are, I believe, ſufficient reaſons for the opinion, that the produce ariſing from a given quantity of paſture land, employed in feeding beef, does not exceed but rather falls ſhort of, the produce in mutton; and, conſequently, that 100lb. is the greateſt quantity of food to be expected from one acre of paſture.

In moſt ſoils the following courſe of tillage is eſteemed moſt advantageous: 1. wheat; 2. fallow with turnips; 3. barley; 4. clover.

The average produce of an acre of wheat may be taken at three quarters: deducting three buſhels for ſeed, 21 buſhels will be the clear marketable produce. Each buſhel will average a weight of 64lb.; which, when ground and cleared of its bran, will yield 56lb. or 4 ſtone of flour fit for making good houſehold bread. Therefore, $21 \times 56 = 1176$lb. of flour will be the conſumeable produce of the firſt year of the abovementioned courſe.

An acre of turnips may be conſidered as capable of keeping 10 ſheep for 20 weeks. But as 20 : 10 :: 52 : $\frac{20 \times 10}{52} = 3\frac{1}{13}$ ſheep for 52 weeks, or a year. And hence 128lb. of mutton will be the conſumeable produce of the ſecond year of the above courſe.

The average produce of an acre of barley may be taken at four quarters. Deducting four buſhels for ſeed, 28 buſhels will be the marketable produce. Each buſhel will average a weight of 54lb.; which, when ground and cleared of its bran, will weigh 46lb. Therefore $28 \times 46 = 1288$lb. of flour,

the consumeable produce of the third year.

An acre of clover may be considered as capable of maintaining three sheep for a year; the Winter being balanced against the Summer. Hence, then, an acre of clover will send 100lb. of mutton to market; the consumeable produce of the fourth year.

Five horses may on an average be requisite for the tillage of 80 acres of land, cultivated according to the abovementioned course. The corn they eat may be considered as the only part of the produce they consume, since the straw used as fodder for cattle, and the bran as food for hogs, may be placed as equivalent to their hay and grass. Supposing the soil where horses are employed upon to be of a medium quality, between heavy and light, it will be necessary to allow each of them half a peck of oats *per diem* for 40 weeks of the year; which allowance amounts to 175 bushels. An acre of land sown with oats will yield on an average five quarters. Deducting 4 bushels for seed, 36 bushels will be the consumeable produce. But, as 36 bushels : 175 bushels : : 1 acre, which yields the former quantity, : 4, 8, say five acres, which will yield sufficient corn for the team. Now, 5 acres, the produce of which they consume: 80 acres they till : : 1 : $\frac{80}{5}$=16. Hence then the team consumes yearly 1-16th of the produce of the arable land, or 1-4th of one of the four years crop. Deduct this from the barley, and it will appear that, at the highest estimate, the team consumes in the four years of the abovementioned course a quantity equivalent to 322lb. or 23 stone of flour *per* acre.

If these products of the four years of the course be combined together, and the above estimated consumption of the team be deducted, it will appear that 1170+1238—322, or 2142lb of flour +100+128, or 228 lb. of mutton, will be the four years produce from an acre of arable; while 400lb. of mutton is the four years produce of the acre of pasture land. And on a balance of these products it will appear, that the pasture affords only 172lbs. of mutton, while the arable, *per contra*, opposes to it 2142lb. of flour. But it must be allowed a pound of mutton will afford more nourishment than a pound of flour. The relative of each as food may be estimated with sufficient accuracy by the following method.

Patients on common diet, in the Leicester Infirmary, are allowed for dinner on certain days 8 oz. of meat; on others 12 oz. of baked pudding. It should seem that 8 oz. of flour would make this quantity of pudding. Let, however, 10 oz. be considered as requisite, to which 2 oz. more may be added as an equivalent to the salt and eggs, the additional ingredients. Now the value of each substance as food varies inversely as the quantity requisite for a given effect; and hence the sustenance or value of meat : ditto meal : : 12 : 8 : : 3 : 2; and, therefore, as 2 : 3 : : 172 : 229lb. of meal or flour, which is capable of affording as much nourishment as 172lb. of mutton. It follows then, that the sustenance yielded by a given quantity of pasture : ditto arable land : : 223 : 2142, or as 1 : 9,6. or nearly as one only to ten.

It may be objected, perhaps, that 4 stone is too great an allowance for the produce of a bushel of wheat, and 46lb. too much for the barley. Let each then be taken at three stone; and, deducting, as above, 1736 lb. of flour will stand *per contra* the 172lb. of mutton, and on this lowest possible estimate it will appear that the pasture: arable : : 223 : 1736 : : 1 : 7,7 nearly. It is needless, I presume, to observe, that though such be the relation between the food yielded by arable and pasture land, yet that the profits of the farmer and grazier are not by any means in the same proportion. It will often, if it does not generally, happen, that those of the grazier shall exceed those of the farmer; and, as the former avoids in a great degree the plague of labourers and servants, with the almost constant hurry and bustle in which the latter is involved, the occupation of pasture-land will be much more desirable than the superintendance of the plough. But private pleasure and private profit must not be suffered to come in competition with the cries of a nation for bread; and the above result, whether taken at the highest or lowest estimate, cannot but prove that, in every country peopled as is England, it is madness not to cherish agriculture with the most anxious care, or to introduce the plough, wherever the abovementioned course of tillage can be adopted, or indeed any other with nearly similar advantage. The Chinese

neſe are well aware of the ſuperior benefits of tillage; and their wiſe policy ſuffers ſcarcely any portion of their extenſive provinces to continue under paſturage. Were we to imitate them to the extent we well may, paying only half the attention to the internal and ſure advantages of agriculture, which has, for the laſt century, been excluſively devoted to the external and ever hazardous benefits of foreign commerce, our own fields would well maintain, without the importation of corn, a population greater than the preſent, and our real wealth and reſources would have far exceeded all we at preſent boaſt. J. D.

Mr. Urban, *Chapter Coffee-houſe, Oct.* 7.

IN p. 844, I endeavoured to ſtate the natural and local advantages that Ireland may derive from her mines, by calling into action her enterprize and induſtry, and directing her attention to all the excluſive advantages that ſhe enjoys from the diſpenſations of bountiful Providence, when the Union is finally conſummated.

I now beg leave to ſay a few words on the ſubject of her linen and woollen manufactures. That both are indigenous can be ſatisfactorily proved from an early period of her hiſtory*. In Italy, in the 14th century, the ſaffron-coloured linen and the woollen ſerges of Ireland were in high eſtimation; and many of our Engliſh monarchs encouraged this traffick by various acts, particularly in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII.; and ſo early as the 11th of Elizabeth, the materials of flax and yarn were protected from exportation. The attention of James I. to Ireland, particularly to his new colony, during the whole of his peaceable reign, eventually brought the Iriſh linen to that ſuperior ſtate of excellence for which it ſtands unrivalled at this day. In conſequence of the rapid and increaſed exportation, the maritime towns were in ſuch a flouriſhing ſtate, that Sir John Davies obſerved at the time, "that the ſtrings of the Iriſh harp were all in tune." The ſhipping increaſed an hundred fold till the fatal year of 1641. The feuds and civil wars that aroſe at that period were long felt; and her artiſans fled, or tranſported on account of their attachment to the unfortunate houſe of Stuart, almoſt entirely paralyzed induſtry, and deſtroyed the remains of her manufactures. The only trade ſhe had after the Reſtoration was the export of live cattle to England; and even this branch of deſtructive trade was prohibited by an Engliſh act of parliament in 1666. At this period ſhe was without any trade whatever; and an enlightened writer * at the time ſays, "Why ſhould they breed more cattle, ſince it is penal to import them into England? and why ſhould merchants have ſtock, ſince trade is prohibited and fettered by the ſtatutes of England?" The 12th of Charles II. the navigation act was paſſed, by which Ireland had the boon of equal benefit. Wonderful ſtretch of generoſity! But ſubſequent acts of that reign not only excluded her, but impoſed many ſevere reſtrictions; yet, in 1687, notwithſtanding this ſevere oppreſſion, the woollen trade was ſo ſucceſsful, in that year there were exported 11,360 pieces of new draperies, and 1,129,716 yards of frize, or coarſe woollen cloth; and the growing proſperity was evident till the 10th of William III.; when, in a ſpeech to his Engliſh Commons, he aſſured them, that "he would do all in his power to diſcourage the woollen manufactures of Ireland." This vindictive and unqualified declaration was acted upon during his reign, and followed up to the year 1779; when the reſtrictions were partially removed, and the mockery of a free trade granted; from which Ireland derived little or no benefit. Anthony Sinnot.

* See vol. I. of Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy, by Lord Charlemont.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 4.

I AM very far from wiſhing to depreciate the talents of the Rev. Mr. Sharpe, or to deny that he has very ſucceſsfully indeed exerted them in his poem of "The Church, 1797." I am ready and deſirous to acknowledge with Orielenſis, that Mr. S. "writes in ſpirited blank-verſe with the hands of a maſter." Still, Mr. Urban, I can neither aſſent to Mr. O's aſſertion, p. 942, that "Mr. Sharpe has touched the character of the Pariſh Prieſt with greater point and energy than Mr. Warren;" nor can my utmoſt perſpicacity of viſion diſcern the leaſt excuſe for his making an invidious compariſon between the merits of two ſuch

* Sir William Petty.

truly

truly reſpectable writers. Perhaps Mr. Oriel thought them *rival* poets, as he intimates "they were members of the ſame ſociety;" but, ſurely, he might have recollected that *emulation* and *contention* are, by no means, ſynonymous terms; and that, moreover, "The Church" is profeſſedly an *original* work, whilſt "The Pariſh Prieſt" is as profeſſedly a *tranſlation*.

Is it fair, Mr. Urban, is it even juſt, for Orielenſis, or for any gentleman equally judicious, to inſtitute a compariſon between the merits of an *original* and of a *tranſlated* poem; merely, as it ſhould ſeem, becauſe the reverend and ingenious authors were fellow collegians, and very poſſibly, therefore, *intimate friends?* I truſt Mr. O. will pardon the freedom of this language for the ſake of its ſincerity. *We are both maſked*, it is true, and thereby are, perhaps, licenſed to be warmer in our ſtrictures than we might otherwiſe prove; but I do aſſure him and your readers, Sir, that the love of *juſtice* only now directs my pen.

Burton's "Sacerdos Paræcialis Ruſticus," was much, and, I think, deſervedly admired at the time of its firſt publication. Copies are now extremely rare; but the Rev. Viceſimus Knox, by his popular writings, has again drawn the attention of the literary world to it; and the Rev. Dawſon Warren has cloathed it in a very neat Engliſh dreſs, for the benefit of ſuch readers as may be ignorant of the Latin language, yet not wholly inſenſible to the charms of poeſy. It does not become me, Mr. Urban, to ſay more; for I deteſt flattery as much as I abhor detraction.

In the year 1795, the Rev. Weeden Butler, of Sidney Suſſex college, Cambridge, edited a ſelection of poems, under the modeſt title of "Bagatelles." Amongſt them, p. 28, I find another *tranſlation* of the paſſage commented upon by *Orielenſis*; and, with your permiſſion, ſhall conclude this little juſtificatory letter with laying the verſes before you.

THE PARISH PRIEST.

Happy the man, endued with ſoul ſerene,
Whoſe uſeful labours bleſs the rural ſcene!
Aſſiduous hourly to enrich his mind
With wiſdom's ſtores, by piety refin'd:
Untaught to covet periſhable joys,
His ſoul's firm hope a future ſtate employs:
Fir'd with a ſacred truſt, that turns his cares
To that great God, whoſe awful charge he bears;
Riſing ſuperior to the things of time,
And aiming but to reach a heav'nly clime.
Him ſhall no Syren-pleaſure's noxious charms
Allure, a wretched captive to her arms.
Factions in vain may prompt to diſcord dire,
Ambition's call with avarice conſpire;
Vain is th'attempt his virtues to moleſt,
Or ſway the ſteady purpoſe of his breaſt.
Above their ſphere on wings of faith he ſoars, [explores;
A glorious flight, and happier realms
The wings of Faith, whoſe eye, intent on Heav'n, [giv'n;
O'er looks each boon by wayward fortune
Dares face each danger lurking in the way,
And turns to regions of eternal day.
Happy, when howling tempeſts ſcour the ſeas,
Safe in the port, to find himſelf at eaſe;
Safe from the inroads of domeſtic ſtrife,
Safe from the ſtorms which haraſs human life;
Stranger alike to guilt and conſcious fear,
With hallow'd toils he crowns the circling year:
Ardent to urge his nobleſt claims above,
His flock's ſalvation, and his Saviour's love.

Yours, &c. MORTIMER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 27.

HAVING obſerved the remarks of Orielenſis, I have ſent you Chaucer's character of "The Parſone," taken from the Prologues to his Canterbury Tales; in which I have made few material alterations, in order to preſerve that air of antiquity on which much of the humour of it depends. There are only three couplets of which I have altered the rhymes. Some lines I have given entire, as they ſtand in Chaucer; following in this reſpect the example of Mr. Dryden, who has preſerved all the fire and ſtrength of Chaucer in his "Palamon and Arcite," and all his humour and *naivete* in "The Tale of the Nun's Prieſt." TRINITARIUS.

"Among theſe motley characters was one,
A good poor parſon of a country town;
But rich he was of holy thought and work,
A learned man, and eke a modeſt clerk.
Chriſt's holy Goſpel truly would he preach,
And faithfully his liſt'ning audience teach.
Benign and wondrous diligent was he,
And patient under hard adverſity.
Of this he gave ſufficient proofs *oft ſithes**,
E'en loth to curſe when cheated of his tithes.
But rather would he give, without a doubt†,
Unto his poor pariſhioners about

* Oft *times*; from the Saxon, *time*; whence is derived *ſithence* and *ſince*.

† Heſitation,

Both

Both of his Eaſter-offerings and *ſubſtance* *.
He found in little wealth a *ſuffiſance* †.
Wide was his pariſh, houſes far aſunder,
But never did he fail, in rain or thunder,
In ſickneſs or in health, to viſit o'er
The fartheſt in his pariſh, rich or poor,
Trudging on foot, and in his hand a ſtaff.
This noble pattern to his ſheep he gave,
Which firſt he ſhew'd, and afterward he taught; [caught;
From Holy Writ his weighty words he
And this *figure* ‡ he added eke thereto,
That, if *gold* ruſt, pray what muſt *iron* do?
For if a prieſt be foul, on whom we truſt,
No wonder if the ignorant take ruſt.
And ſhame it is, among the flocks they keep,
To ſee ſuch filthy ſhepherds and clean ſheep.
Well might a prieſt a fair example give,
And ſhew by cleanneſs, how his ſheep ſhould live.
He never let his benefice to hire,
Nor left his ſheep to wallow in the mire;
Ne'er went to London to attend St. Paul's,
Or ſeek a chantry § for departed ſouls;
A living jointly with a ſtall to hold;
But dwelt at home, and tended well his fold:
So that the wolf ne'er made them to miſcarry;
He was the ſhepherd true, no mercenary.
And though he holy was and *verteux* ‖,
He was to ſi ful men not *dépiteux* ¶.
Not boiſterous in his words, of ſpeech malign;
But in his manner placid and benign;
To draw his flock to heaven by gentieneſs,
This was his object, this his buſineſs.
But if a churl continued obſtinate,
Whether he were of high or low eſtate,
Him would he *ſnib* ** full ſharply for his ſpleen;
A better prieſt, I trow, was never ſeen.
He waited not for pomp and reverence,
Nor boaſted of a *ſpiced* conſcience.
The *lore* †† of Chriſt and his apoſtles twelve
He taught, but firſt *he followʼd it himſelf.*"

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 19.

WITH due acknowledgements of your candid criticiſm upon the "Anecdotes of the Arts," &c. allow me to requeſt the aſſiſtance of your correſpondents in rendering it more complete. That work, in its preſent ſtate, has not higher pretenſions than to a ſketch, which might be corrected and amplified, ſo as to merit the approbation and intereſt of the publick.

Any notices of ſtatues or pictures, or accounts of the diſperſion and preſent poſſeſſors of them, would be a valuable communication; not only to myſelf, but to thoſe who have purchaſed the large paper copies, for the purpoſe of adding their own obſervations. The typographical errors have been ſufficiently mortifying to me; but I muſt obſerve, that the critique which imputes either that misfortune or negligence is not wholly exempt, as the words, "claſſical" and "the Bacons" (p. 1074, l. 3, 14) are printed "claſſi*fical*" and "the Barons." Other corrections I ſhall be happy in a future opportunity of adopting. J. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

YOUR readers, referring from the account of Prince Henry, p. 1139, will find "A Narrative of the Voyages undertaken by Order of Prince Henry, including thoſe of Goncales, Zarco, Vaz Texeira, Gillianes, Baldaya, Nuno, Triſtan, Lancerota, &c. to Africa; Bartholomew Dias to the Cape of Good Hope; and Vaſco de Gama to the Eaſt Indies; with the Voyages of the Spaniards to the Canary Iſlands. To which is prefixed the Life of that great Circumnavigator Capt. Cook, with Particulars of his Death, extracted from Dr. Kippis;" printed for the proprietors, and ſold by Stalker, 1790, 4to, with a portrait of Prince Henry by Silva, engraved by Wooding from an authenticated copy from the royal printing-houſe at Liſbon.

In anſwer to the enquiry, p. 1126, it appears in Domeſday, that the *king* held *Selingefelle* and *Sevi* under him as an *allodial* fief. This is all that has come to my knowledge. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 21.

IN reply to your correſpondent ΦΙΛΟΜΑΘΗΣ, p. 741, if he will refer to a curious life of the reverend and learned perſon he enquires about, written by Anthony Walker, D.D. and forming No. III. in book VIII. of Peck's *Deſiderata Curioſa*, he will find reaſon

* French pronunciation.

† Fr. *ſufficiency.* ‡ Fr. pronunciation.

§ Of theſe *chantries* mention is made of *forty-ſeven* belonging to *St. Paul's* church, by *Dugdale*, in his account of that church. They were well endowed with lands and other revenues for the maintenance of one prieſt or more, daily to ſing maſs, and pray for the ſouls of the donors, or whom they appointed.

‖ Fr. Virtuous. ¶ Deſpiteful, haughty.

** Probably from *ſnippen* (Dutch) to cut; we now uſe *ſnub*, which is leſs elegant.

†† Læpe, Saxon (from læpan, to *teach*) for which we have ſubſtituted a word from the Latin, *doctrine.*

reason to believe that the *orthography* of the name was *Bois*. Among other particulars in this sententious narrative, he will perhaps be amused with the following:

"His own name and his wife's (before married) were both by interpretation one, *Bois* in French, and *Holt* in Dutch, signifying *Wood*; and as he was here a pillar in God's house, and a great plank in his arke, so I trust they are both now timber for the building of that house not made with hands, eternall in the heavens."

P. 803. The late William Abney, esq. was not *son* to Mr. Justice A. but probably a branch descended from the same stock. (See a curious panegyrick on him in the Monthly Magazine.) The judge is understood to have left only one son. Thomas A. of Willesley, in Derbyshire, esq. who died Aug. 15, 1791, aged 65. See vol. LXI. p. 782.

P. 813, b. The Rev. Richard Dodd, rector of Cowley, was brother to Wm. Dodd, LL.D. &c. That, as I well remember, was given at the time as the reason why the latter was interred in Cowley church-yard.

P. 824. The advowson here referred to is that of Walton, Aston, or Stapleford, in Hertfordshire, the three advowsons belonging to the *worthy and renowned* proprietor of Woodhall, in the same county.

Pp. 845, 6. If "this generation" is to be understood in the common popular way only, the "things" to be done must undoubtedly be understood of our Saviour's coming in vengeance against the Jewish state. But there are commentators (though I do not at present recollect who), that understand the word of the Jewish nation; and, considering the "things to be done" as referring to our Saviour's coming again to judge the earth, represent these words as a prophecy of *that nation* continuing in existence till that time. But let me ask IULUS what proof he has that Exodus xii. 12, does not refer to the identical night there spoken of? Let him consult Bishop Patrick on the place.

P. 1009. Upon the resignation of the lectureship of Shoreditch by Dr. Grant, in the year 1796, "the floodgates of that rapid and destructive torrent, which must ever rush from a popular election to a pulpit in a parish so extensive, were opened; and on Tuesday, Feb. 23, the books containing the names, degrees, and colleges, of the candidates being closed, a list was inserted in a letter to the vicar for his approbation, who returned an answer in the following words, having previously dashed his pen invertedly through the names of Rev. Geo. Pattrick, LL.B.; Rev. Cavalier Jouet; Rev. W. Jarvis Abdy, B.A.; Rev. Joseph Cuthbert, M.A.; Rev. —— Buchanan, B.A.

"Sir, *S. Molton, Feb.* 25, 1796.

"I received your letter to-day, inclosing a list of gentlemen as candidates for the vacant lectureship of my parish; also a proposition to have a joint lectureship. The latter I totally disapprove of; and, in pursuance of my predecessor Dr. Hotham's plan, have returned a list of six gentlemen (and who are equally alike to me), from which the gentlemen of the parish may make their choice. I am, Sir, your faithful humble servant, J. BLAKE.

"Rev. J. Cope Wescott, J. Joseph Ellis, W. Wilmot Kimpton, John Armstrong, John Robinson, Thomas Walker."

"Every candidate thus excluded, Mr. Pattrick excepted, resigned with becoming decency. The zealous espousers of Mr. Pattrick, who refuse the communion of the Church of England, yet claim a right of depriving its constant attendants of their most important privilege, by endeavouring to impose upon them a partizan of their own; and in thus acting have not only shewn great impropriety of conduct, but have been, to use their own expression 'deplorably' tumultuous. In opposition to the vicar's decision, the invaders of the Church's happiness determined to stand the poll; which, if the churchwardens upon application would not take in compliance to their wish, they themselves in defiance to all order had purposed to receive. They (the churchwardens), for the purpose of preserving a decorum consonant to the feelings of those of the Established Church, consented; and, on March 17, the poll commenced, finally closing on the 19th, when the numbers were as follow: Mr. Pattrick 947, Mr. Ellis 357, Mr. Wescott 132, Mr. Armstrong 45, Mr. Kimpton 14, Mr. Walker 1.

"Upon the churchwardens refusing to declare Mr. Pattrick duly elected, a scene of confusion immediately ensued, actuated by the supporters of Mr. P. whose

whoſe conduct muſt ever remain a ſtanding mark of indecency and violence on the annals of their pariſh; for, ſcarcely to be credited, from their premeditated intentions, the upper warden providentially eſcaped with his life, although with the ſtricteſt propriety he had fulfilled his office. From this time the pariſhioners were continually diſturbed by the frequent diſtribution of hand-bills containing illiberal inſinuations, until the 2d of April, when the vicar appointed Rev. John-Joſeph Ellis, M. A. the firſt upon the liſt returned, to take the pulpit."—Ellis's Shoreditch, 47—49. P. Q.

CRITIQUE V.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Repreſentations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations, when brought forward as illuſtrative of the antient Hiſtory of this Country. (Continued from p. 528.)

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

AT the concluſion of a conference which I held with the manager (in 1795), for the profeſſed purpoſe of expatiating on the antient *coſtume* of this country, and of the neceſſity of its being adhered to on the ſtage; and, after having exhibited to him various ſpecimens of drawings for ſcenery, dreſſes, and decorations, conformable to ſuch purpoſes; the Manager was pleaſed to deliver his opinion on the buſineſs nearly to this effect: "That, if any hiſtorical drama was to be got up in ſtrict compliance to antient times, it would never anſwer ſo as to pleaſe the publick; and for his part, he judged it beſt to make a mixture of antient and modern manners; that our Gothic architecture (vulgarly ſo called—ſhould be termed our pointed-arch ſtyle of architecture) and the Roman and Grecian ſtyles ſhould go hand-in-hand together in the ſcenery; that fancy and modern dreſſes ſhould diſtinguiſh the ſeveral dramatic characters; and that the decorations ought to be in ſuch a way as the genius of the artiſt might deviſe. Then (he continued in an exulting manner) each auditor would find ſome object or other to pleaſe his own particular fancy," &c. &c.

After this ſpecimen of the Manager's opinion of the taſte of the town, and of their ſenſe and judgement, we are not to be overmuch ſurprized at the following whimſicalities introduced into the performance of Cymbeline, which I witneſſed at the cloſe of the laſt ſeaſon.

It may be well to bring to the reader's recollection, that the time in which Cymbeline reigned was at no very diſtant period from the firſt invaſion of this iſland by the Romans; that they ſtill adhered to their Druidical rites, and retained in general their original cuſtoms, ſo peculiar to the antient Britons. Suffice it to ſay, their erections muſt have been of that caſt which at this day we find remaining in Derbyſhire, Cornwall, and Wiltſhire; in which laſt-mentioned county the all-ſurprizing Stonehenge will ſufficiently fill the mind of the ſpectator with a true idea of the architecture of their time. Their dreſſes conſiſted of the ſkins of beaſts looſely thrown over their ſhoulders, with chains round their necks, and bracelets on their arms, each of iron; their weapons, a ſword and battle-axe; their bodies were coloured with the blue infuſion of woad, in the forms of animals, and other figures; and their decorations, or neceſſary accommodations for the convenience of life, were alſo nearly of the ſame primitive nature.

It may be allowed, for the ſake of argument, that the Britons, from their intercourſe with other nations, and in particular with the Romans, might in ſome reſpects have become tinctured with the manners of thoſe foreigners; therefore, we may juſt ſuppoſe that our Britiſh anceſtors, at the commencement of this drama, muſt have taken, in a ſlight degree, the Roman *coſtume* as their model.

Previous to proceeding on my critique let me hint, that this production of Shakſpeare's pen, like the reſt of his acting plays, has gone through a theatrical zigzag alteration, by curtailments, tranſpoſitions, and the new naming of the various ſcenes, &c. &c.; the firſt of which we find under this denomination in

Act I. ſcene I. "A Palace." This painting is an interior view, and ſhews a modern deſign for a room in the Ionic taſte. The dreſſes of Cymbeline and the reſt of the Britons are in that half-fancy and half-ſmuggled dreſs of the 17th century, which our theatres have preſented in every performance that was not illuſtrative of Chineſe, Turkiſh, Hottentot, or Roman ſtories, or the flying foibles of the preſent day; where dog-ſkin black leather pumps, white

white and black leather boots, high-topped gloves, ſilk ſtockings, ruffs, ruffled and neck-frilled ſhirts, hats and feathers, trunk breeches, ſhort doublets, cloaks, ſhoe and knee roſes, canvas, yard-wide ſtuffs, ſilks, ſatins, muſlins, ſpangles, foil and tinſel, glaſs diamonds, ſtocks, neckcloths, and fencing foils, made up the paraphernalia here ſet forth as the features of dreſs in Britain at the commencement of the Chriſtian æra!

Scene II. "Philario's houſe in Rome." It ſhews a ludicrous mixture of a carpenter's Chineſe ſummer-houſe fancy and the French architecture of 60 years back. Jachimo's dreſs is a tolerable ſtudy from the Roman antique: thoſe of the other characters in this ſcene, of the ſame nation, are truly contemptible; among whom, a Frenchman figured away in veſtments that ſhewed he was no ſtranger to the tailors belonging to his theatric Britiſh neighbours.

Act II. ſcene I. "A Chamber in a Palace." The painter has not thought fit to copy any of our antient works, but appears to have flown to that perverſion of all their honours, Batty Langley's book of Gothic architecture (meaning our pointed ſtyle) improved, whereby we ſee a meſs-medley of pointed arches, Roman columns with their entablatures, modern panneled doors, &c. &c.

Scene II. "A Palace." That is (from the painting) a ſort of anti-chamber, or thoroughfare, where again we find pointed arches, and all the *et cætera* of the preceding ſcene, with the addition of vaſes on the hand-rail of a traveller's inn gallery.

Scene III. "A magnificent Bed-chamber, in one Part of it a large Trunk." The painter, in his waving fancy, has brought out a rare collection of architectural oddities. A receſs with our pointed-arch ſtyle ſweeps, a modern bed and feſtoon curtains, a ſixty-years-back French chimney-piece, glaſs frames, cieling, cornice, &c. and the walls are *papered* with the ſtory of Cleopatra. Likewiſe a clock (by Tompion, no doubt), a fine lady's toilette, French-plate candleſticks, and a red Morocco trunk from (undoubtedly) St. Paul's church-yard. To paſs by Imogen's bracelet, and ſome other female decorations unnoticed for obvious reaſons, we might here ſtrain a point, in compliance with Shakſpeare's deſcription of the Egyptian queen's aquatic triumph, to excuſe its being introduced in this ſcene; but, as the preſent acting edition diſpenſes with his beautiful imagery, we muſt condemn this painting *in toto*, as a groſs impoſition on our underſtandings.

Scene IV. "The Palace," which is ſcene II. A modern maſquerade here takes place.

Act III. ſcene I. "A Chamber in Rome." (Philario's houſe.) A modern ſealed letter from Britain.—Paſs on.

Scene II. "A Chamber" (in Philario's houſe). This painting is a profeſſed imitation of our antient pointed-arch ſtyle of architecture, which, however, has none of its ſemblances but a faint hint of its window tracery, with ſome unmeaning painted ſhields of arms; while the other parts ſhew the ſtrange mixture of Roman and French ſtyles before noticed. And all this palmed upon us for a chamber in Rome in the time of Auguſtus Cæſar!

Scene III. "A Palace." This is the painting which opens the firſt act. Modern ſide drums and trumpets flouriſh in our ears, and two ditto cabriole arm-chairs ſtand in our ſight.

Scene IV. "A Chamber," which is ſcene I. to act II. repeated. Another ſealed letter (by the poſt).

Scene V. "A Foreſt with a Cave." A good painting, and well conceived. The dreſs of Bellarius has ſerved (or one after the ſame make) many years either for the old ſhepherd in the Winter's Tale, old Norval in Douglas, the old ruſtick in Damon and Phyllida, or for a long *et cætera* of other paſtoral characters which fill theatric ſcenes. Belliſarius's *ſquare*-toed ſhoes muſt not be overlooked. Guiderius and Arviragus in their habits ſhew that ſome pains has been taken to conſult propriety.

Scene VI. "A Wood." A beautiful effort of art. Imogen now makes her appearance in a Cranborn-alley milliner's dreſs, compoſed of a round white gown, ſtraw-bonnet, and ſilk gloves, &c. looking as if ſhe had juſt diſpoſed of her ban-box of ſhilling-pieces to ſome Bond-ſtreet lounger.

Act IV. ſcene I. "A Palace." Entirely in a fancy theatric ſtyle, where is a ſhell alcove ſideboard, large vaſes, and Frenchified terms ſupporting a coved cieling, &c.

Scene II. "The Foreſt and Cave." The male attire in which Imogen diſ-

plays

plays her form is of that make which the uncontrouled whim of a theatric Snip intrudes at any time on a patient audience. Thus pantaloons, ſhort jacket, huſſar cloak, and hanging cap, equip the fair daughter of Cymbeline.

Scene III. "The Foreſt."

Scene IV. "The Cave."

Scene V. "A Palace," which is ſcene I. in this act repeated.

Scene VI. "A Foreſt." The habiliment of Lucius is another good ſtudy from the Roman antique. But for his ſoldiers, they, alas! have had no attention beſtowed on them; a few yards of old cloth, ſewed together in an haphazard manner, is all their body equipment lent on this occaſion. Their ſhoes, white, black, and brown worſted ſtockings, boots, leather breeches, and pantaloons, they can truly boaſt, are their own property.

Act V. ſcene I. "A Foreſt; a March at a Diſtance." Poſthumus, as a Britiſh peaſant, is not without ſome pretenſion to preſume that his garb is appropriate to ſuch a name; yet his neckcloth, which helped to render his firſt dreſs laughable, is now, by his ſtill wearing of it, ridiculous indeed.

Scene II. "A Field of Battle; a grand Fight between the Romans and Britons," &c. In this ſcene the wretched ſubterfuge for the armies of theſe mighty powers merely huſtle one another, without bearing any of thoſe warlike inſtruments which we read diſtinguiſhed either hoſt. They then run off, making a *clear* ſtage as *uſual*, without leaving one *dead man* to engage probability to attend for a moment to ſuch a deſpicable repreſentation. Nay, ſo little was conſiſtency attended to, that we noted on Jachimo's arm a ſhield of the pointed make of Edward the Third's day, and on Poſthumus's arm (he then fighting as a Briton) a Roman circular ſhield, with their *inſignia*, the eagle, depicted thereon.

Scene III. "A Wood."

Scene IV. "A ditto."

Scene V. "A ditto, with all Sorts of modern Camp Tents," &c. Cymbeline delivers theſe words: "Let a Roman and a Britiſh enſign wave friendly together." Poor man, he unfortunately was not attended to, for the ſoldiers on either ſide had neither enſigns nor arms of any kind in their hands, and ſtood as unconcerned as if this royal declaimer had ſaid, "To-night my mutton-chops ſhall with potatoes ſtew together."—In ſhort, in this performance all propriety was ſet at defiance. And here take the abſtract. The Britons were in fancy-dreſſes, and their habitations ſuch as we witneſs at the preſent hour in the Roman and Grecian ſtyles. The Romans (with two exceptions) in the like ideal guiſe, and reſiding in ſtructures which leaned in their modes to what prevailed among us in the 14th century, and not either of them particularized with any of thoſe neceſſary decorations to keep alive "the cunning of the ſcene." Shall I make compariſons? At that agreeable theatre, Sadler's Wells, a few weeks after this Covent-garden mockery, I beheld a very laudable attempt to perſonify, and bring into action, the ſtory of Bonduca; an event in our hiſtory not much later in point of time than this of Cymbeline. The dreſſes of the Britons and Romans were judiciouſly conceived, and their decorations of warlike furniture, &c. admirably made out. We ſaw the Britons with their ſkins and battle-axes, and the Romans with ſhields forming a military platform for their comrades to mount on to ſcale the mounds that defended their invaded adverſaries. We ſaw the Roman eagle guarded by a Roman centurion. We ſaw enough to make us bluſh for the contempt which Covent-garden theatre has ſhewn, in the getting-up of Cymbeline, to all ſtage decorum, and for the underſtanding of a publick who ſo liberally reward them, in expectation that their hiſtorical repreſentations are in conformity to the manners of former times. If the Manager were fond of change, I ſhould conclude this exhibition of improprieties, inſtead of an appropriate repreſentation, was the effect of a verſatile diſpoſition, as if perchance an artiſt had been ordered by him or any other perſon to take a drawing of the interior of ſome public building; and then, becauſe its appearance was ſoon to wear a new face, the ſaid artiſt was told his drawing was not wanted. But this is all idle ſuppoſition. Why then, if all that we have enumerated in this repreſentation doth not ariſe from theatric ignorance of our antient *coſtume*, from a love of novelty, or from inattention to a generous publick, what then, I pray, can be the cauſe that "ſuch things are?"

An Artist *and an* Antiquary.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 21.

IS it true that the reproaches of your correſpondent A. B. in vol. LXIX. p. 938, have at laſt contributed to revive the long-neglected ſchool at Crewkerne? Such a ſuppoſition is ſuggeſted by the peruſal of "A Sermon preached on Wedneſday, Sept. 18, 1799, at the Anniverſary of the Crewkerne School Meeting. By the Rev. R. Michell, M.A. and Fellow of Wadham college, in the Univerſity of Oxford. Publiſhed at the particular Requeſt of the Stewards and Gentlemen preſent." Printed at Sherborne, and inſcribed to the Rev. Dr. Wills, Warden of this College, an *elève* of this ſchool, and one of its guardians. A ſimple fact in an obſcure text ſerves as a baſis for what the preacher offers to his fellow-diſciples. The word tranſlated "men began to *call on* the name of the Lord," Gen. iv. 26, being properly tranſlated, ſignifies their *profanation* of it by a corruption of the true religion to idolatry. The reſtoration of religion and morality after the flood reſtored the parental authority of the patriarchs, which, as families enlarged, required a diſtinct and extended form of government, and the office of teacher and prieſt paſſed from the fathers of families to the heads of tribes. Schools of the prophets were inſtituted among God's peculiar people, whoſe education is here contraſted with the education of the Greeks, a people among whom the moſt exalted literature prevailed, and every refined art was cultivated and improved; who yet "bowed the knee of adoration now at the altar of a hallowed deity, and now at the ſhrine of a polluted god." Paſſing over the ſyſtem of religion and morality in the intermediate periods, we are brought to the period of the Reformation, to which ſo many charitable and uſeful inſtitutions owe their origin. A compliment is paid to the abilities and fidelity of the preſent maſter of Crewkerne ſchool, whoſe ſcholars have come under the inſtructions of the preacher, himſelf a tutor in his own college. The diſcourſe concludes with a ſuitable application, awakening the induſtry and efficacy of inſtructions in theſe "times of licentious conduct and more licentious thinking."

It is hoped, Mr. Urban, your correſpondent's good advice has added weight to this exhortation: and it will give you pleaſure to receive poſitive aſſurances from the ſpot, that the ſubſtantial building, erected, if I miſtake not, by Dr. Hody, is reſtored to its original functions. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

HAVE I read, or do I dream of having read ſomewhere in print, that Mr. J. C. Walker was engaged in a life of Spenſer*? Or is it all confined to his "Hiſtory of the Iriſh Bards?"

Now we are on this ſubject, let me whiſper in Mr. Malone's ear without flattery, for I hardly have perſonal knowledge of him, that, from the ſpecimen he has given of a Life of Dryden, there is no one better qualified to undertake Memoirs of Spenſer, which is capable of every embelliſhment in the power of anecdote, without the incumbrance of party politicks, and the load of pamphlet war, which the rivalry of dull poetaſters, and the avarice of needy bookſellers, could caſt upon it. A life of Spenſer would be a hiſtory of *Faëry*.

When I recollect the pretenſions of Dr. Kenrick to *perpetual motion*, I am as much tempted to ſuſpend my faith in Mr. Aſhman's claims as I am, and hope ever ſhall be, in the beaſtly empiriciſm of the Cow-pox; and rank them both with *Mrs.* Squire's diſcovery of the longitude ſome 50 years ago.

The compiler of the Hiſtory of the Jews in the Univerſal Hiſtory, vol. X. pp. 437, 500, folio, and 520, 8vo edit. ſays, "*Julia*, the emperor [Auguſtus]'s wife, or, *as the Jewiſh hiſtorian always calls her*, Livia." Again, p. 520, "the Empreſs *Julia*, or, as *Joſephus affects to call her*, Livia." Does he not mean the contrary? For, that *Livia* was her name, the teſtimony of all the Greek and Roman hiſtorians concurs to ſhew, and ſo does that of Joſephus, Antiq. XVI. c. 6, and XVIII. c. 2.

I will thank any of your correſpondents who can inform me who was Sir Edward Dering, knt. who wrote and publiſhed "The moſt excellent Maria, in a brief Character of her incomparable Virtues and Goodneſs, by her eternal Honourer," 1701, 8vo; and who was her firſt huſband, an Engliſh merchant, who died at Genoa, in what year does not appear, leaving her in involved circumſtances, who died July 6, 1699, and was buried in the church of St. Anne, Soho. D. H.

---

* See our laſt, p. 1127. EDIT.

259. *Thoughts on the preſent Prices of Proviſions, their Cauſes, and Remedies; addreſſed to all Ranks of People. By an Independent Gentleman; continued from p.* 1179.

TO the *ſeven cauſes* ſtated in our laſt, with the ſpirit of a Briton the author ſcouts the idea of negotiating an unſafe and inglorious peace with our inſulting foe, for the purpoſe of obtaining relief from the preſent ſcarcity. He recommends to take an accurate account of the grain and live ſtock in the iſland, to form magazines of rice, and to fix a *maximum* of prices both of proviſions and labour, by the magiſtrates in their reſpective diſtricts. This laſt remedy he diſcuſſes with much ability; though he perhaps will not bring many perſons over to his way of thinking. The cultivation of waſtes he thinks will fall ſhort of public expectation; no immediate reſource can be derived from it, and little, if any, in future, in the diminution of prices, becauſe he conceives the population will grow in proportion to the improvement.

260. *Thoughts and Details on Scarcity, originally preſented to the Right Honourable* William Pitt *in* November 1795. *By the late Right Honourable* Edmund Burke.

THIS celebrated author proceeds on the principles of Dr. Adam Smith, that all trade ſhould be free; and that government ſhould not interfere by compulſory acts and regulations, particularly in grain and agriculture. He was equally averſe to public granaries.

Of a directly contrary opinion is the author of

261. *Corn Trade. An Examination of certain Commercial Principles, in their Application to Agriculture and the Corn Trade, as laid down in the Fourth Book of* Mr. Adam Smith's *Treatiſe on the Wealth of Nations. With Propoſitions for the Revival of the Statutes againſt Foreſtalling.*

While with the author of "The Inquiry," addreſſed to Earl Spencer (ſee p. 1174), concurs the writer of

262. *A temperate Diſcuſſion of the Cauſes which have led to the preſent high Price of Bread, addreſſed to the plain Senſe of the People;*

WHO obſerves, that the late crop has been remarkably uneven; and that (in addition to the circumſtance of a harveſt on the whole perhaps defective) the failure of the turnip crops having left more land open for wheat, and the fineneſs of the ſowing ſeaſon having cauſed more wheat to be ſown (which for the preſent interrupted the threſhing of corn for the market), the dearneſs of the market has been thus augmented. This cauſe, however, cannot be of long duration, and will tend to produce a more abundant harveſt next year. The quantity of ſeed ſown is here eſtimated at not leſs than ſix or ſeven weeks conſumption.

263. *A ſhort Inquiry into the Nature of Monopoly and Foreſtalling. A Third Edition, with conſiderable Additions. By* Edward Morris, *Eſq. Barriſter at Law.*

MR. M. defends the good policy of allowing the freedom of trade and manufactures; that the intereſts of the corn-dealer and the publick are inſeparable; and that advance of price is the beſt way of enforcing public œconomy. He denies that there can be a combination to any ſerious extent for raiſing the price of corn; and is of opinion that the ſupply of the publick is judiciouſly regulated by corn-dealers, and at the leaſt expence, and pleads for foreign ſupply.

264. *Strictures on the true Cauſe of the preſent alarming Scarcity of Grain and other Proviſions, and a Plan for permanent Relief, humbly ſubmitted to public Conſideration. By* Alexander Annefley. *With an Hiſtorical Deduction of the Prices of Proviſions, interſperſed with various Matters connected with the Commerce and Navigation of* Great Britain, *together with a Chronological Account of the ſeveral Statutes, Proclamations, and Parliamentary Regulations, for controlling the Markets, and preventing Monopoly, Engroſſing, &c. from the* Norman *Conqueſt to the preſent Æra.*

MR. A. conſiders the *war* as rather the *pretext* than the *cauſe* of the high price of proviſions; to obviate which, he recommends bounties on *production* rather than on *importation*, an exciſe on all grain, and the eſtabliſhment of public granaries and additional corn mills.

Some remarks on the mode of conducting incloſures, and on giving encouragement to boat-fiſheries, merit attention. At preſent, private individuals are more benefited by incloſures than the publick; from the poor, their little commonable rights are often taken without an adequate compenſation; and the parochial aſſeſſments are increaſed. If the incloſure of large waſtes could be made on the principle of *home colonization*, and Government would

would adopt the hint of Mr. A, some employment and provision would be made for our soldiers and sailors at the return of peace; while the internal strength and resources of the empire would be increased. Government would make a judicious expenditure of public money in an experiment of this kind in the New Forest.

Mr. A.'s historical deduction of the price of provisions (taken in a great measure from Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum)* is curious, and contains some useful hints. Our ancestors, he observes, endeavoured as much as possible to prevent any *middle man* from coming in between the *grower* and the *consumer*.

265. *Effectual Means of providing, according to the Exigencies of the Evil, against the Distress apprehended from the Scarcity and high Prices of different Articles of Food. By* George Edwards, *Esq.*

Mr. E. who dates this letter to Arthur Young from Barnard's castle, co. Durham, divides his observations into eight heads. 1. the agricultural grains commonly known; 2. the different vegetables cultivated as auxiliary to grain; 3. a degree of compulsion or pressing to be employed in procuring an extraordinary supply of food for the poor the ensuing spring and summer indispensably necessary for general relief; 4. a general agency for the purpose of carrying into effect any plan which the Legislature shall adopt; 5. Importation of different articles of food: salt meat and fish, dried herrings, cheese, peas, rice; 6. extraordinary advance of public money for relief and bounties; 7. finding proper succedaneums within ourselves, and not of the vegetable kingdom, for remedying the deficiency of the produce of corn. Making soup, and rearing young stocks, sheep and cattle for it; and supplies from our own and foreign fisheries; 8. the restoration of peace.

The aggregate of the several means must constitute the remedy; and an aid, ineffectual in itself, may become very important as a part of a plan of general relief, which should be adopted without delay.

1. All wheat-bread to be made of flour with the whole bran in it; and the proper stones for grinding such flour to be procured from the South part of the kingdom. If corn can be had, the poor can hardly be expected to live without some bread. Bread is cheaper than animal food; and *far less bread than may be supposed is saved by dispensing soup.* Barley-bread goes farther in a labouring family. Few oats should be given to animals, especially dogs; none to pleasure-horses, and cavalry kept at grass, if not required for actual service; and racing prohibited. Rye to be sown on a large scale; and more of the early-ripe kinds of barley and oats on forward lands. Selling of grain by proper measures, and grinding corn at a reasonable price, should be particularly enforced.

2. Substitutes are cabbages, turnips, and potatoes, particularly the last; of which the first crops taken up should be exempt from tithes, instead of premiums.

3. A sufficient quantity of the best land to be *pressed* for their cultivation, the owner to be recompensed by the sale or public money. Milk to be also *pressed* instead of being made into butter and cheese, with a compensation.

Mr. E. professes to see more clearly than *Government* the practicability of making peace at the present period as founded on a solid basis, and more durable and advantageous to this country than any peace hitherto experienced; and he claims the honour of being the sole author of the present new and solid system of finance, that of raising the supplies within the year, and the income tax, which a gentleman of high station has, in a late and much-celebrated pamphlet on the state of the finance, studiously endeavoured to deny him; "which he well knows is his right, which is infinitely dear to him, which is his solace under those hardships to which he has subjected himself in consequence of his sincere and honest exertions to serve his country." (p. 38.)

When our readers are informed this is the same writer whom we reviewed LX. 545; LXI. 1123; LXII. 162; they will probably ask no more.

*** In answer to the many receipts which we have received for making Bread, we have only to say, that those recommended by the Reports of the House of Commons will be found fully to answer the purpose.

264. Malcolm's *Views, to illustrate* Lysons; *concluded from vol. LXVIII. p.* 327.

TO the Seven Numbers already reviewed, Mr. Malcolm has now added Thirteen, each containing four prints; which complete his original plan, in a manner

manner highly creditable to the modeſt and ingenious Artiſt. In theſe Numbers are ſeveral of conſiderable intereſt, particularly Carſhalton church; Boſton houſe, Brentford; Fromound's tomb at Cheam; the manor-houſe at Clapham; All Saints, Kingſton; Merton abbey; Lime-grove rectory, birth-place of the celebrated Gibbon; St. James, Friarn-Barnet; remains of Aldgate; Lincoln houſe, Enfield; the entrance to the great hall at Fulham, and the chapel; the houſe in which Clariſſa Harlowe was written; Headſtone manor-houſe, reſidence of the Abp. of Canterbury, 1480; tomb of John Byrkhed, rector of Harrow; Pinner chapel; Sir Abra-Reynardſon's houſe at Tottenham; Weſt Twyford * and manor-houſe, the only buildings in the pariſh; St. Luke's church, Charlton; St. Mary Magdalen's chapel at Kingſton; &c. &c.

167. *Antiquities of* London. *By* T. Smith.. *Nos. XI. and XII; concluded from p.* 970.

THESE Numbers, if we miſtake not, complete Mr. S.'s deſign. They contain,

Wincheſter houſe, in Wincheſter-ſtreet, London-wall.

Staple inn, Holbourn.

Barber-ſurgeons hall, Monkwell-ſtr.

The kitchen belonging to Leatherſellers hall, demoliſhed 1799.

Sion college.

The old manor-houſe Hackney, formerly the reſidence of the Tyſſen family.

Building at the entrance of Little St. Helens, lately a Diſſenting meeting-houſe, demoliſhed in 1799.

The principal or ſtreet entrance to Leatherſellers hall, demoliſhed 1799.

Remains of a crypt, part of the antient priory of black nuns, adjoining St. Helen's church, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, ſituated under Leatherſellers hall, and with it ſome leſs conſiderable remains of the priory, diſcovered and demoliſhed 1799,

Barber-ſurgeons hall, from the church-yard of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

South remains of Wincheſter houſe, Southwark.

Venerable view of London-wall (or rather a tower in it) in the church-yard of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

Antient monument of a biſhop, under the South-eaſt window of the Temple church.

Antient monument in the church-yard of St. Mary-le-Savoy.

Lady Arabella, Counteſs-dowager of Nottingham, monument in the church of St. Mary-le-Savoy.

* See before, pp. 732, 830.

168. *A Catechiſm; in which the principal Teſtimonies in Proof of the divine Authority of Chriſtianity are briefly conſidered.*

CATECHISMS in general embrace only the *doctrines* and *principles* of Scripture. To render the *evidences* of religion more familiar in that eaſy form is the intention of this, which comes undoubtedly from the pen of Mr. Gray, author of the "Key to the Old Teſtament," which has ſo long merited the public approbation, and which ſeems an excellent companion to Bp. Percy's Key to the New Teſtament.

169. *The* American *Ruſh-light, by the Help of which wayward and diſaffected Perſons may ſee a complete Specimen of the Baſeneſs, Diſhoneſty, Ingratitude, and Perfidy, of Republicans, and of the Profligacy, Injuſtice, and Tyranny, of Republican Government. By* Peter Porcupine.

THIS ſpirited and intrepid man, whom no corruption can ſeduce, nor any perſonal danger intimidate, from the performance of his duty, has at laſt returned to his native country, completely diſguſted with the variety of oppreſſions he experienced in his tranſatlantic ſojourn. To us, who live under the protection, and in the conſtant enjoyment, of equal laws, which alike extend their influence to poor and rich, the facts detailed in this publication muſt appear aſtoniſhing and atrocious.

170. *The Weſtern Mail: Being a Selection of Letters made from the Bag taken from the Weſtern Mail, when it was robbed by* George —— *in* 17...

IT is ſo long ſince the publication of "The Poſt-boy robbed of his Mail," that the preſent work to moſt of its readers will have the effect of an original idea; nor, on the whole, is it badly executed. Some of the follies of the preſent age are ſucceſsfully pourtrayed; and the volume contains nothing that is in any way *contra bonos mores*. Still we cannot but think that the plan of the work is more happy than the execution of it.

171. *The Story of an injured Gentleman: in a Letter from* John Bull *to a Perſon in the North.*

A Repreſentation of the diſaffected ſtate of Ireland, for what reaſon we comprehend not, to the Emperor of Ruſſia.

INTE-

INTELLGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 27. Extract of a letter from Capt. King to Earl St. Vincent.

His Majeſty's ſhip Sirius, at Sea, Dec. 12.

My Lord, I beg leave to acquaint you, that his Majeſty's ſhip Sirius, under my command, captured on the 11th inſt. (Siſaraga bearing W. by N. three miles) the Spaniſh merchant brig Melchura, from Corunna, bound to Monte Video, out of port only 25 hours. It may be ſome ſatisfaction to your Lordſhip in hearing it is the only Spaniſh veſſel that has ſailed from Corunna ſince the ſhip taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Boadicea in Auguſt laſt. RICH. KING.

Letter from Lieut. Smith to the Right Hon. Lord Keith.

Schooner Milbrook, off Oporto, Nov. 14.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that being off Oporto, in his Majeſty's ſchooner Milbrook, under my command, early on the morning of the 13th inſt. we fell in with a French ſhip wearing a pendant, apparently a frigate, mounting 36 guns; and as I had, at that time, two brigs of the Newfoundland convoy under my protection, and ſeveral veſſels appearing in the Offing, which I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe part of that convoy alſo, I determined, as the only means of preſerving them, to give her battle, and made ſail to cloſe with her accordingly: at the ſame time with a view of encreaſing our diſtance from the convoy. It was nearly calm when the action commenced at 8 A. M. and continued till near 10, when the enemy's colours came down; but, the Milbrook at this time having her maſts, yards, ſails, and rigging, very much cut, and ten of her guns diſabled, I could not prevent his taking advantage of a light breeze ſpringing up, aſſiſted by his ſweeps, to get away from us. The bravery and ſteady conduct of the officers and ſeamen under my command againſt ſuch ſuperior force, in the diſabled ſtate of the Milbrook, for a long time with only three guns oppoſed to the enemy's broadſide, and their activity in changing her poſition with the oars (not a ſail ſet), whilſt expoſed to his raking us for 15 minutes, merits my higheſt commendation, and does them the greateſt credit; but I ſhould fail in my duty if I did not, in the ſtrongeſt manner, recommend to your Lordſhip's notice Mr. Thomas Fletcher, the Maſter; who, wounded in the beginning of the action, continued on deck, exerting himſelf with the greateſt bravery; as did alſo Mr. Thomas Groves, the clerk, and Mr. Joſe da Sa, the Portugueſe pilot. MATTHEW SMITH.

Liſt of wounded.

8 ſeamen and 1 marine (ſeverely); Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Maſter; Mr. J. Parſter, Surgeon's mate; and 1 ſeaman (ſlightly).—Total, 2 petty officers and 10 ſeamen.

[This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of a French chace-maree, mounting three 3-pounders, laden with hides; and a French brig letter of marque, Rocou, pierced for 14 guns, laden with cotton and rice; by the Comus private ſhip of war, Mr. Le Gallais, commander.]

REVIEW OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. (*From the* ORACLE *of Jan.* 1.)

Whether we contemplate the viciſſitudes that different nations have undergone, or the general change that has taken place in the world at large during the laſt century, it may fairly be conſidered as the moſt important of any that Hiſtory has related ſince the downfall of the Roman empire in the Weſt. After the deſtruction of that government, which might be ſaid to have extended over the whole of the world, darkneſs long covered thoſe countries, which, after having received arts and civilization from their former maſters, were cruſhed, degraded, and rendered brutal and barbarous by the ſavage conquerors who ſettled amongſt and enſlaved them.

Although during the four laſt centuries the extreme degree of debaſement has been faſt wearing away, it never made ſo rapid a movement as during the 18th, at the beginning of which the Arts and Sciences had not made a general progreſs as they have done now. A few individual men, of great learning and genius, ſhone forth conſpicuouſly; but the effects of their enquiries and diſcoveries had not had time to diſcloſe themſelves as they have ſince done. Skill and Science have not increaſed ſo much as they have extended. In every branch of

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

great progreſs has been made, and the arts and manufactures have flouriſhed in proportion. That acute reaſoning and accurate experiment, which formerly were confined to Metaphyſics, to Aſtronomy, or to ſpeculative ſubjects, have been applied with great ſucceſs to ſubjects leſs dignified, but of more utility.

AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY,

which are two of the moſt important objects men can attend to, were an hundred years ago left to the laborious huſbandman and the practical gardener. Diſcoveries and communications were then the effect of accident, and, of conſequence, knowledge was partial, and ignorance almoſt univerſal: now it is different. All the learned men in different countries correſpond with each other, and communicate information; and it is a circumſtance, perhaps the moſt honourable of any recorded of the human race, that in matters of general utility, whether in what is conducive to health, to plenty, or general happineſs, ariſing

arising from discovery, the world is but as ONE FAMILY, and whatever is known is as freely communicated.

The scientific theorist and the practical labourer have shaken hands, and united into one common stock the result of their labours; and, however men may differ in opinions, or in rank, there exists an universal harmony as to their connexions and conduct as men, in search of useful truths, the result of which is an unexampled progress in all the arts of utility to the comfort and existence of man.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES have increased and flourished to an unexampled degree, in consequence of the general diffusion of knowledge, and, in particular, during the last forty years of the eighteenth century.

In looking at the changes that have taken place amongst individual nations, it is impossible not to be filled with a degree of astonishment, to find that one single century has made such changes, when so many had passed over before without leaving almost any trace of alteration.

RUSSIA,

which at the beginning of the century was neither considered as equal to Sweden or Denmark, and which, in extent, though evidently the *first* nation in the world, was in political importance nearly at the bottom of the list, has, through a succession of able sovereigns, risen to the rank of a first-rate power; whilst

SWEDEN,

which had long been a warlike and preponderating nation, has lost considerably in her importance; and

DENMARK,

once a conquering people, and a terror to its neighbours, has laid aside the character totally, and is now reduced to be of very little weight in the political scale.

POLAND,

long a warlike nation, and superior to any of its neighbours in the North in power, and which, not much more than a century ago, raised the siege of Vienna, when attacked by the Turks, is now effaced entirely from the list of nations, and is itself divided amongst those whom it in former times occasionally conquered, and occasionally protected!!

PRUSSIA

has risen to a first-rate rank amongst nations, though neither its riches, its size, nor its inland situation, naturally lead to that; but the genius of one of the greatest men that ever lived in any age, together with the divisions of its neighbours, have effected this wonderful phænomenon; and there are now men alive who are *older* than the kingdom of Prussia, to whose Sovereign the powers on the Continent seem to look up for their destiny at this moment.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

appears to be tumbling to pieces; that most antient system in Europe; while

THE TURKISH EMPIRE

totters also, and gives very visible signs of approaching ruin.

HOLLAND,

which was at its zenith both in wealth, power, and liberty, in the beginning of the century, has fallen to decay; its commerce is ruined, its possessions abroad lost, and its liberties invaded; it has only, at present, the name of a nation, and is in fact a subjugated province of France.

FLANDERS, and the Country called

BELGIUM,

once so warlike, and since so commercial and free under Spain and Austria, formerly cultivated like a garden, are now wretched and miserable; the taxes imposed on the soil are too heavy to bear, and many fine estates are left barren, to avoid the cruel contributions imposed by those who insult their proprietors with oppression under the name of Liberty.

The next, and perhaps the most remarkable alteration of all, is that of the

PAPAL AUTHORITY AT ROME,

which has long been on the decline; an authority at one time paramount to that of all the Kings in Christendom is now nearly annihilated, of which the present existence depends more on sufferance than on any other thing.

THE ITALIAN STATES,

which, though small individually, by union and confederacy have formerly resisted the most powerful monarchs, have now experienced the solidity of the maxim, "Divide, and conquer."

SAVOY,

which neither participated in the crimes, nor in the enervation and duplicity of Southern Italy, has shared the same fate, through the feebleness of a weak but virtuous Prince; and it, like other states, lies prostrate at the feet of France.

THE SWISS CANTONS,

peopled with a hardy race of uncorrupted inhabitants, amongst whom Liberty spread its first rays in modern times, have, in defiance of every means used to preserve their independence and neutrality, fallen also prostrate, a slave at the foot of the French government. France indeed may lose its superiority and sway in those countries rapidly as it has acquired it; but can the antient purity of manners and of principles be restored? Can parties be reconciled, and injuries forgiven? No! Peace, plenty, contentment, and undesigning innocence, must long remain distant from every country where the French Tree of Liberty, more pestilential than that tree which the island of Java alone produces, has once been planted: the changes effected

ſ
jected on thoſe happy countries are not like the mere havock made in ordinary wars by the paſſage over, or temporary reſidence, of an armed force. The former reſembles the poiſonous bite of the ſerpent, the latter the ſting of the ant or the bee; all indeed are accompanied with pain; but the one is deadly, the others, in compariſon, entirely innocent.

Amongſt the changes during the eighteenth century,

SPAIN

is not to be forgotten; for, though its decline, both in wealth and power, has been going on conſtantly for more than two centuries, yet it is during the eighteenth, that it has fallen into a ſpecies of political palſy; which has reduced its power, and conſequently greatly below what it is entitled to. Two centuries and a half are ſcarcely paſſed over ſince Spain was the wonder and the terror of the nations of the world; now, none ſo mean to do it reverence. Spain has fallen by bad conduct and bad councils, as rapidly as Ruſſia and Pruſſia have riſen by the contrary; and the maſters of the mines of Potoſi, and the ſources of the precious metals, ſunk in importance before thoſe who make iron, and can handle ſteel.

PORTUGAL

is, in its fate, not much unlike its neighbour, Spain. Similar to it in ſituation and natural productions, it was once great, and owed its greatneſs to ſimilar cauſes, poſſeſſions in the Indies—and, like Spain, it has loſt of its importance; for what are gold, ſpices, and all the aromatics of the Indies, unleſs the men who poſſeſs them have induſtry, courage, and conduct? Without theſe, wealth is a bird of paſſage, which only ſettles where they are to be found.

The moſt extraordinary of all the changes produced during this century, is that which has taken place in

FRANCE;

of which, however, it is the leaſt neceſſary to ſpeak; it is already ſo well known, and has ſo univerſally attracted notice. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the French adored their monarch, even to meanneſs; before the end of it they perſecuted and deteſted monarchy, even to ſavage cruelty and injuſtice, and to an exceſs, the horrors of which were only diminiſhed by its being extravagantly ridiculous. At the beginning of the century the French were pious to their God, and polite to their neighbours; but at the end of it, impiety and inſolence were their boaſt and their pride! What has been, muſt aſtoniſh all; what is to be, is beyond conjecture; but, if one were to be hazarded on this occaſion, it would be, that the French nation will retract part of their conduct, and become leſs extravagantly wild: though, as already ſaid, the Tree of French Liberty leaves a bad ſeed in every field where it has been planted, that will long be remembered with grief and diſmay.

During that memorable period

BRITAIN

has alſo undergone a great change. It already had too much power and importance to admit of a riſe like Ruſſia or Pruſſia, and it was going in a poſitively different direction from Spain and Portugal, ſo that it cannot be compared to any other nation. Bleſſed with a free government, eſtabliſhed in the end of the ſeventeenth century, and under laws well adminiſtered, this nation has increaſed in wealth and importance. Its manufactures in particular are the wonder of the world; for, never before was the labour of man ſo abbreviated, and rendered ſo productive, as it is in this country by the help of machines, and the contrivances which ingenuity has brought to its aid.

Our commerce has increaſed in proportion as our manufactures have been brought to perfection, and our wealth in proportion to both, ſo that we are enabled to give a length of credit to ſtrangers that was hitherto unknown in the annals of commerce. This unexampled wealth enabled England to eſtabliſh, protect, and raiſe to importance that large portion of *America*, now the

UNITED STATES;

which a variety of cauſes, but chiefly the envy of other nations, made throw off its dependence on this country, when our enemies ſaid we were ruined, and waited for our fall; but, to their ſurpriſe and diſappointment, the Britiſh Iſlands proſpered more than ever.

The beginning of the eighteenth century ſaw an Union take place between England and Scotland, which has had the very beſt effects; and THIS VERY DAY ſees another Union, between

BRITAIN AND IRELAND;

which will, it is reaſonable to hope, be attended with conſequences no leſs happy: and, if the Britiſh Iſles remain truly united, and continue to encourage manufactures and commerce, their enemies will never be able to humble them.

In loſing America, though England loſt ſo great a province, yet ſhe had planted a colony which for ſeveral centuries to come will be an increaſing cuſtomer for her manufactures, and therefore will amply repay her for the trouble and expence that have been incurred in forming that great eſtabliſhment.

Proſperity ſo unexampled as that of England has, indeed, been attended with heavy national expences, from the envy it has excited; but, though theſe expences are great, they have not produced the bad effects that calculators have predicted; and the preſent burthens are conſiderably greater than they otherwiſe would be, on account of the great efforts now made to pay them off.

By exertions, proportioned to our wealth, power,

power, and national bravery, we have, ſince the Revolution broke out on the Continent, reſiſted its effects. Our efforts by ſea have been crowned with a brilliancy of ſucceſs beyond all example. While we have almoſt annihilated the fleets of our enemies, we have greatly increaſed our own; while we have wreſted from them moſt of their foreign poſſeſſions, we have increaſed thoſe of Britain; and even our commerce has increaſed faſter than ever, while that of our enemies has been reduced to the loweſt pitch.

It is not improbable that the envy of freſh enemies is now preparing for us freſh triumphs, and for them defeat: but we neither invade nor provoke any one; and we muſt, under the bleſſing of God, protect our rights, otherwiſe our ruin is inevitable.

Whilſt one century has produced all theſe changes, we do not ſay (though knowledge has extended) that wiſdom and good ſenſe have increaſed; nor, though riches and wealth have multiplied, do we preſume to decide as to real happineſs; and we are ſorry to ſee a general diſpoſition to deſpiſe what is antient, and to ſhew a contempt for the wiſdom of our anceſtors, which leads to wild and vain theories, and conducts men to thoſe experiments, which end in unhappineſs and confuſion.

Country News.

Dec. 27. This day an inquiſition was taken at *Beighton*, near Bury, Suffolk, on the bodies of George Jefferſon, and John Bumpſted the younger (two butchers), who were both coming in a market-cart from Woolpit to Bury, on that morning, between the hours of 6 and 7, when they overtook Ramſhotham's Ipſwich ſtage-waggon going into Beighton, and called out to the driver to put his horſes on; the driver told them he could not do it then, but would as ſoon as he could; upon which they endeavoured to paſs the waggon, when the off wheel of the cart going upon the bank, it was overturned, and Mr. Jefferſon was thrown under the waggon; and, before the driver could ſtop the horſes, the hind wheel went over his head, and cruſhed it to pieces. Mr. Bumpſted fell with his head under the wheel of the cart, which he was driving, and was inſtantly killed. Verdict, Accidental Death, with the accuſtomed deodands. Mr. Jefferſon was 55, and Mr. Bumpſted 29 years of age.

Portſmouth, Dec. 31. Laſt night it blew a heavy gale of wind, attended with ſevere thunder, lightning, ſnow, and rain, which cauſed a large fleet from the Downs, and about 40 ſail of Weſt-Indiamen, laſt from Cork, which were off the Iſle of Wight, to ſuffer conſiderably.

A ſhort time ago, between 2 and 300 pieces of antient ſilver coin were diſcovered in a tan-yard in *Stafford*, about a yard from the ſurface of the ground. They were contained in a ſmall jug, and are in an excellent ſtate of preſervation. It is ſuppoſed they have lain there about 700 years, as they appear to have been coined during the reigns of Etheldred, Canute, and Hardicanute; which laſt monarch died at Lambeth, in 1044.

By a diary of the weather, kept during the year 1800 at *Norwich*, there appears to have been 214 dry days, viz. 20 in January, 23 in February, 14 in March, 7 in April, 23 in May, 16 in June, 28 in July, 16 in Auguſt, 14 in September, 17 in October, 15 in November, 21 in December. In 1799 there were only 173 dry days.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Parliamentary Reports *continued.*

The Committee of the Houſe of Commons, in their *Third Report*, ſtate their opinion, "That an Act, made in the 36th year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An Act to permit bakers to make and ſell certain ſorts of bread," ſhould be repealed. That, in order to make more effectual proviſion for that purpoſe, it is expedient to allow mixed bread, and every ſpecies of wheaten bread, except the bread made of fine houſehold flour, to be made and ſold without aſſize. That the proviſions of an Act, made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to prohibit, until the expiration of ſix weeks after the commencement of the next Seſſion of Parliament, any perſon or perſons from ſelling any bread which ſhall not have been baked a certain time," ſhould be continued, with ſuch amendments as may make the ſame more effectual. And that it is expedient to allow the uſe of ſalt duty-free, for the purpoſe of preſerving Pilchards, Mackarel, and every other kind and ſpecies of wholeſome fiſh, either in bulk or in barrels, for a time to be limited."

The *Fourth Report* recommends an alteration in the dreſſing of wheat, ſo as to make only the coarſeſt bread, which will not only extend the quantity and flour, but alſo leſſen the price: the machine recommended to be uſed for dreſſing this flour is No. 2, or the 8s. 6d. cloth, which excludes only the broad bran. The Committee alſo recommends to the Houſe the adoption of a law to prevent any fine bread from being baked. The Committee likewiſe thinks, that bread made of barley, wheat, rice, rye, and oat-flour mixed, would be good and wholeſome bread.

The *Fifth Report* contains a very painful narrative of the diſtreſſes of the times, occaſioned principally by the high price of bread, which is the cauſe of the exceſſive dearneſs of other articles of proviſions.

The Committee, in their *Sixth Report*, have brought their important labours to a very ſatisfactory concluſion. They ſtate, that

that the uſual annual conſumption of wheat, in Great Britain, cannot be ſuppoſed to exceed *ſeven millions of quarters*; that the produce of laſt harveſt amounted to about *five millions of quarters*; and that, of courſe the deficiency to be covered, in order to inſure a ſupply for the twelve months, ending October 1, 1801, may be about *two millions of quarters*. Proceeding to the *remedy*, the Committee, after recapitulating the *ſupplies* and *means* to make up the deficiency, expect them to amount as follow:

	Qrs.
Importation of Wheat ſince the beginning of October	170,000
Importation of Flour from the United States, equal to	580,000
Importation of Wheat from Canada,	80,000
Rice, equivalent to	630,000
Stoppage of Starch Manufactory	41,000
Stoppage of Diſtilleries	260,000
Uſe of Coarſe Meal	400,000
Retrenchment	300,000
	2,510,000

This ſtatement makes the reſources amount to *half a million of quarters more than the deficiency*. In this calculation, which is made with the moſt liberal allowance for diſappointments ariſing from contingencies, the Committee take no credit for various circumſtances which muſt add conſiderably to the ſupply, and, among others, for the great advantage to be derived from the ſuperior encouragement given to the fiſheries.—In the body of the Report, the Committee advert to the article of Indian corn, regarding it as applicable to the feeding of cattle; but do not reckon it amongſt the ſubſtitutes for wheaten flour. And they conclude with obſerving, that a large proportion of the reſources which they enumerate depends upon the voluntary exertions of the people; and that they can be rendered effectual for general relief only by uninterrupted circulation and unchecked activity of commerce, and by the zeal of all claſſes in promoting an object of ſuch general concern.—From the manner in which his Majeſty's Proclamation appears to have been attended to, we have the moſt confident hope, that the Committee have under-rated the ſavings that will reſult from our general œconomy.

Tueſday, Dec. 23.

This morning a melancholy accident happened at B. Weſt's, Eſq. hiſtorical painter in Newman-ſtreet. A boy of 11 years of age, apprentice to Morgan, a Chimney-Sweep, when at work at Mr. Weſt's, and penetrating to the top, the pot gave way, and the poor little fellow fell into the back yard, bruiſed in a moſt ſhocking manner. He died ſoon after being carried into St. George's hoſpital. The Jury's verdict—"Accidental Death."

Wedneſday, Dec. 31.

This day his Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Lords; and, being ſeated on the throne, pronounced the following ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I cannot ſuffer this Seſſion to cloſe without returning you my particular acknowledgements for the diſtinguiſhed induſtry and zeal with which you have applied yourſelves to the intereſting object which, at the commencement of the Seſſion, I moſt eſpecially recommended to your attention. It has been my earneſt wiſh that nothing ſhould be omitted, which could tend to relieve the preſſure occaſioned by the preſent dearth of proviſions, and to inſure a ſufficient ſupply till the produce of the next harveſt can be brought into uſe. The diligence with which your enquiries have been conducted has afforded you the beſt means of aſcertaining the true circumſtances of our preſent ſituation; and the extenſive meaſures which you have wiſely adopted in conſequence, for diminiſhing the conſumption of grain, and procuring an increaſed ſupply, will, I doubt not, be found productive of the moſt ſalutary effect. Much, however, muſt depend on the diſpoſition which will, I am confident, be manifeſted by all thoſe who have the means of carrying into execution my ſolemn recommendation and injunction, iſſued at your deſire, for the adoption of all practicable œconomy in the uſe of thoſe articles which are neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of the poorer claſſes of my ſubjects. The time fixed for the commencement of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland will neceſſarily terminate your proceedings on this important ſubject; but I am perſuaded that the conſideration of it will be reſumed with the ſame zeal and temper on the firſt meeting of Parliament of the United Kingdom. The early period which I have appointed for that meeting will afford a ſpeedy opportunity of completing whatever you may have neceſſarily left unfiniſhed, and of conſidering what meaſures may tend farther to alleviate the preſſure on my people, or to prevent the danger of its recurring.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I thank you for the readineſs with which you have granted the ſupplies neceſſary, under the preſent circumſtances, for the public ſervice.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The detention of the property of my ſubjects in the ports of Ruſſia, contrary to the moſt ſolemn treaties, and the impriſonment of Britiſh ſailors in that country, have excited in me ſentiments in which you and all my ſubjects will, I am ſure, participate. I have already taken ſuch ſteps as this occaſion indiſpenſably required; and it will afford me great ſatisfaction if they prove effectual: but, if it ſhall become neceſſary to maintain, againſt any combination, the honour

honour and independence of the British Empire, and those maritime rights and interests on which both our prosperity and our security must always essentially depend, I entertain no doubt either of the success of those means which, in such an event, I shall be enabled to exert, or of the determination of my Parliament and my people to afford me a support proportioned to the importance of the interests which we have to maintain."

His Majesty having withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor, in the King's name, prorogued the Parliament to the 22d day of January.

The Speech of the Speaker of the House of Commons, at the bar of the House of Lords.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"The Bill now tendered to your Majesty, by your faithful Commons, completes the provision which has been made for the several branches of the public service, till that period when your Majesty will receive the advice and assistance of your Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Impressed with a well-grounded confidence in the strength and resources of the Empire, and partaking, as they earnestly do, of that solicitude for the restoration of peace of which your Majesty has given a recent, though unavailing proof; your Commons are convinced that nothing can contribute more effectually to the accomplishment of that great object, than to manifest the ability and determination of this country, to be fully prepared for the farther prosecution of a contest, the continuance of which may justly be ascribed to the unwarrantable pretensions of the enemy. But on no occasion has the attention of your Parliament been more deeply and anxiously engaged, than by those important considerations to which it was peculiarly directed at the opening of the present Session, in consequence of your Majesty's paternal concern for the welfare and comfort of your people. To alleviate, to the utmost of their power, the pressure upon all descriptions of their fellow-subjects, and upon the poorer classes in particular, your Commons have deemed to be the first, and most urgent of their duties. The measures adopted for this purpose are those which, they trust, are best calculated to afford substantial and extensive relief, and to provide for the necessary demands of the year. Much of their efficacy must, however, depend upon that temper, good sense, and fortitude, which this country has displayed under the severest trials, and which were never more conspicuous than at the present conjuncture. These, Sire, the last proceedings of your Parliament, previous to the great æra now on the point of commencing, are the indication and result of that common interest and fellow-feeling with the people, by which it has ever been actuated, and which are the best safeguard of all that is most valuable in society. To that æra your Commons look forward with a confident expectation, that the consolidated wisdom and authority of the Legislature of Great Britain and Ireland, under the auspicious government of your Majesty, and of your illustrious House, will diffuse, throughout every part of the United Kingdom, the full benefits of that Constitution, which has been proved to be favourable, in an unexampled degree, to the enjoyment of civil liberty and public prosperity; and which cannot, therefore, fail to animate the zeal and determination of those who may share its blessings, to cherish and maintain it in their own times, and to transmit it, as the best inheritance, to their posterity."

Mr. Gould, of Cork, has purchased the house taken for the Union Club, at the price of 20,000l. and is fitting it up at 10,000l. expence. Mr. Daubeny is to keep the tavern; and Mr. Gould to be repaid by subscription.

The Commissioners for building a new bridge over the Thames, at Staines, have agreed for an iron bridge, 180 feet in length, from abutment to abutment, to be in the same direction as the stone-bridge which has been taken down, on account of the centre arch sinking. The new bridge is to be completed by Michaelmas next.

It appears, by the Adjutant-General's returns, that the number of troops in the pay of Great Britain on the 24th of December, 1800, amounted to 168,082. The Marines being in the Admiralty department, are not included; but that corps, consisting of 23,370, encreases our effective military force to 191,452, exclusive of the numerous volunteer corps, which do not receive pay from Government. The military establishment of Ireland, as stated by Lord Castlereagh on the 10th of February, consists of, Regulars 45,839, Militia 27,104, and Yeomanry 53,557; amounting to 126,500; which makes the military establishment of the United Kingdom 317,952 men. Taking the naval establishment, exclusive of marines at 100,000 men, our force will be found to consist of 417,952 men.

From the first day of March last there has been a difference of 12 days between the old and new styles, instead of 11 as formerly, owing to the regulations of the Act for altering the style, passed in 1752; according to which the year 1800 was only to be accounted a common year, and not a leap-year, as it otherwise would have been. In consequence of this alteration, Old Lady-day will be April 6, Old May-day May 13, Old Midsummer July 6, Old Lammas August 13, Old Michaelmas-day October 11, &c; and will continue so for 100 years.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 26.

IN one of the moſt intereſting works which for many revolving years has engaged the pen and the powers of genius; a work which evinces the practicability of benefiting the clergy of England, the landed intereſt, and the community in general; I met with ſome energetic and flowing lines, which ſo eſſentially concern the churchmen as well as the laity, that I verily think you will oblige many of your readers, raiſe praiſe-worthy emulation in ſome, and prompt others to inveſtigate the important points, diſcuſſed in a recent publication, intituled, "The Britiſh Oak."

BRITANNICUS.

"WHAT 's to be done? be wiſe with ſpeed,
And, to the Church a friend indeed,
In Convocation cordial meet,
The golden age with rapture greet,
Of labour meliorate the ſtake,
And thus the wealth of nations make:
Commute theſe tithes—Religion's foe,
And let the milder virtues flow,
The tribute-money keep in view,
To Church and State give tribute due,
Compenſate with a liberal hand,
The grateful goddeſs will your land
With culture bleſs, reward your toil,
The gloomy wilderneſs will ſmile,
The ſource of energy will ſpring,
Will riſe on Reſolution's wing,
Will every dormant power awake,
Start into life, new temper take:
Of dreary heath the ſtubborn clay
Will mould congenial to her ſway,
Nature's refreſhing robe aſſume,
Enlivening veſt of vernal bloom;
Where now the drone inactive lies
Bee-hives of induſtry will riſe,
On Emulation's loaded wing,
And to the hive rich treaſures bring,
Bring golden harveſts, plenty-crown'd,
Refreſhing ſprings ſhall flow around—
No longer ſhall inteſtine broil
The harmony of union ſpoil,
No longer taunts or gibes prevail,
No longer vixin, or the tail,
Tail of tithe-pig, ſhall waggiſh creep,
"Tickle the parſon in his ſleep."
Convert not ſerious things to jeſt,
Let mutual zeal have nobler teſt,
Let olive-bearing Peace deſcend;
Adieu, revere your paſtoral friend;
One zealous conteſt may ſurvive—
Moſt exemplary who ſhall live."

THE VISION. *An Ode.*

ONE eve ſerene, in the ſweet month of May,
Hortenſius bent his ſolitary way
To that ſequeſter'd dingle, where his men
With mattock, bill, and ſpade, were lab'ring in the glen.

The rugged cleft lay deep within the grove
Where willows, brambles and rude thorns did grow; [limbs above,
Huge pendent trees ſtretch'd their large
And caſt a gloomy ſhade on all below.
Impervious to the tread of man or beaſt,
Vermin and reptiles here increas'd
As well in numbers, as in ſize;
And that ill-boding bird of night
Still neſtled here to ſhun the light,
And ſtartle with its cries.
A ſilver rill purl'd o'er a pebbly bed
Amid this wilderneſs of buſh and brake;
Whoſe current ſtop'd, Hortenſius meant to ſpread,
And widen into one expanded lake.
Such was his fond intent, and had begun
To raiſe the mighty mound athwart the dell,
When one tall aged Oak, and only one,
Stood in the way—alas! and which the axe muſt fell.
The fatal ſentence paſt without recall,
To work, incontinent the woodmen fall.
In meaſur'd cadence lo—the ſtrokes reſound, [around.
Reëcho'd back again by all the woods
The evening Sun now ſhot his ſparkling rays [en'd grove,
Through ſlick'ring branches of the dark-
And all the warblers on the waving ſprays
Attun'd their little throats to notes of love.
The Zephyrs playing o'er the ruſtling trees,
Lull'd into calm Hortenſius' troubled mind;
And ev'ry ſenſe confus'd, by ſlow degrees,
Wrapt in a kind of trance he lay reclin'd.
Not found aſleep, nor yet awake he lay,
When lo, a form divine before him roſe,
And in mild accent ſaid, or ſeem'd to ſay—
"Obſerve, Hortenſius, what I now diſcloſe.
I am the genius of this breſky dell,
Nor did expect ſuch rude intruſion here.
When thou muſt mourn* the nymphs that lately fell [dear).
(The weeping Dryads, held by them ſo
What, though but one at preſent feel
The ſharpen'd edge of harden'd ſteel;
What, though her hoary forehead ſhow
Her birth three centuries ago—
What though, through age, ſhe be too weak
To ward the curſed iron beak
Of that ill-omen'd bird, whoſe nide [ſide;
Is hatch'd and ſhelter'd in her wounded
What though, with true paternal care,
Her num'rous offſpring thou remove,
And with attention make them ſhare
The ſhelter of the neighbouring grove;
Yet ſtill in vain is all thy care and toil—
In vain, Hortenſius, doſt thou ſtrive

* See Petræia, an Ode, Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 1130.

To

To make this tender offspring thrive,
Sever'd by force from their own natal soil:
Touch'd with remorse, thy heart will bleed,
And tremble at the cruel deed.——
When thou shalt float my small domain,
And drown my subjects in the waves;
The finny race along the limpid plain
Shall wanton o'er their watery graves.
O'er many a bank, and many a bush,
The new inhabitants shall float,
Where now the blackbird and the thrush
With melody expand the tuneful throat.
The eel shall nestle in the brake
Which now doth yield a safe retreat
'Gainst winter's cold and summer's heat,
Unto the adder fell, or harmless gilded snake.
'Tis said a beauteous isle shall rear
Her head above the circling floods,
Where hallow'd grottos shall appear,
Surrounded by enchanted woods.
Yet hear, Hortensius—Sorrow's son!
Weeks, months, and even years shall roll away,
Before thou layst—if ever thou shalt lay,
I've finish'd what I have begun.
The playsome naiad, that remains
Conceal'd within my thorny breast,
Shall, by the winter's endless rains,
Grow too enrag'd to be repress'd; [side,
The torrent tumbling down yon mountain's
Spreading destruction all around,
Shall with its fierce impetuous tide
Bear ev'ry thing along—and pierce the massive mound.
And, dear Hortensius, 'tis thy fate
That greater trials thee await
Than what I have disclos'd:
Lonely, in sadness shalt thou rove
Along the mead, or in the grove;
Thy grief unable to remove,
Till in the grave repos'd."
The phantom ceas'd, and was no longer heard,
But, with a crash tremendous—disappear'd.
Hortensius, frighted at the sound, awoke;
And, looking fearfully around,
Beheld the venerable oak,
With mangled limbs, lie prostrate on the ground.

SONNET

To Mrs. Herbert Croft, *from* Charles Hereford, Esq. *prefixed to the Volume of* Mrs. Smith's *Sonnets, Oct.* 14, 1795.

SWEET mourner, who, thy pensive hours to cheer,
Hast taught in plaintive strains thy griefs to flow;
Like Philomel, enchanting every ear,
Like Philomel's, thy note the note of woe;
Soon may Content thy Syren summons hear,
And bounteous soon her blessings bland bestow;
Chase from thy faded cheek the glist'ning tear,
And give with joy her throbbing heart to glow.
And thou, too, fair as good, whose melting eye
Proclaims thee Pity's child; whose gentle breast
To misery ne'er refused the generous sigh,
Thine be successive years of life more blest;
Thine golden days, which wing'd with pleasures fly,
And nights of soothing dreams, and balmy rest.

SONNET TO STELLA.

AROUND Aspasia's form the Graces play,
And all the Muses warble from her lyre;
But, ah! when Phœbus pours meridian day,
We fear his blaze, and to the shade retire.
In thee, sweet Stella, milder charms invite;
The eyes blue languish, beauty's temper'd beam,
Soft as the silver majesty of night,
That smiles in radiance on the lapsing stream.
With thee, if Heaven would listen to my prayers,
Blest might I ante-date the joys above;
Then the light wings of every year should bear
Unfading bliss, and undiminish'd love:
Love, like a spring, unknowing to be dull,
For ever flowing, yet for ever full.

N. Bull.

Epitaphs at Cardington, *Bedfordshire.*

1. "Hic jacet
Corpus Georgii Blundell, militis,
Directi Successoris et Hæredis
Blundellianæ et Gasconianæ Familiæ Bedfordiensis,
Epitaphium ejus propriâ Minervâ exaratum;
Anima et Corpus
Ficti Locutores.
Anima. Ah invisibili venij, ipsa invisibilis;
Invisibiliter junctа fui etiam visibili;
Nec non soluta
Refugio ad invisibilem.
Corp. Expers Criminis,
Me secum redidit Culpæ obnoxium,
Hâc Spe autem fruimur,
Quibus alienа Transgressio impertit
Et Miserias et Mortem;
Meritum alterius donabit
Et Æternitatem et Gloriam.
Obiit 11 Die Novembris,
Anno Domini 1688."

2. "Here lieth the body of
Dame Elizabeth Blundell, relict of
Sir George Blundell, knt.
who departed this life, in a joyful
expectation of a better,
March 23, in the year of our Lord 1724,
and of her age 81.

Here also lieth the body of
Elizabeth Blundell, their daughter;
who, unable to bear her mother's absence,
with whom she lived in pious duty,
instantly accompanied her,
the day and year above-mentioned,
in the 46th year of her age."

Gazette

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Dublin-caſtle, Oct. 22. LIEUT.-COLONEL Marcus Beresford, to be lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's ordnance in this kingdom, *vice* Pakenham.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. Sir Richard Carr Glyn, of Gaunts, co. Dorſet, knt. late lord mayor of the city of London; Robert Kingſmill, eſq. admiral of the Blue ſquadron of his Majeſty's fleet; Robert-John Buxton, of Shadwell lodge, co. Norfolk, eſq.; William Elford, of Bickham, co. Devon, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the South Devon regiment of militia; Nathanael Holland, of Wittenham, co. Berks, eſq.; Francis Milman, of Levaton, co. Devon, M. D. and phyſician to his Majeſty's houſehold; Robert Peel, of Drayton Manor, co. Stafford, and of Bury, co. Lancaſter, eſq.; and Walter Stirling, of Faſkine, co. Lancaſter, eſq. banker, of London, eldeſt ſon of the late Sir Walter Stirling, of Faſkine, knt. captain in the royal navy; created baronets.

War-office, Nov. 4. *Garriſon.* Lieut. Wm. Kirk, of the 17th foot, to be town and fort-major of the garriſon of Ciudadella and its dependencies, in the iſland of Minorca, *vice* Naſh, who has joined his regiment.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Apothecary John Foreman, to be ſurgeon to the forces.

War-office, Dublin-caſtle, Nov. 10. *Staff.* John Nicholſon, eſq. to be town-major of the garriſon of Londonderry.

Whitehall, Nov. 11. Rev. George Heath, D. D. to be prebendary of his Majeſty's free chapel of St. George, at Windſor, *vice* William late biſhop of St. David's, reſigned.—Rev. John Croſs Morphew, B. A. preſented to the rectory of Walpole St. Peter, co. Norfolk, *vice* Stevens, dec.

War-office, Nov. 18. *Invalids.* Lieut. Richard Mallet, from the half-pay of the late 93d foot, to be lieutenant in Capt. Melville's independent company of invalids at Pendennis caſtle, *vice* Allen, dec. Lieut. William Roach, from the 31ſt foot, to be lieutenant in Lieut.-col. Fahy's independent company of invalids at Alderney, *vice* Hepburne, dec.—*Brevet.* To be brigadier-generals in the army ſerving under the command of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby: the Hon. Col. Edward Finch, of the Coldſtream foot-guards; and Col. Thomas Groſvenor, of the 3d foot-guards.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Robert Jackſon, M. D. late inſpector of hoſpitals for the Ruſſian troops, to be phyſician to the forces, and head of the hoſpital at Chatham, *vice* Mitchell, dec. Aſſiſtant-ſurgeon Joſeph Thomas, from the 1ſt dragoons, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Foreman, appointed ſurgeon to the forces. Deputy-purveyor Richard Moſs, to be purveyor to the forces. W. Uſher, purveyor's clerk, to be deputy-purveyor to the forces, *vice* Moſs.

Dublin, Nov. 25. Hon. and Rev. William Stuart, biſhop of St. David's, tranſlated to the archbiſhoprick of Armagh, in Ireland, *vice* Newcome, dec.

Whitehall, Nov. 29. Lord Seaforth took the oaths on being appointed governor of Barbados, *vice* Ricketts, dec.

War-office, Dec. 2. *Brevet.* Lieut.-col. Jn. Fraſer, commandant of a corps of infantry, to be colonel in the army.—*Barracks.* Lachlan Maclean, to be barrack-maſter at Hamilton, *vice* Lockhart, dec.

War-office, Dec. 6. *Brevet.* Col. Frederick Maitland, of the 27th foot, to be brigadier-general to the forces ſerving in the Leeward Iſlands only.—*Staff.* Lieut. James Stevenſon, on the half-pay of Elford's late corps, to be adjutant to the detachments in Hilſea barracks.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* J. Buchan, M. D. and —— Luxmore, M. D. to be phyſicians to the forces.

Whitehall, Dec. 9. John Hiley Addington, eſq. to be one of the lords commiſſioners of the Treaſury, *vice* Sylveſter Douglas, created Baron Glenbervie, of Kincardine, Ireland, and appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, *vice* Sir George Yonge, reſigned.—Right Hon. Charles Sloane Lord Cadogan, to be Viſcount Chelſea, co. Middleſex, and Earl Cadogan.—Right Hon. James Lord Malmeſbury, K. B. to be Viſcount Fitz-Harris, of Horn Court, co. Southampton, and Earl of Malmeſbury.

Whitehall, Dec. 13. Rev. Wm. Simſon, preſented to the church and pariſh of Fearn, in the preſbytery of Brechin, and county of Roſs.—Rev. Archibald Wilſon, to the church and pariſh of Cardroſs, in the preſbytery and county of Dumbarton, *vice* Alexander Macaulay, dec.

War-office, Dec. 16. *Barracks.* R. T. Raynes, to be deputy-barrack-maſter at Parkhurſt barracks, Iſle of Wight.

Dublin-caſtle, Dec. 16. Right Rev. William lord biſhop of Armagh, and St. George Daly, eſq. his Majeſty's prime ſerjeant at law, ſworn of the privy-council of Ireland.

Whitehall, Dec. 20. Rev. George Murray, commonly called Lord George Murray, recommended, by royal ſign manual, to be elected biſhop of St. David's, *vice* Stuart, tranſlated to Armagh. [His Lordſhip was of New coll. Oxford; and, Nov. 27, was admitted D.D. by diploma in full convocation.]

Dublin-caſtle, Dec. 20. Right Hon. John Toler, to be chief juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas of Ireland, *vice* Lord Viſcount Carleton, who retires.

Dublin-caſtle, Dec. 23. Right Hon. John Stewart, to be his Majeſty's attorney-general in Ireland, *vice* Toler; and William Smith, eſq. to be his Majeſty's ſolicitor-general, *vice* Stewart.

Dublin-caſtle, Dec. 23. Lord Viſcount Loftus, John Stewart, eſq. attorney-general, and Charles-Henry Coote, eſq. ſworn of the privy-council of Ireland.

Dublin-caſtle, Dec. 27. The Dublin Gazette notifies the elevation to the Iriſh Peerage of Lord Charles Fitzgerald, as Lord Lecale; Admiral Waldegrave, Lord Radſtock; Sylveſter Douglas, Lord Glenhervie; John Toler, Lord Norbury; and Sir Alan Gardner, Lord Gardner; the Marchioneſs of Buckingham, to be Baroneſs Nugent, and her ſecond ſon, Lord George Nugent Grenville, to be Lord Nugent; Frederick Trench, Lord Aſhtown; Gen. Eyre Maſſey, Lord Clarina; and the Hon. Robert King, Lord Erris.

Dublin-caſtle, Dec. 29. The Dublin Gazette announces the following creations: the Earl of Inchiquin, to be Marquis of Thomond; Earl of Bective, Marquis of Headfort; Earl of Altamont, Marquis of Sligo; and Earl of Ely, Marquis of Ely; Viſcount Caſtle-Stewart, Earl of ditto; Viſcount Donoughmore, Earl ditto; Viſcount Caledon, Earl of ditto; Viſcount Kenmare, Earl of ditto; Earl Clanricarde, the title in reverſion to his daughters; Lord Glentworth, Viſcount Limerick; Lord Somerton, Archbiſhop of Caſhel, Viſcount Somerton; Lord Yelverton, Viſcount Avonmore; Lord Longueville, Viſcount ditto; Lord Bantry, Viſcount ditto; Lord Monck, Viſcount ditto; Lord Kilcoutel, Viſcount Dunlo; Lord Tullamore, Viſcount Charleville; and Lord Kilwarden, Viſcount ditto.

Whitehall, Dec. 30. Henry Earl of Exeter, advanced to be Marquis.

War-office, Dec. 30. *Staff.* Col. Jn. Abercrombie, of the 53d foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces ſerving under the command of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Lieut.-col. John Duncan, of the royal artillery, to be deputy-quarter-maſter general to the ſaid forces. Lieut.-col. William-Henry Clinton, of the 1ſt foot-guards, to be inſpector-general of foreign corps in his Majeſty's ſervice (the Dutch troops excepted), *vice* Col. Jn. Ramſay.—*Hoſpital ſtaff.* Surgeon John Joberns, to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals.

Dublin, Dec. 31. Lord Conyngham, elected a knight of the order of St. Patrick, *vice* Marquis of Waterford, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN, eſq. barriſter at law, and the Downing profeſſor of the laws of England in Cambridge univerſity, appointed, by the Biſhop of Ely, chief juſtice of his franchiſe in the Iſle of Ely, *vice* Henry Gwillim, eſq. promoted to be one of the judges at Madras.

Hon. Spencer Perceval, M. A. of Trinity college, appointed counſellor to the Univerſity of Cambridge, *vice* Sir Robert Graham.

Rev. John Black, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, elected maſter of the free grammar-ſchool in that town; and the Rev. Peter Lathbury has ſince been appointed by an oppoſite party to the ſame maſterſhip.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Wenman Henry Langton, B. D. of Wadham college, Oxford, and rector of Warham, co. Norfolk, appointed chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. Wm. Edwards, of Egginton, Cubley R. co. Derby, *vice* Fletcher, dec.

Rev. W. Metcalfe, M. A. Barley R. Herts, *vice* Wagſtaffe, dec.

Rev. Charles Norris, M. A. Aylſham V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Whitehouſe, Sharnbrook V. co. Bedford.

Rev. F. Blick, Walton-upon-Trent R. co. Derby.

Rev. Henry Davis, Alcannings R. near Devizes, Wilts.

Rev. George-Francis Barlow, M. A. Edwardſton V. Suffolk.

Rev. G. D. Kent, M. A. Saucethorpe R. near Spilſby, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Henry Atkinſon, B. A. Great Wacton R. with Little Wacton annexed, Norf.

Rev. W. Holgate, uſher of the grammar-ſchool at Uppingham, Lodington V. co. Leiceſter, *vice* Healy, dec.

Rev. Mr. Schoen, ſenior fellow of St. John's coll. Oxford, Crick R. co. Northampton, *vice* Spier, dec. Mr. S. many years ago, had a commiſſion in the Northamptonſhire militia.

Rev. John Hogg, Preſton Bagot R. co. Warwick.

Rev. James Hargreaves, M. A. Shenſtone V. co. Stafford, *vice* Coates, dec.

Rev. Thomas Weldon Champneſs, to be a minor canon of Weſtminſter abbey, *vice* Willet, dec.

Rev. Gerard Andrewes, M. A. ſon of the Rev. Mr. A. formerly maſter of the free ſchool at Leiceſter, Mickleham R. and Rev. Richard Bartholomew, Dunſfold R. both co. Surrey, and both *vice* Filewood, dec.

Rev. George Walton Onſlow, Shalford cum Bramley V. Surr. *vice* Bartholomew, dec.

Rev. D. Pape, Penn living, co. Stafford.

Rev. Anthony Collett, M. A. Aldringham with Thorp perpetual curacy, and Great and Little Linſtead perpetual curacies, all co. Suffolk.

Rev. William Palmer, jun. M. A. vicar of Ilton, co. Somerſet, Yarcomb V. Devon, *vice* Rev. William Palmer, rector of Cricket Malherbie, Somerſet, reſigned.

Rev. Charles Barker, Semley R. Wilts.

Rev. William Benſon Ramſden, M. A. Wareham R. near Ely.

Rev. W. P. Burgis, Winfrith Newburgh R. Dorſet, *vice* Marſhall, dec.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Biſhampton, Aberton R.

Rev. Stephen Allen, jun. M. A. Danton with Duckton V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. William Alderſon, B. A. Hornby V. co. York.

Rev. Samuel Smith, B. D. to be prebendary of Southwell, *vice* Porter, dec.

Rev.

Rev. John Smyth, Bicester V. co. Oxf.

Rev. Mr. Bridges, Middleton V. *vice* Aſheton, dec.

Rev. ——— Corne, M. A. to be prebendary of Lichfield.

Rev. William Digby, M. A. Offenham perpetual curacy, co. Worceſter.

Rev. J. Lempriere, M. A. Abingdon V. Berks, *vice* Cleobury, dec.

Rev. William Pares, LL.B. Narborough R. co. Leiceſter, *vice* Bridger, dec.

Rev. Brooke Bridges, M. A. Birdbrook R. co. Eſſex.

Rev. John Parſons, D. D. Skegneſs R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. James Fawcett, B. D. Snoring R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Stevens, dec.

Rev. John Crauford, Beesby R. co. Linc.

Rev. Philip Dodd, elected morning-preacher at the Aſylum.

Rev. John Swain, Taxal R. co. Cheſter, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. Joſeph Smith, curate of Widmerpool, near Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, Stanton-on-the-Wolds R. co. Nottingham, of which place he had been curate 16 years, at 15l. a year

Diſpenſations.

REV. Bowyer Edward Sparke, M. A. to hold Redmile R. co. Leiceſter, *vice* Hough, dec. with Waltham-in-the-Woulds R. in the ſame county.

Rev. Henry Watkins, M. A. to hold Waltham R. co. Lincoln, with Coniſbrough V. co. York.

Births.

May 9. AT Bombay, the wife of Colonel Kerr, a ſon.

Lately, at Norton Lees, co. York, the wife of a blackſmith named Pendar, two ſons and a daughter, all likely to live; and the mother, not yet 19 years of age, is faſt recovering.

Dec. 26. At Swillington-hall, co. York, Lady Elizabeth Lowther, a daughter.

28. At Yarmouth, the wife of Captain Wright, of the royal navy, a ſon.

At the ſignal ſtation, Gunton, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut. King, of the royal navy, a ſon.

At Broomhouſe, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Purvis, a ſon.

29. At his houſe at Cleygate, Surrey, the wife of John Abercromby, eſq. a dau.

In Fitzroy-ſtr. Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of Major-general Brownrigg, a daughter.

30. The wife of Samuel Whitcombe, eſq. of Serjeants inn, a daughter.

The wife of Francis Freeling, eſq. ſecretary to the Poſt-office, a ſtill-born child.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Dindigul, in the Eaſt Indies, Major F. Aiſkell, of the 13th native infantry, to Miſs Mary Turin, daughter of Sir Robert T. bart.

At Jamaica, J. D. Andrews, eſq. of Port Antonio, to Miſs Eliza Panton, of Manchineal.

At Gibraltar, Capt. Beaver, of the royal navy, to Miſs Elliot, of that place.

At Port Mahon, in Minorca, Mr. James Chriſtie, of the naval hoſpital, to Miſs Gray.

At Hamburgh, Mr. Pitcairn, the American miniſter there, to the widow of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald, once the celebrated Pamela.

At Paris, Mr. Billen, banker, to Miſs Joyce, niece to Mr. Skill, of the Strand.

At Killboy, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, Thomas Bernard, eſq. of Caſtletown, in the King's county, to the Hon. Miſs Elizabeth Prittie, youngeſt daughter of Lord Connally.—At Caſtle-Otway, co. Tipperary, the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, to Mrs. Harpoope, daughter of Cooke Otway, eſq.—Alſo, the Rev. Jocelyn Otway, to Miſs Hart.

Charles Lett, eſq. of Seafield, co. Wexford, to Miſs Hinkes, daughter of the late Wm. H. eſq. of Glaſhouſe, co. Kilkenny.

The Hon. A. J. Pomeroy, to Miſs Kinſley, daughter of Thomas K. eſq.

Mr. Talbot, late of Drury-lane theatre, to Miſs Binſen, of Dublin theatre.

Pinkſtan Blackwood, eſq. ſurgeon of the North Down militia, to Miſs Mary Hamilton, daughter of John H. eſq. of Belfaſt.

Lieut. Cook, of the 16th foot, to Miſs Maguire, daughter of the late John M. eſq.

At Londonderry, Montague Talbot, eſq. ſon of the late Capt. George T. of the royal navy, to Miſs Emily Coote Bindon.

At Limerick, Sam. Fennel, eſq. to Miſs Bindon, daughter of the late Major B.

At Nenagh, co. Tipperary, George Burleigh, eſq. ſurgeon of the Loyal Eſſex regiment, to Mrs. Rebecca Kingſley.

Bryan Count, eſq. to Miſs Reck, both of Dublin.

At the Obſervatory at Armagh, Alexander Holmes, eſq. of Peterſfield, to Miſs Hamilton, ſecond daugh. of the Rev. J. A. H.

At Meſpill-park, near Dublin, Lewis Manſergh, eſq. of Athey, to Miſs Dorothea Hellen, daughter of the late Judge H.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Bernerman, to Miſs Anne Sparrow, of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

At Gretna-green, John Lord, eſq. of the Inner Temple, barriſter at law, to Miſs Charlotte Phillips, of Llwyn Crwn, Carmarthen.

At Newcaſtle, C. D. Purvis, eſq. to Miſs Watſon, eldeſt daught. of Cuthbert W. eſq.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Murray, of the Breadalbane regiment, to Miſs Hamilton.

Mr. James Calder, merchant, of Glaſgow, to Miſs Cecilia Gairdner.

At Paiſley, Mr William Pinkerton, merchant, to Miſs Jean Auchincloſs.

Mr. Wm. Price, muſlin-manufacturer, of Glaſgow, to Miſs Pollard, of Leeds.

Rev. Ralph Spofforth, M. A. vicar of Howden, co. York, to Miſs Dunn.

At Liverpool, M. Jean Baptiſte Marie, Chevalier

Chevalier De Teſſon, to Mademoiſelle le Honorable Julie Loaice Florianne Felicité De Lorgeil, daugh. of the late Count De L.

At Dawliſh, Devon, James Hall, eſq. of Jamaica, to the Hon. Elizabeth Lyſaght, daughter of the late Lord Liſle.

At Hamble, near Southampton, G. Kakewich, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miſs Scale, eldeſt daughter of John S. eſq.

At North Cave, James Bacchus, aged 97, to Mary Watſon, aged 27.

Rev. Mr. Naylor, fellow of Queen's coll. Cambridge, to Miſs Ground, of Whittleſea.

At Northwood, in the Iſle of Wight, William-David Jennings, eſq. of Doctors Commons, to Mrs. Pierſon, widow of the late Jas. Bradſhaw P. eſq. jun. of Vauxhall.

At Potterſperry, co. Northampton, the Hon. and Rev. Lord Henry Fitzroy, late of Trinity college, Cambridge, third ſon of the Duke of Grafton, to Miſs Caroline Pigot, youngeſt daugh. of the late Admiral P.

By ſpecial licence, at Lulworth caſtle, Dorſet, the ſeat of Thomas Weld, eſq. the Hon. Mr. Stourton, to Miſs Cath. Weld.

At Southampton, Gilbert Mathiſon, eſq. of Willey, co. Surrey, to Miſs Jaſperhall.

At Mevagiſſey, in Cornwall, Lieut. Philip Lyne, of the royal navy, to Miſs Slyman, of Penwarne.

At Avenbury, Edward Weſt, eſq. of Little Frome, to Miſs Smith, eldeſt daughter of Mr. S. of the Brook-houſe, Hereford.

At Monk's Kirby, Mr. Powell, of Barwell, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Brown, only daughter of Mr. Z. B. of Stretton.

Rev. Mr. Allanſon, of Allaxton, to Miſs Elizabeth Clayton, daughter of the late Rev. W. C. of Belgrave.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Richer, the celebrated tight rope dancer, to Miſs L. B. Watſon, only daughter of Mr. W. manager of the Leiceſter, Cheltenham, and other theatres.

At Saliſbury, Charles-Richard Orgill, eſq. of Portland, Jamaica, to Miſs Harriet Davies, daughter of the late Rev. John D. rector of Padworth, Berks.

John Maxwell, eſq. of Spalding, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Mary Peacock, of Woolley.

Richard Lang, eſq. of Blewhayes, Devon, captain in the South Devon militia, to Miſs Daſhwood, only daughter of the late Capt. W. D. of Green Bank, Falmouth.

Mr. Pariſh, farmer, &c. of Gayton, to Miſs Mountain, of Saleby, near Alford, Lincoln.

Rev. John Eden, vicar of St. Nicholas, Briſtol, to Miſs Chambers.

Capt. R. Wade, to Miſs Goodchild.

At Exeter, Joſeph Bealey, eſq. M. D. to Miſs Charlotte-Lewis Coſſonat, third daugh. of the late Nathaniel-Elias C. eſq.

At Liverpool, P. P. Carnell, eſq. of the 20th foot, to Miſs Sarah Aſhworth.

At Wichtillon, T. O. Warwick, M. D. of Rotherham, to Miſs Aldred, niece of R. W. Moult, eſq. of the former place.

Capt. B. Spalding, of Woodbridge, to Miſs Denny, daughter of Mr. T. D. farmer

At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Wm. M'Donald, eſq. ſurgeon of the royal navy, to Miſs Knight, daughter of Capt. K. of his Majeſty's ſhip Montague.

Wm. Rudd, eſq. of Biſhop Wearmouth, Durham, to Miſs Iſabella Kinſey.

At Rhuabon, Wm. Wynne, eſq. of Pennarth, to Miſs Puleſton, youngeſt daugh. of the late Rev. Dr. P. of Pickhill, co. Salop.

At Lutterworth, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Corrall, watchmaker, to Miſs Leſter.

Charles Waters, eſq. of Gannicox, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Shearer, only daughter of Dr. S. of Limerick, late phyſician to his Majeſty's forces at Gibraltar.

Sir Thomas Williams, captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Endymion, to Miſs Wapſhare, eldeſt dau. of late Cha. W. eſq. of Saliſbury.

At Shrewſbury, F. Parry, eſq. captain in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Lloyd, daugh. of the late S. L. eſq. of Fitz.

Mr. G. C. Watſon, attorney, of Fakenham, to Miſs Gould, of Little Dunham, Norf.

At Mottram Longdendale, James Cheetham, eſq. of Stockport, to Miſs Cardwell, daughter of Henry C. eſq. of Hollingworth.

At Walcot, near Bath, Mr. Lindley, the celebrated performer on the violoncello, to Miſs Taylor.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Jeffery Coy, eſq. to Mrs. King, daughter of Thomas Sumpter. eſq. of Hiſton-hall, co. Cambr.

At Stonehouſe, Plymouth, Capt. Baver, of the royal navy, to Miſs F. Cole, ſiſter of Rev. Dr. C. ſub-rector of Exeter-coll. Oxf.

Mr. Harris, of Beer, to Miſs Knighton, ſiſter of John K. eſq. M. D.

At Norwich, David Columbine, jun. eſq. merchant, to Miſs Anne Elwin, third ſurviving daughter of Peter E. eſq. of Baſton.

At Hitchin, Mr. John Bedford, printer and bookſeller, to Miſs Margerſon.

M. Wilſon, eſq. to Miſs Sophia Thompſon, niece of Baily Heath, eſq. of Stanſtead, Eſſex.

Mr. Thomas Harriſon, merchant, of Fyling Dales, near Whitby, to Miſs Hawxell, only dau. of the late Rev. Mr. H. of Sleights.

At Kenſington, Mr. Compſon, jun. of the academy on Hanwell heath, to Miſs Jane Marſhall, daughter of Richard M. eſq.

At Hackney, Mr. Wm. Whittington, of Freſhford, Somerſet, to Miſs Martin, dau. of the late Col. M. of Bath.

At Iſlington, Mr. M. Hetherington, of Buckingham-ſtreet, Strand, to Miſs Hutton.

Stephen Sloane, eſq. ſon of Hans S. eſq. M. P. to the Hon. Mrs. Eſtwick, eldeſt dau. of Lord Hawke.

At Iſlington, the Rev. George-Henry Watkins, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to Miſs Sarah Long, daughter of the late Mr. J. W. L. of Chriſt's hoſpital.

Mr. D. Smith, of South Audley-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſqu. to Miſs Noaks, of Styton.

Mr. Macall Medford, merchant, of Finſbury-ſqu. to Miſs Parr, of Finſbury-place.

John

John Wade, eſq. of Ripon, co. York, to Miſs George, of Saliſbury-ſqu. Fleet-ſtreet.

Hen. Stevens, eſq. of Doctors Commons, to Mrs. Frewen, relict of Francis F. eſq.

Mr. Gathen, aged 30, to Lady Chiſton Wintringham, aged 80.

At St. Mary, Lambeth, J. H. T. Rotter, eſq. of Cheltenham, to the celebrated Mrs. Williams, profeſſor of aſtrology.

Mr. Hopkins, of Friday-ſtr. ribbon-manufacturer, to Miſs Baker, late of Fore-ſtr.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Capt. Dundas, of the royal navy, to Miſs Charl. Wood.

Mr. Sibthorpe, to Miſs Willey, daughter of Mr. W. ſolicitor, Baſinghall ſtreet.

Sept. 3. At Plymouth, Geo. Soltau, eſq. of London, to Miſs Symons, eldeſt dau. of Wm. S. eſq. of Chattlewood houſe, Devon.

4. At St. Bene't's, Paul's wharf, Edw. Kelſey, eſq to Miſs Harriet S. Street.

Edw. Dix, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Charlotte-Edwards Gaverick, of Totnes.

Rev. Mr. Waters, of Kingſland-road, Middleſex, to Mrs. Jacomb, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Dalrymple, of Norwich.

Rev. John Brathwaite, of Marlborough, to Mrs. Chandler, of Pickwick, Wilts.

5. At Aldenham, Herts, Capt. Henry Graham, of the 1ſt dragoon-gnards, to Miſs Clutterbuck, of Stanmore, ſecond ſiſter of Robert P. eſq. of Cardiff, co. Glamorgan.

8. Richard Morſe Payne, eſq. paymaſter of the 24th foot, to Miſs Sharpin, daughter of the Rev. Edw. S. of Swaffham, Norf.

9. At Warnford, Hants, Rev. Mr. Upton, to Mrs. Breedon, of that place.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. Graham, of New Bridge ſtr. to Miſs Bowes, of Dulwich.

At Stirling, Duncan Paterſon, eſq. of Inverary, to Miſs Harriet Fraſer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. F. of the ſame place.

13. Peter Favene, eſq. of the Old Jewry, to Miſs Eliza Cornwell.

Rich. Townſhend, eſq. of Doctors Commons, to Miſs Gerrard, of Olney, Bucks.

15. Capt. Saint, to Miſs Brown, ſole heireſs of the Rev. John B. of Kettering.

William Erſkine, eſq. advocate, to Miſs Euphemia Robinſon, only daughter of John R. eſq. profeſſor of moral philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

16. Mr. Etherſey, attorney, of Worceſter, to Miſs Parry, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. P. of Kemmerton, co. Gloucester.

John Spry Smith, eſq. to Miſs Taylor, both of Ormond-ſtreet.

Wm. Dyke, eſq. of Woodborough, eldeſt ſon of Wm. D. eſq. of Cheſulden, Wilts, to Miſs Dobſon, of Newbury, Berks, eldeſt daughter of Mr. D. of London, and niece to the late Dr. Collet, phyſician, of Newbury.

17. Mr. George-Henry Robins, of Covent-garden piazza, to Miſs Iſabella Cotes.

18. At Chettle, Dorſet, Mr. Wm. Dolling, to Miſs Anne Floyd, niece of the Rev. W. Chaſin, of that place.

Mr. Charles Bloye, of Cheapſide, to Miſs Marſhall, only daughter of John M. eſq.

19. At Purley, Berks, the Rev. Richard Hutchins Whitelocke, of Fardingoe, co. Northampton, to Miſs Frances Storer, dau. of the Hon. Mrs. S. of Purley.

20. At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Dr. Alexander Monro, jun. of Edinburgh, to Miſs Smyth, eld. dau. of Dr. Carmichael S.

Le Compte de Vandes, of the Luxembourg company of the Garde du Corps of France, to Mrs. Wright, of Brook-ſtreet.

22. Richard Burton, eſq. of Lambeth, to Mrs. Mount, of Iſlington, widow of Wm. M. eſq. of St. Catharine's.

At Addington, Mr. Joſ. Fuller, to Miſs Anne Browne, both of Ewell, Surrey.

24. At Beckenham, in Kent, the Rev. Wm. Stackhouſe, vicar of Modbury, Devon, to Miſs Smith, of Clay-hill.

Charles-William Ward, eſq. to Miſs Linley, of Southampton-ſtreet.

25. At Boſton, Mr. Joſ. Corſbie, merchant, of London, to Miſs Barnard.

George Brown, eſq. merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Sarah Robinſon.

27. Alexander Crichton, M. D. F. R. S. to Miſs Dodwell, only daughter of Edward D. eſq. of Weſt Mouſley, Surrey.

John Taylor Warren, eſq. to Miſs Ruſpini, ſecond daughter of the Chevalier R.

George Wade, eſq. of Southampton-row, to Mrs. Bryant, of Baſingſtoke.

At Whitley, co. Northumberland, Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. M. P. to Miſs Amelia Campbell, of Whitley.

S. Treaſure, eſq. of the Tax-office, to Miſs Brutton, of North End, Fulham.

At Guernſey, Jn. Thomas, eſq. of Lothbury, to Miſs Le Marchant, of Guernſey.

29. At Walcot church, Bath, Nicolas Mingay, eſq. of the 62d regiment, to Miſs Carrol, eldeſt daughter of George C. eſq.

Mr. Blair, attorney, of Uttoxeter, to Miſs Webb, of Birmingham.

Capt. Simpſon, of his Majeſty's marine forces, to Miſs Harriet Caſe, daugh. of the late Edw. C. eſq. of Great Franſham, Norf.

30. At Edmonton, Edmund Buſk, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Teſhmaker.

At Bath, the Rev. Francis Baker, ſon of the Rev. Dr. B. of Freſhford, to Miſs Colton, dau. of Rev. B. C. canon of Saliſbury.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Archibald Galbraith, of Balgair, to Miſs Catharine Galbraith, only daughter of the late Rear-admiral G.

Mr. Stephens, to Miſs Rudings, daughter of Walter R. eſq. of Weſt Cotes.

Mr. Samuel Chapman, aged 74, to Mrs. Sarah Green, aged 41, both of Nottingham.

Oct. 1. At Glaſgow, Robert Hepburn, eſq. of Clarkington, major of the 10th (or Edinburgh) militia, to Miſs Catharine Gordon, third daughter of the late Hon. Alex. G. (Lord Rokeville) and the Counteſs-dowager of Dumfries and Stair.

At Rocheſter, Lieut. Charles Cameron, of the 3d foot, or Buffs, to Miſs C. E. Cameron, niece of the late Major-gen. C.

At

At Accrington, co. Lancaſter, Robert Peel, eſq. of Churchbank, to Miſs Peel, dau. of Matth. P. eſq. of Accrington-houſe.

Mr. Oliver Gamon, of Winchester-ſtr. to Mrs. Lachernez Heude, of Liſſon-green.

2. James Howard, eſq. of Weſt Fields, St. Alban's, Herts, to Miſs Mary-Louiſa Ekins, daughter of the late Rev. Randolph E. rector of Pebmarſh, Eſſex.

John Capel Roſe, eſq. of Cranſley, near Kettering, to Miſs Symons, eldeſt daugh. of the late Wm. S. eſq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

Mr. Brougham, of Finſbury-ſquare, ſurgeon, to Miſs Idle, of Cheapſide.

At Middlewich, John Clarke, eſq. to Miſs Mary Manley Lowe.

4. At Hackney, the Rev. L. Luke, fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge, to Mrs. Twentyman, widow, of Homerton terrace.

Philip Browne, eſq. to Miſs E. Fox, of Caverſham, Bucks.

George Brietzcke, eſq. of the Secretary of State's office, to Miſs Iſham, eldeſt dau. of Sir Juſtinian I. bart. of Lamport.

Mr. Hollingworth Bramley, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Juliana Smith.

6. At Chelmsford, Eſſex, Langley Brackenbury, eſq. captain in the North Lincoln militia, to Miſs Judd, daughter of the late John J. eſq. of Chelmsford.

7. Mr. James Bull, of Gracechurch-ſtr. to Miſs Evans, of the Borough High-ſtreet.

8. Rev. Tho. Streatfield, of Long Ditton, to Miſs Champion, of Winchester-ſtreet.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Charles Greig, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Mary-Anne Anderſon.

Mr. Baſs, of Arundel-ſtreet, Strand, to Miſs Waterhouſe.

Mr. Boord, attorney, of Bath, to Miſs A. Elkington.

9. At High Wycombe, Bucks, Richard Barry Slater, eſq. to Miſs Philadelphia Cayley, daughter of the late Sir Thomas C. bart. of Brompton, near Scarborough, co. York, and ſiſter to the preſent Sir Geo. C.

Mr. Samuel Relf, of Philadelphia, to Miſs Poyntell, eldeſt daughter of William P. eſq.

11. Mr. W. G. Times, attorney, to Mrs. Sworder, both of Much Hadham, Herts.

13. At Woodhead-houſe, John Kincaid, eſq. to Miſs Cecilia Lemox, youngeſt dau. of the late Wm. L. eſq. of Woodhead.

At Glaſgow, Mr. William Jeffrey, merchant, to Miſs Elizabeth Watſon.

Mr. Clinſtone Muſgrave, goldſmith, of Taunton, to Miſs Jane Haydon, of Barnſtaple.

14. Capt. W. Arrowſmith, of the ſhip Mary of South Shields, to Miſs Mary Ward.

15. At Edinburgh, John Archibald Bertram, eſq. merchant, of Leith, to Miſs Anne Brown Broughton, youngeſt dau. of Edw B. eſq. accomptant general of exciſe.

16. At Penzance, Cornwall, Jn. Oddy, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Oxnam.

Mr. Wm.-Robert Burgeſs, of the Strand, to Miſs Giblett, of Hartley-row, Hants.

17. At Midhurſt, Suſſ. Joſeph Shee, eſq. of London wall, to Miſs Darell, of Chelſea.

18. W. Whiſtler, eſq. of Fairlight-place, Suſſex, to Miſs Mackay, of Dover-ſtreet.

Thomas Starling Benſon, eſq. of Horſly-down, to Miſs Newbury.

John Wood, eſq. of Auſtin friers, to Miſs Frances Heyſham, daughter of the Rev. Edmund H. rector of Little Munden, Herts.

19. Rev. George Oſborne, of Teigh, co. Rutland, to Miſs Latham, of Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne.

Lieut. James, of the Cumberland militia, to Mrs. Booth, of Huntingdon.

At Glaſgow, Mr. James Neilſon, merchant, to Miſs Agnes Jamieſon, eldeſt dau. of the late Dr. Samuel J. of Virginia.

At Leith, James Gilleſpie, eſq. manufacturer, in Anderſon, to Miſs Eliz. Sherriff, eldeſt daughter of Robert S. eſq. of Leith.

20. Mr. Chitty, of Leatherhead, Surrey, to Miſs Clarkſon, of White-friers.

22. Mr. Chaſteney, mercer, of Bracondale, to Miſs Mary Rockliff, of Fulletby, co. Lincoln.

23. At Lancaſter, Mr. Abraham Toulmin, of Surrey-ſtreet, Strand, to Miſs Margaret Simpſon, of Lancaſter.

24. John Elliot, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the King's dragoon-guards, to Miſs Malthy, eldeſt daughter of the late George M. eſq. of Norwich.

25. At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Caldecott, of the Bank, to Miſs Redfarn.

Capt. Wilſon, to Miſs Pinchback, dangh. of Wm. P. eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Daniel Hoofſtetter, eſq. to Miſs Frances-Mary Duvelnz, ſecond dau. of David D. eſq.

At Roſſie caſtle, Scotland, Hercules Roſs, eſq. deputy-paymaſter-general of his Majeſty's forces at the Cape of Good Hope, to Miſs Cecilia Craufurd, daughter of the late Sir Alexander C. bart.

26. Mr. Jacob Hawker, chemiſt, of Plymouth-dock, ſecond ſon of the celebrated Dr. H. vicar of Charles, to Miſs Drewitt.

Mr. Cotterell, export-officer, of Hull, to Mrs. Everingham.

27. J. Noble, eſq. alderman of Briſtol, to Mrs. Woollery, relict of the late William W. eſq. of Jamaica.

At Dublin, Wm. Delany, eſq. of Caſtle Durrow, co. Kilkenny, to Miſs Scully.

Mr. John Hollingworth, farmer, of Wiſbech St. Mary, in the Iſle of Ely, to Miſs M. Thorpe, of Edithweſton, co. Rutland.

At Tickhill, Jas. Jackſon, eſq. of Doncaſter, to Miſs Henrietta Bower, of Bawtry.

29. At Bath, Edward Langford, eſq. captain in the Royal Cornwall regiment, to Miſs Whitmarſh, eldeſt daughter of the late Henry W. eſq. of Batt's-place, Somerſet.

At Bath, Capt. D'Arcy, to Miſs Long.

At Huyton, John Dent, eſq. M. P. to Miſs A. J. Williamſon, of Roby-hall, ſiſter-in-law to Col. Gaſcoyne, M.P. for Liverpool.

John Lewis, eſq. to Miſs Philadelphia-Maria

Maria Campbell, of Bermondſey church-yard, dau. of the late Capt. C. of the navy.

Charles Lyford, eſq. of Wincheſter, to Miſs Townſend, of Lime-ſtreet.

At Edinburgh, Alex. Alexander, eſq. 2d ſon of A. A. eſq. of Boyſtown, to Miſs Grace M'Aleſter, of Loup.

30. L. Wray, eſq. of Upton-houſe, Hants, to Miſs Martha Read, of Ebley, co. Glouc.

Anthony Bourdois, eſq. to Miſs Burney, eldeſt daugh. of Mr. B. of Beaumont-ſtreet.

Thomas Garland Murray, eſq. of the E. India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Eliz. Hamilton, dau. of Wm. H. eſq. of Blackheath.

Thomas Hanſon, eſq. of Smethwick, to Miſs Boden, of New-ſtreet, Birmingham.

Thomas Hayne, eſq. of Nottingham, to Miſs H. Twaites.

31. Capt. Anderſon, of the royal navy, to Miſs Eggleſton, of Kilham.

Nov. 2. Mr. Denman, comedian, of the Hull company, to Miſs Cloſe, of Doncaſter.

3. At Kingſton church, Portſea, Mr. Robert Hope, purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Puiſſant, to Miſs Fanny Paul.

At Bathewick, Gilbert Trome Becket Turner, eſq. of Penleigh-houſe, Wilts, to Mrs. Phipps, relict of Thomas Hele P. eſq. of Leighton-houſe, in the ſame county.

4. At Hale, Liverpool, Cha. Lawrence, eſq. to Miſs Roſe D'Aguilar, of Garſton.

Mr. James Landers, of Craigie, to Miſs Henrietta Edmonſtone, youngeſt daugh. of the late John E. eſq. of Cambuſwallace.

At Yeſeland, near Lancaſter, John Ford, eſq. to Miſs Lawſon.

Mr. F. Brotherhood, of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs A. Pagett, dau. of Mr. J. P. farmer and grazier at Rothely.

5. At Minorch, Lieut. Francis Haſtings, of the royal navy, to Leonora St. Croix, only daughter and heireſs of Don Emanuel St. C. of that iſland.

6. At Hertford, John Brickwood, eſq. of Croydon, Surrey, to Miſs Bowyer, daugh. of the late Calvert B. eſq. of Coles.

At Putney, Surrey, J. D. Hoſe, eſq. to Miſs Maria Jennings, youngeſt daughter of the late George J. eſq. of that place.

Rev. W. Pierce Netherſole, LL B. rector of Clophill, and vicar of Pulloxhill, co. Bedford, to Miſs Sophia Hagar, of Ampthill.

Mr. Thomas Dalton, to Miſs Eleanor Willis, both of Mitcham, Surrey.

8. Capt. Tho. Chivers, of Stepney-cauſeway, to Miſs Young, of Mile End green.

Mr. John-Francis Defanges, of Wheeler-ſtreet, Spital-ſquare, to Miſs Eliz. Hampton.

At Boldro, in the New Foreſt, Hants, George Stone, jun. eſq. to Miſs Urry.

10. John Eouet Smollet, eſq. of Bonhill, to Miſs Elizabeth Boyle, daught. of the late Hon. Patrick B. eſq. of Sheiralton.

At Upholland, co. Lancaſter, Rev. Geo. Botlaſe, B. D. Caſuiſtical profeſſor and regiſtrar in the Univerſity of Cambridge, to Miſs Anne Holme, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Tho. H. of Holland-houſe, in that co.

11. At Greenwich, Lieut. A. R. Kerr, of the royal navy, to Miſs Raiſon.

At Greenbank, near Glaſgow, David Niven, eſq. late of Jamaica, to Miſs Hutchinſon.

At Aſton, near Frodſham, co Lancaſter, Monſ. le Compte Hyacinth de Hautay, to Mademoiſelle Thereſe Alliot de Muſſey.

12. At Liverpool, Matth. Fletcher, eſq. of Darcy Lever, near Bolton, to Mrs. Boys.

13. Mr. Robert Elliott, of Fenchurch-ſtr. to Miſs Franck, of Nine Elms, Surrey.

At Davenham, in Cheſhire, Mr. Eccles, attorney, to Miſs Vernon, of Cheſter.

Mr. Tho. Jeſſop, wheelwright, to Miſs Anne Hill, both of Claypole. His father, Mr. D. J. died on the following day, aged 65.

17. At Auchlyne, in Scotland, W. E. Campbell, eſq. jun. of Glenfalloch, to Miſs Suſannah Campbell, of Lochdochart.

Mr. Prieſtley, inn-keeper, of Oundle, to Miſs Birks, of Newark.

At the Marquis of Drogheda's, in Dublin, John Ormſby Vandeleur, eſq. M. P. commiſſioner of his Majeſty's revenue, to the Right Hon. Lady Frances Moore.

At Poole, Dorſet, Mr. Thomas, of Ludgate-hill, haberdaſher, to Miſs Ainſley.

At Edinburgh, James Anderſon, eſq. of Linlithgow, to Miſs Catharine Grant.

At Frankfort-on-the-Mayne, Mr. Robert M'Kerrell, of Lond. to Miſs Sabina Schultze, youngeſt daughter of Jean Chretien S. eſq. banker at Frankfort.

18. At Syerſton, Mr. Thomas Foulkes, an opulent farmer and grazier, of Sibthorpe, to Miſs Anne Browne.

At Coddenham, Suffolk, Mr. Robert Barfield, to Mrs. Fenton; whoſe united ages amount to 157 years.

At Whitchurch, co. Salop, the Rev. Joſeph Langford, rector of Pontesbury, to Miſs B. Sandland, ſecond daugh. of the late Rev. Tho. S. head-maſter of Whitchurch free-ſchool, and rector of St. Devereux.

20. Mr. James Cox, of Chriſt Church, Surrey, to Miſs Brookes, of Croydon.

At Tewkeſbury, co. Glouceſter, Mr. Martin, wine-merchant, to Miſs Wollams.

21. James Liſter, eſq. of Ouſefleet-grange, co. York, to Miſs Spofforth, dau. of Rob. S. eſq. of Howden, in the ſame co.

At Kirkwall, in Scotland, Rev. Charles Aliſon, miniſter of St. Andrew's, to Miſs Jean Stalker, of Kirkwall.

Thomas Blackburne, eſq. of Lynn, to the only daughter of the Rev. Brook Hurlock.

22. Mr. Benjamin Brown, ſtock-broker, to Miſs Randall, of Kentiſh-town.

23. At Caſtle-Sowerby, Mr. John Bowman, of Field Garth, to Miſs Sarah Brown, ſecond daugh. of Timothy B. eſq. of Stockdalewarth, formerly a merchant at Carliſle.

24. At Doncaſter, Wm. H. Durham, eſq. of Bermudas, to Miſs E. Thickſtone.

At Gargrave, Matthew Wilſon, eſq. of Otley, to Mrs. Richardſon Currer, relict of the Rev. Henry Richardſon C.

Mr.

Mr. Robert Warns, to Mrs. Margaret Skillen, both of Bawdeſwell, Norfolk; whoſe united ages make 147 years.

25. Mr. John Ure, merchant, to Miſs Agnes Cuthel, of Glaſgow.

At Truro, Cornwall, Jas. O'Bryen, eſq. captain in the royal navy, and nephew of the Earl of Inchiquin, to Miſs Bridgeman Williams, daughter of James W. eſq.

Lieut. Tyndale, of the 17th foot, to Miſs Suſan Wetherall, of Lincoln.

John Dent, eſq. of Morton-place, near Northallerton, co. York, to Miſs Gibſon.

26. By ſpecial licence, at Beckford-houſe, co. Glouceſter, the ſeat of William Wakeman, eſq. M. Conſtable Maxwell, eſq. of Everingham, co. York, to Miſs T. A. Wakeman, niece of the aforeſaid W. W. eſq.

27. At Inverneſs, Mr. John Macdonald, to Miſs Lydia Falconar.

28. Mr. Roſe, of Coombe farm, Kingſton, to Miſs Simpſon, of the Sanctuary.

Mr. Edw. Dennis, wine and brandy-merchant, of Tooley-ſt. to Miſs Rebecca Mead.

29. At Wingerworth, B. D. Duppa, eſq. of Hollingbourn-place, Kent, to Miſs Mary Gladwin, of Stubbing, co. Derby.

Mr. Rochas, of Broad-ſtreet, merchant, to Miſs H. Reddiſh, of St. James's-ſtreet.

John Hair, eſq. of Somerſet-houſe, to Mrs. Wade, widow of George W. eſq.

Mr. J. G. Meymott, of Newington, Surrey, to Miſs S. P. Clarke, of Southwark.

Dec. 1. Mr. R. Winter, of Grantham, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Moore, of Louth.

2. Mr. Atkins, of Wincheſter, to Miſs Buckland, of Hill Farm.

Mr. Richard Wing, of Greetham, to Mrs. Sarah Darker, of Barrow, co. Rutland.

4. Richard Butter, jun. eſq. to Miſs Phillis French, dau. of And. F. eſq. of Camberwell.

5. John Dalby, eſq. of Derby, to Miſs Livius, of Richmond, Surrey, daugh. of the late Peter L. eſq. chief juſtice of Quebec.

6. Mr. Perrin, of Broad-ſtreet-buildings, to Miſs M. Reddiſh, of St. James's-ſtreet.

Mr. Wm. Perry, of the Strand, to Miſs Parker, dau. of Wm. P. eſq. of S. Lambeth.

Hen. Barnes, eſq. of Gray's-inn, to Mrs. Coyte, widow of Mr. Geo. C. of London.

9. Capt. Temple Hardy, of the royal navy, only ſurviving ſon of the late Admiral Sir Charles H. to Miſs Warre.

10. At the Quakers' meeting-houſe at Scarborough, Mr. David Prieſtman, of Malton, to Miſs Eliza Rowntree, of Pickering.

12. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mr. Gibb, ſurgeon, to Miſs Stanley, eldeſt dau. of the Rev. Dr. S. of Bennington-houſe, Grantham.

13. Mr. Thomas Pitt Stead, of London-bridge, to Miſs Anne Skey, of Welling, Herts.

Capt. Kennard Smith, of Epſom, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Jas. Hodges, eſq. of the Madras civil eſtabliſhment.

15. Mr. Joſeph Meymott, to Miſs Rigaud, daughter of J. F. R. eſq. R. A.

At Upholland, co. Lancaſter, Major Burgh Leighton, of the 4th (Queen's own) dragoons, to Miſs Jane Holme, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Tho. H. of Holland-houſe.

Thomas Plummer, jun. eſq. of Mincing-lane, to Miſs Thompſon, daughter of Thomas T. eſq. of Caſtle-ſtr. Leiceſter-ſquare.

John-James Morgan, eſq. of St. James's-ſquare, Briſtol, to Miſs Mary-Anne Brent.

Robert Jones, eſq. to Miſs Poyſer, both of Wrexham, Denbigh.

16. Mr. Button, jun. of Paternoſter-row, to Miſs Hollier, only daughter of R. H. eſq.

George-William Newcome, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtr. to Miſs Trower, of Hackney.

At Cambridge, Rev. Zachary Brooke, fellow of St. John's college, to Miſs Elizabeth Gunning, of Triplow, co. Cambridge.

At Barwell, co. Leiceſter, Mr. E. Orton, ſurgeon, of Earl Shilton, to Miſs Frith.

Fran. Mundy, eſq. of Markeaton, to Miſs Newton, dau. of Jn. Leaper, eſq. of Derby.

17. Mr. L. Docker, of the Lord Mayor's Court-office, Royal Exchange, to Miſs Griffiths, only daughter of Mr. Robert G. of Forty-hill, Enfield.

18. Martin Pearkes, eſq. to Mrs. Anderſon, eldeſt daughter of Samuel Giſt, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, and Wormington-grange, co. Glouceſter.

J. Longdon, eſq. to Miſs Charlotte Metham, youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas M. eſq. of Nottingham.

20. Mr. John Sowerby, of Watling-ſtr. to Miſs Wyllie, of the Old Jewry.

Rev. Edward Valpy, rector of Stanford Dingley, Berks, to the relict of the late Rev. Chaloner Byng Baldock, and daughter of the late Thomas Weſtern, eſq. of Abington-hall, co. Cambridge.

Charles Lambert, eſq. of Harley-ſtreet, to Miſs Poignand, eldeſt daughter of Dr. P.

22. William M'Gillevray, eſq. of Montreal, to Miſs Macdonald.

23. Mr. Wm. Boothby, white lead manufacturer, to Miſs Mary Ward, niece of the late Archer W. eſq. of the white lead works near Derby.

At Wymondham, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Wilcox, to Miſs Day, only daughter of the late Richard D. eſq.

Rev. Mr. Warner, to Miſs Mahew, of Lynn, Norfolk.

At St. James's church, the Rev. T. Thomas, late paſtor of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Enfield, now of that at Wareham, Dorſet, to Miſs Elizabeth Petrie, dau. of the late Mr. P. of that place.

Mr. John Aſtley, of the Royal Amphitheatre, Weſtminſter bridge, to Miſs Hannah Waldo Smith.

25. At Kingſton, Lieut. A. Wilſon, of the navy, to Miſs E. B. M'Kay, of Gibraltar.

29. Mr. Hugh Cheſney, to Miſs Anne Blair, late of Ayleſbury.

At Dundee, Capt. James Robertſon, of the 76th foot, to Miſs Catharine Guild, dau. of Mr. John G. merchant there.

30. At

30. At the ſeat of Col. Ogle, at Walton-upon-Thames, Lieut. Campbell, of the Bombay marines, to Miſs Gregory, of Windſor.

Thomas Geary, eſq. of Trinity-lane, to Miſs Willock, of Golden-ſquare.

31. At Holme, J. Troup, eſq. to Miſs Jane Roſe, ſecond daughter of John R. eſq.

P. 608, b. l. 2, read "ventos."

P. 1006, b. Lady Danvers was daughter and heir of Mr. Watſon; married to Sir John D. in 1755; and had by him two ſons and ſeven daughters.

P. 1207. M. Euler's "Letters to a German Princeſs, on different Subjects of Phyſick and Philoſophy," were tranſlated from the French, by Dr. Henry Hunter, in two volumes, 8vo, 1795. They are addreſſed to the Princeſs of Anhalt Deſſau, niece to Frederick II. King of Pruſſia. The author ſtudied at Baſil, and paſſed the greater part of his life between Germany and Pruſſia. To this work is prefixed the Eulogium of Euler, read before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in which his life and ſtudies are developed.

P. 1217, a. After "Charles Townley, eſq." add "late Lancaſter herald, which he reſigned in 1793."

The late Rev. John Hulſe, brother to the late Sir Edward Hulſe, bart. who died December 1 (ſee p. 1220), and youngeſt ſon of the eminent phyſician, has bequeathed ſome conſiderable eſtates to the Univerſity of Cambridge, for the advancement of religious learning; and directed an annual premium, for the beſt Diſſertation, in Engliſh, on the Evidence in general, or the Prophecies or Miracles in particular, or any other arguments, whether direct or collateral proofs of the Chriſtian Religion, in order to evidence its truth and excellence. The vicechancellor and truſtees have accordingly offered a premium of 40l. for the beſt eſſay "On the Prophecies which are now accompliſhing, as an Evidence of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion." The ſucceſsful author, who muſt be under the degree of M.A. to print the diſſertation at his own expence.

Another John Hulſe, of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1728, by his will, dated 1777, left eſtates to found two ſcholarſhips at St. John's college, a lecturer and Chriſtian advocate in the Univerſity from that college.

P. 1220. The Rev. Philip Gibbs was born in the South of Devon. His parents dying while he was quite an infant, he was left with only the Divine Providence for his guide. His mind was very early impreſſed with a ſenſe of religion, and an ardent thirſt for general knowledge, and he began in the days of youth to enquire and to think for himſelf on ſubjects of the higheſt importance. From the fulleſt conviction he joined a ſociety of Baptiſts, in Kingſbridge; and about eighteen ſettled at Plymouth, as miniſter of a church of that denomination. Here he continued exerciſing his miniſtry for more than half a century, without any pecuniary recompence, notwithſtanding ſeveral invitations to ſituations of conſiderable worldly advantage. His life and character, religious, civil, ſocial, and domeſtic, afforded a rare example of piety, integrity, philanthropy, and, in ſhort, of every moral and Chriſtian virtue. He attained a conſiderable knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French languages; and of ſubjects of general ſcience. In his diſcourſes from the pulpit, his manner was ſerious, his obſervations judicious, his arrangement clear and ſimple, his arguments cloſe, his language plain, correct, and conciſe, his mode of addreſs earneſt and affectionate. The congregation, when he came to it, was one of the moſt inconſiderable, but at his death one of the moſt reſpectable, of the Diſſenting congregations in the Weſt of England. On Friday, Dec. 5, his remains being removed to the meeting, and placed on a table before the pulpit, an excellent oration, full of judicious obſervations, and very ſuitable to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Iſaiah Birt, of Plymouth Dock, formerly his colleague. The ſervice was begun and concluded with ſuitable prayers by the Rev. Herbert Mends and the Rev. Humphry Penn. The body was then carried to the burying-ground, (which he had ſome years before purchaſed, and given to the congregation,) and depoſited in the family vault. The pall was ſupported by eight miniſters; two of the Eſtabliſhed Church, one Preſbyterian, two Independents, two Baptiſts, and one Methodiſt. The pulpit, the deſk, and front of the galleries, were hung and covered with black cloth. The funeral was attended by an immenſe concourſe of perſons of all denominations, who agreed in lamenting the death of this truly great and good man. On Sunday, Dec. 14, a funeral ſermon was preached by his late colleague, now his ſucceſſor, the Rev. Wm. Winterbotham, which commanded the attention and obtained the approbation of every candid and judicious hearer. The congregation conſiſted of perſons of all denominations of Plymouth and the adjacent towns, amounting nearly to two thouſand; and it was computed that as many more came to the doors, and went away for want of room. The general and public reſpect ſhewn to his memory was a ſufficient proof that the public at large entertained a high ſenſe of his worth, and that his death was generally conſidered as a public loſs.

P. 1221, b. Mr. Honeywood was of All Souls college, Oxford; M.A. 1771.

DEATHS.

May 12. AT Arcot, in the Eaſt Indies, of a violent fever, Lieut. Ballmer, of the 6th regiment of native cavalry, youngeſt and laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Major B. of Lymington.

June 15. At Madras, Capt. Flood, of the 51ſt foot, only ſon of Sir Fred. F. bart.

Aug.... At Jamaica, Mr. Wm. Meech, ſon of the late Mr. M. ſurgeon and apothecary, of Sherborne, co. Dorſet.

Sept.... At Port Royal, Jamaica, Mr. John Bromley, purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Loweſtoffe.

11. Mr. Magrath, formerly of Dungarvan, in Ireland, firſt lieutenant of the Salamine ſhip of war. His death was the conſequence of a wound in the ſide from the ſtiletto of an aſſaſſin, who met him in one of the ſtreets of Leghorn, Auguſt 31, while enquiring for a houſe. The villain was not known, nor was he apprehended. The cauſe of committing this atrocious act was unknown. Having bled inwardly, a mortification enſued, which, of courſe, proved fatal. He was a man of moſt amiable character, and highly reſpected by his brother-officers.

24. At his houſe at the Zwart river, Cape of Good Hope, Alexander Farquhar, eſq. navy agent victualer.

Oct. 24. At Martinique, Capt. William Swales, of the Aurora tranſport.

Nov. 7. At Edgefield parſonage, near Holt, co. Norfolk, Mrs. Anne Francis, wife of the Rev. Robert Bransby F. and eldeſt daughter of the reverend and learned Daniel Gittins, formerly rector of South Stoke, and vicar of Leominſter, Suſſex. From her father's inſtructions her mind imbibed an early love of literature; and, in maturer years, the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures were her daily employment and delight. She was a great proficient in the Hebrew language; and, in 1781, publiſhed "A poetical Tranſlation of the Song of Solomon, from the original Hebrew; with a preliminary Diſcourſe, and Notes hiſtorical, critical, and explanatory." This work was held in much eſtimation by the learned world. Mrs. F. was alſo the author of ſeveral poetical publications. In 1785 ſhe publiſhed "The Obſequies of Demetrius Poliorcetes;" in 1787, "A poetical Epiſtle from Charlotte to Werter;" and, in 1790, "A Collection of Miſcellaneous Poems." She was honoured with the friendſhip and correſpondence of many very eminent and learned men; among whom were the late Rev. William Jones, and the Rev. John Parkhurſt, who always profeſſed and entertained for her the higheſt eſteem and regard. Although the greateſt part of her life was paſſed in domeſtic retirement, ſhe poſſeſſed powers which, if diſplayed, would have ſhone conſpicuous in the moſt poliſhed circles. In converſation ſhe evinced great energies of mind, and a pointed wit; but ſhe never ſuffered the lively ſallies of her imagination to lead her either into levity or ill-nature. The author of this feeble tribute to her merits, who for 20 years enjoyed her friendſhip, and was improved and delighted by her correſpondence, muſt add, that her mental acquirements were her leaſt praiſe; for, as a daughter, wife, and mother, ſhe proved herſelf an excellent woman and a ſincere Chriſtian.

17. At Perth, in her 104th year, Janet Anderſon, relict of —— Melville, a ſpoonmaker. Within the laſt 12 months ſhe danced with great glee at the marriage of her ſon.

Lately, at Bombay, in the E. Indies, Col. Robinſon, ſon of Sir George R. bart.

In India, S. Whitehill, eſq. chief and cuſtom-maſter at Mahim, and ſenior merch.

At Buſſorah, Mr. J. Skinner, acting lieutenant in the Company's marine.

At Gibraltar, Lieut. James Ibbetſon, of the marines.

At Vienna, regretted by an extenſive circle of friends, who, from his intelligence and facility of communication, derived frequent and exuberant delight, John Balmanno, eſq. He was the only ſon of an eminent ſurgeon in the city of London; and, having completed his education in a moſt creditable manner, choſe the profeſſion of the law, and became a ſtudent in Lincoln's inn. To the acquiſition of juriſprudential knowledge he conſecrated his days; and his evenings were frequently devoted to thoſe ſchools of eloquence which were yet uncontaminated by the diſplay of improper principles, and which, in better days, nurtured the talents of a Dallas and a Garrow. His eloquence was diſtinguiſhed for argumentative fecundity and logical preciſion; he brought to the ſubject all the information of which it was ſuſceptible, and embelliſhed it with all the ornaments which could be uſed without charge of affectation. He, though a very young advocate, was already forcing his way into advantageous notice. His ſeniors at the bar ſpoke in terms of due commendation of his learning and abilities; and his eloquence was advantageouſly diſplayed, in a recent ſeſſion, at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, when, pleading in behalf of a frail female of faſhion, he adverted to the conduct of Helen, and, in an animated apoſtrophe, deſcribed his unfortunate client as "not leſs lovely, though far more penitent, than the paramour of Paris." As an author, Mr. Balmanno had eſtabliſhed his reputation by ſome excellent criticiſms in the Critical Review, and by an elaborate and luminous edition of Sir William Jones's "Eſſay on the Law of Bailments." He had of late addicted himſelf to the ſtudy of the law of nations; and, from the materials he had previouſly collected, there

WAS

was abundant reaſon to expect that, had his return from Vienna been permitted, the ſtores of Britiſh literature would have been augmented by a new expoſition of important topicks. His notes and memorandums form a valuable maſs of information; and he had prepared for the preſs, a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.

At Jane Ville, co. Limerick, Ireland, Richard Criſps, eſq. captain and adjutant of the City of Limerick militia. His death was occaſioned by the wounds he received in the action at Colooney, Sept. 5, 1798, when that regiment ſtopped the career of the French troops.

At Limerick, Martin Connell Creagh, M. D.

At Dublin, aged 96, Mr. James Reilly, an eminent ſales-maſter.

At Bellamont foreſt, in Ireland, Robert Dixon, eſq. ſon to the Biſhop of Down and Connor.

In Great Longford-ſtreet, Dublin, aged 80, Mrs. Felicia Gaſt, relict of Mr. Archdeacon Gaſt.

At his ſeat at Frankfort, in Ireland, univerſally regretted, Col. Rolleſton, late of Staffordſhire. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an active magiſtrate; and in the American war, when the country was threatened by invaſion, he raiſed a volunteer corps, which he ſupported at his own expence, and by which he preſerved the peace of the country. He alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by taking an active part, as captain-commandant of the yeomanry and ſoldiers quartered there; and at one time was in danger, with his whole family, together with the garriſon, of being poiſoned, by a plan having been laid by the rebels to poiſon the water which ſurrounded the fort, but was happily diſcovered in time to prevent its execution.

At Perth, Mr. Alex. M'Ewen, ſurgeon.

At Sunderland, aged 59, Mr. William Simpſon. He has left 11 brothers and ſiſters, whoſe ages (including his own at the time of his death) amount to 660 years.

At ſea, W. Cockell, eſq. late ſheriff of Madras, in the Eaſt Indies.

At Meriden, aged 98, Mrs. Eliz. Overton.

At Aber, in Brecknockſhire, in his 83d year, the Rev. William Williams, near 40 years a Proteſtant diſſenting-miniſter at Brecknock and Aber.

In Priory-ſtreet, Carmarthen, the Rev. T. Williams, vicar of Llanllawdog, in that county.

At Whitehaven, Cumberland, the wife of Thomas Hartley, eſq.

Aged 70, Mr. Tho. Downing, of Hull.

Aged 85, Thomas Stafford, of Denbigh. He was the firſt member of the Sick Club there, which was eſtabliſhed 29 years ago; and he is the only perſon belonging to it who has died within that period.

Mrs. Smyth, mother of J. S. eſq. of Heath, near Wakefield, M. P. for Pontefract, co. York.

At Hull, Mrs. Robinſon, widow of Mr. John R. woollen-draper; Aged 57, Mr. Thomas Bramwell, hatter; Aged 87, Mr. J. Johnſon, formerly a landing-waiter in the cuſtoms; In Bond-ſtreet, aged 36, Miſs Margaret Mayfield, a truly pious and excellent character; and, in his 65th year, deſervedly reſpected, Mr. Jn. Newton, many years head-clerk in the bank of Meſſieurs Peaſe, Knowſley, and Wray.

Aged 90, Thomas Walker, of York, gardener. He was a ſailor on-board Admiral Anſon's fleet in his memorable voyage round the world.

At Scarborough, three perſons, whoſe united ages make 284 years; viz. Mrs. Tate, aged 96; Mr. Crompton, aged 94; and Mr. Dealtry, alſo aged 94.

Aged 95, Mrs. Barker, of Barton-upon-Humber.

Mr. Edward Monk, printer of the Cheſter Courant.

Burnt to death, at Heanor, co. Derby, a child named Allen, aged 4 years.

Aged 56, Mr. Richard Wright, ſurgeon, of Derby.

At Cheſterfield, Mrs. Ward, mother of the celebrated Mrs. Radcliffe.

At Aſton-upon-Trent, co. Derby, after a very ſhort illneſs, Miſs Sarah Hickinbotham.

Aged 72, Mrs. M. Starkey, of Brantſone; and, aged 20, Miſs Mary Starkey, her dau.

At Mamble, in Worceſterſhire, Mr. Hailes, a reſpectable farmer, was killed by his bull. It appeared that he was very fond of the bull, and highly valued him; had been feeding him in the fold-yard with ſome oats in the ſtraw out of his hands, and afterwards was ſcratching his head, and talking to him; when the bull (which had before ſhewn ſymptoms of wildneſs) immediately ran at the deceaſed, who for ſome time ſheltered himſelf behind a brick pillar, but being cloſely purſued, he endeavoured to get under a cart-dray; in doing which, the bull ſtruck him ſo violently againſt the dray as to occaſion his death. The bull was immediately driven to ſome diſtance while the poor man was removed, but ſoon returned to the place in purſuit of the unfortunate object, and was afterwards ſhot.

At Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, in his 65th year, Mr. Wm. Millward, ſeveral years a letter-carrier there.

Miſs Cropper, only daughter of Mr. C. attorney, of Loughborough.

Mrs. Watchorn, wife of Alderman W. of Leiceſter.

At Claybrooke, Mrs. Sawbridge, relict of Mr. Wm. S. many years one of the chief conſtables of Guthlaxton hundred.

At

At Leiceſter, Miſs Lahun. Alſo, aged 73, Mr. Joſeph Godherd.

Mr. Brewſter, attorney, Melton Mowbray. Alſo, Mr. Boyfield, ironmonger, &c.

At a very advanced age, Thomas Gamble, gent. of Willoughby. Alſo, Mrs. Martha Gamble, of the ſame place.

At Loughborough, in her 74th year, Mrs. Margaret Cartwright; whoſe memory will be long regretted by the loyal and ſocial circle who frequented the Thiſtle and Crown, of which ſhe had been miſtreſs upwards of 40 years. No houſe could boaſt of better regulations, and few women of ſuperior intelligence.

Mr. Whittington, more than 20 years a faithful ſervant to Sir John Palmer, bart. of Carlton, co. Northampton.

After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Tho. Mee, jun. grocer and ironmonger, at Kegworth.

At Leiceſter, aged 96, Mrs. Goodhouſe.

At Rothy, co. Leiceſter, in the prime of life, Mr. John Geary, farmer and grazier.

William Read, a labourer, of Beccles. Diſputing, in a very angry manner, with ſome part of his family, he ſuddenly dropped down and expired.

Advanced in years, Mr. James Aſhley, of Lincoln, formerly maſter of the Adam and Eve public-houſe.

Miſs Tomiſman, of Horbling, co. Linc.

In her 69th year, Mrs. Sanderſon, wife of Mr. Tho. S of Deeping St. James.

Advanced in years, Mr. John Pell, of Lincoln, woolcomber and hoſier.

Aged 78, Mr. Speed, farmer, of Clipſham, Rutland.

At Spalding, in his 17th year, Mr. Geo. Carter, eldeſt ſon of Mrs. C. of that place, a very amiable youth.

Mr. Dodd, ſchoolmaſter, of Thurgarton, near Southwell.

At Caiſtor, Mr. R. Booth, many years a reſpectable ſtationer, grocer, &c.

At Tumby, near Horncaſtle, aged 90, Mr. William Shepherd.

At Hundleby, Mr. Maulkinſon, grazier.

At Skirbeck, near Boſton, after 3 years confinement with the gout, aged 74, Mr. John Lane, gardener and ſeedſman.

At Alford, Mr. Sam. Duckering, grazier.

Mrs. Carter, of Dunſby, co. Lincoln.

At Barkwith, Mr. John Clarke, farmer.

Mr. Watſon, farmer, &c. of Hauthorpe, near Bourn.

Aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Yarborough, of Holbeach.

Suddenly, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Wells, of Pickworth.

Mr. Jervis Thorpe, of Barton, co. Linc.

At Panchbeck, after a long and heavy affliction, aged 69, Mr. John Carter, farmer and grazier.

Aged 85, Mrs. Rayment, of Huntingdon, mother of Alderman R. of Lincoln.

At Newton, near Barnſtone, aged 90, Mr. Francis Ellerton, an eminent farmer. He was carried to the grave by 8 grandſons, attended by 20 nephews.

At Southwell, Mr. Wm. Ricket, miller. Alſo, at the ſame place, Mr. Fran. Adams, painter, of Sheffield.

Mr. Thomas Nelſon, an eminent practitioner in farriery at Billingborough.

At Tallington, near Stamford, the wife of Ralph Weſtropp, eſq. of Limerick.

Mrs. Roberts, of Belton, Rutland.

Aged 22, Mr. Joſ. Bradley, of Oundle.

At Goodleigh, Devon, Mr. Henry Stebbing, farmer. He was a great fox-hunter, and had collected as many foxes pads as covered the whole of his ſtable-door and door-poſts, having been in at all their deaths; and, at his own particular requeſt, a pad was placed in each of his hands when laid out in his coffin. When interred, in the pariſh of Stoke, he was attended by the huntſmen and whippers-in belonging to the packs with which he had hunted.

Mr. Andrews, of Yaxley, near Stilton, who at one period of his life weighed 36 ſtone. He loſt his life in conſequence of being overturned by a ſtage-coach, as he was returning from Stilton in a chaiſe-cart.

At Briſtol hot wells, in his 19th year, George Hill, eſq.

Mr. John Boſworth, farmer and grazier, of Edmonthorpe, Rutland.

Mr. Samuel Paſmer, late maſter of the Blue Boar inn, Cambridge.

Aged 87, Mrs. Snaſdell, of Narborough, co. Norfolk.

Mr. George Foley, a reſpectable farmer at Burnham-Norton, Norfolk.

Aged 77, Mrs. Anne Langley, relict of Mr. John L. woolcomber, at Wereham, and one of the people called Quakers. Alſo, in his 48th year, Mr. John Langley, her ſon.

Oglethorpe Wainman, M. D. of Wiſbech, in the Iſle of Ely.

Mrs. Scammell, wife of Mr. S. ſen. of Plymouth; alſo, Mrs. Brodrick, wife of Mr. John B. ſhip-builder, and daughter of the above.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Thurgood, of the Bedfordſhire militia.

At Portſmouth, in a fit, Lieut. Adney Symes, of the marines; a fine promiſing young man, and much regretted.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Ducket, maſter of the Eſther, of Hull.

Mrs. Hodges, of Bramdean, Hants.

At Faulke, in the Iſle of Wight, John White, eſq. barriſter at law.

At Briſtol hot wells, Mr. John Walker, ſon of Mr. Ard W. of Leeds, brandy-mer.

At Burnley, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 26th year, W. Peel, eſq. of Church Bank, and nephew to Sir R. Peel, of Bury. His liberality and other eſtimable qualities make his departure ſincerely felt. The grief of the poor in that neighbourhood was expreſſed in the moſt poignant manner when his remains were taken for interment;

terment; that of his friends and domeſticks was great in the extreme.

At Burnley, aged 78, Mr. H. Spencer, bookſeller, diſtinguiſhed for his eccentricity of character. His coffin, which was made of wood of his own growing, he had kept by him for ſeveral years.

At her houſe in Sydney-place, Bath, Mrs. Tripp, relict of John T. eſq. barriſter at law, of Taunton.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Weſt, grocer.—Mr. and Mrs. W, and two young men who boarded with them, have all died within the ſpace of ſix weeks.

In Devonſhire, in an apoplectic fit, while ſitting in company with his wife and daughters, Col. Harpur, of Gower-court, in Kent. He had been ſome time in a declining ſtate, and the air of Devonſhire was recommended by his phyſicians as a warmer county than Kent. He died immenſely rich; and by his will, made ſome months previous to his death, his whole property, except a very handſome ſettlement on Mrs. Harpur, is to be divided among his five daughters.

At the hot wells, Briſtol, Lady Molyneux, relict of the Right Hon. Sir Capel M.

Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Pinfold, a maiden lady, of Minchin Hampton.

At Glouceſter, Mrs. Webb, widow of R. W. eſq. late alderman of that city.

At Bath, aged 83, Mrs. Price, relict of Barth. P. eſq. of Eaſt Charlton, Berks.

At Market Drayton, co. Salop, aged 86, Mr. Young, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Bath, Mrs. Scrope, relict of the late Rev. Dr. S. of Caſtle Coombe, and ſiſter to E. Lambert, eſq. of Boynton, Wilts.

Mrs. De Borgi, wife of Mr. Thomas De B. of Broadway, near Weymouth. She was a very charitable and well diſpoſed woman.

In Queen-ſquare, Bath, Henry Seymer, eſq. a gentleman of a reſpectable family and conſiderable property at Hanford, in Dorſetſhire. Alſo, a few days after, at her houſe in New King-ſtreet, Mrs Seymer, mother of the aforeſaid gentleman. She was in a very advanced age, and grief for the loſs of her ſon, it is ſuppoſed, accelerated her death.

At Aſhton-under-Line, after a lingering illneſs, aged 17 months, Julius Cæſar Thompſon. This was the child brought into the world by the Cæſarean operation, at the Mancheſter lying-in hoſpital.

At his ſeat in Pembrokeſhire, Walter Powell, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late John P. eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Briſtol.

At Upton caſtle, co. Pembroke, John Taſker, eſq. formerly of Bombay.

At Wiſbech, in his 84th year, Mr. John Powell, many years a reſpectable joiner, &c.

At Huntingdon, after a lingering illneſs, in her 74th year, Mrs. Hodſon, wife of the Rev. Robert H. rector of that place.

Mr. Drage, jun. one of the Huntingdonſhire volunteer cavalry.

At Wincheſter, James Heywood, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Peter-John H. eſq. of the Iſle of Mann.

At Ludlow, aged 81, Henry Davis, eſq. upwards of 40 years alderman thereof.

In his 74th year, Philip Ruſſurd, eſq. alderman of Worceſter.

At Wilberfoſs, in her 36th year, Mrs. Leef, wife of Capt. L. of the royal navy.

At Poole, aged 82, after a very long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen.—Alſo, aged 21, James Hans Joliffe, eſq. an army-ſurgeon.

After a long illneſs, Mr. Ellis, jun. only ſon of Mr. E. in Narrow Marſh, Notts.

At Plympton, aged 74, Geo. Heimealdinger, a Pruſſian. He ſerved all the war of 1746 with Frederick of Pruſſia; got his diſcharge in 1757; entered into our ſervice, and ſerved as a baker to the army in America till 1763. After working at Plymouth he ſettled in the village of Hemerdon, and married the daughter of a farmer, with whom he reſided at his death. The joint ages of his wife, her father, mother, and an old man-ſervant, all living under one roof, make 364 years.

At Stilton, on his road to London, G. G. Docarel, eſq. of Exmouth, Devon, nephew of the celebrated Civilian and Antiquary.

Mr. Anthony South, of Earith, co. Huntingdon, many years an eminent attorney at St. Ive's, in that county.

At Southwell, Richard Becher, gent. attorney at law.

At Workington, in her 66th year, Mrs. Eſther Stephenſon, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Mattinſon, upwards of 50 years curate of Patterdale chapel, well known by the name of "The Provident Prieſt." This venerable clergyman never poſſeſſed a ſtipend of above 12l. a year; but, by rigid parſimony, added to the greateſt induſtry, he not only brought up a large family but died worth upwards of 1000l.

Mr. Fenton, an old and reſpectable ſchoolmaſter at Birmingham. He unfortunately fell into one of the locks at the Aſton Junction wharf, and was drowned.

At Cowley Houſe, near Cheltenham, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Tho. Nath, D. D. rector of Salford, and youngeſt daughter of the late Henry Skillicorne, eſq. captain of the Conſtantine Weſt-Indiaman.

At his father's houſe at Hyde in Bothenhampton, near Bridport, Devon, the Rev. Chriſtopher Sherive, ſon of Henry Sherive, LL.D. and rector of Bridport.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Thomas Paris, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1745, and was many years curate of Willingham, co. Cambridge.

At Hatfield Peverell, co. Eſſex, Samuel Shaen, eſq.

In London, Mr. Joſ. Deane, many years collector of exciſe at Wellingborough.

At

At his lodgings in Bath, Rev. Dr. Stuart.

Mr. Geo. Ware, ſtable-keeper, of Hog-lane. While trying a horſe belonging to a gentleman in a corricle near Hornſey, it took fright; Mr. W, ſenſible of his danger, attempted to ſave himſelf by jumping out, but in ſo doing was ſo unlucky as to fracture his leg, and receive ſeveral contuſions in the body, of which he expired in two days after being conveyed to his houſe, leaving a wife and four children.

John Parſons, eſq. of the Middle Temple.

In London, generally reſpected and eſteemed, Mr. Houſon, who, for 25 years, was one of the repreſentatives (and late a partner) in the houſe of Moore and Co. in Cheapſide.

Dec. 1. At Wells, co. Somerſet, after a long and painful illneſs, Robert Tudway, eſq. a truly valuable man.

At Rockwardine, Salop, Edward Pemberton, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, and many years chairman of the quarter ſeſſions.

At Forglen, aged 87, George Gerrard, eſq. of Midſtrath.

At his houſe near Attleburgh, aged 84, Thomas Barlow, eſq.

At Everſh t, Mr. Jn. Jacob, many years ſchoolmaſter there.

At Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, after a long and painful illneſs, Miſs Hannah Bourne.

Mrs. Hughes, of Mount-row, Lambeth.

2. In Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Wm. Creaſy, eſq. of Downham, Norfolk.

At Kirktown, Fraſerburgh, in his 79th year, Wm. Frafer, eſq. of Park.

3. At Scuitis Tourne, near Tiverton, Devon, aged 57, Mr. William Stone, formerly keeper of the City coffee-houſe in Cheapſide, collector of the ſcavage and package dues in the port of London, and a member of the common council of that city; to whom it is indebted for the plan of excluding all but liverymen on the days of common hall. He was a man of conſiderable literary and muſical talents.

At Poplar, Eſſex, in her 78th year, Mrs. M. Powley, relict of J. P. eſq.

At Norwell lodge, co. Nottingham, aged 66, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Leonard Eſam.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Richardſon, procurator in the High Court of Admiralty, and lieutenant in the 2d battalion 2d regiment of Edinburgh volunteers.

At Glaſgow, much lamented, Mr. James Gray, manufacturer.

At his ſeat, Curraghmore, co. Waterford, Ireland, in his 66th year, George de la Poer Beresford, ſecond Earl of Tyrone, Marquis of Waterford, cuſtos rotulorum of the city and county of Waterford, a member of his Majeſty's privy council in Ireland, knight of St. Patrick, and Baron Tyrone, of Haverford Weſt, co. Pembroke. He married, April 18, 1769, Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Monck, eſq. by his wife, Lady Anne-Iſabella Bentinck, ſecond daughter of Henry late Duke of Portland; by whom he had iſſue four ſons and four daughters. His firſt ſon, Marcus Lord La Poer, born March 17, 1772, died Aug. 10, 1783. The Marquis is ſucceeded by his ſon Henry Lord La Poer, born in May, 1772, now Marquis of Waterford.

4. Miſs Alſon Lothian, ſiſter of Mr. David L. late writer in Edinburgh.

Edmund Jenney, eſq. of Bungay, Norf.

5. At Hamburgh, the Count de Schimmelmann, brother of the Miniſter of the Finances in Denmark, and Daniſh miniſter at Hamburgh.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffenhooſe, late of Etoo, relict of Rev. Nicolas G.

6. At Hampſtead, Thomas Rundell, eſq. a member of the common council, and late an eminent ſurgeon, of Bath.

At Ledbury, co. Hereford, in his 77th year, Michael Biddulph, eſq.

At Ochtertyre, Sir Wm. Murray, bart.

Found drowned in a pool at the bottom of her father's orchard, Miſs Jackſon, dau. of Mr. J. of St. Arvan's, co. Monmouth.

In London, Mrs. Bartrum, wife of Mr. B. late of the Norwich theatre.

Mrs. Hodge, of Honiton's Cliſt, Devon, widow of Mr. H. ſurgeon.

At Montroſe, in the 39th year of his age, and 12th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Alexander Robertſon, miniſter of Coul.

7. At Haſtings, Suſſex, in his 68th year, Benjamin Robertſon, eſq. of Stockwell, in Surrey, one of the police-magiſtrates of the borough of Southwark. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Crutched-friers. The bulk of his fortune (which is near 100,000l.) except a few legacies, he has deviſed to botanical purpoſes, as a fund. His own garden at Stockwell, it is ſaid, contains exoticks, and other rare plants, to the value of upwards of 10,000l.

Mrs. Morgan, relict of the Rev. D. D. M. late of Cardigan.

Mrs. Anne Cattell, wife of John C. eſq. of Clapham, Surrey.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Ferguſon Hunter, ſon of John H. eſq. writer to the ſignet.

At Falmouth, Richard Carne, eſq. many years a reſpectable merchant there.

At Dartmouth, Devon, Dr. Hunt.

Mr Bower, a reſpectable farmer at Whatton, near Bingham. Returning from church, he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit in a paſture leading to his houſe, and immediately expired.

At Llandrino-hall, co. Montgomery, in his 62d year, Clapton Prhys, eſq.

At Clapham, Surrey, in his 28th year, Wilfrid Reed, eſq. ſon of Wilfrid Reed, eſq. of that place. In the premature deceaſe of this amiable youth, a ſeparation has been effected between two parties, who ſuſtained the reſpective relations of parent and

and ſon with a degree of affection, tenderneſs, and propriety, unexampled in the annals of private life. The ſurvivor is conſoled, under the preſſure of an event which has deprived him of all that was valuable on earth, by a conviction that the object of his attachment is withdrawn from thoſe heavy calamities which threaten the riſing generation; and he repoſes with hope that, when Providence has filled up the meaſure of his days, thoſe ties of kindred, which are looſened for a time, will be bound up for ever.

8. Shot himſelf through the head, by the ſide of the high road in the village of Harpenden, Mr. Reynolds, one of the ſons of the predeceſſor of the late Rector of Whethamſted, to which Harpenden is a chapelry. Mental derangement is ſaid to have been the cauſe of this unfortunate accident.

On Newington-green, after a few days illneſs, Miſs Lydia Shipley, of St. Helen's.

At Louth, aged 68, Mr. Thomas Hudſon, attorney. He retired to reſt the preceding evening in apparent good health.

Mr. Smalpage, of Wakefield, attorney.

At his houſe at Lambeth, aged 86, W. Richardſon, eſq. many years in the ſervice of the South Sea Company.

At his lodgings in Manchester, whither he had gone to conſult a phyſician of celebrity, aged 37, Richard Moon, the younger, of Coln, co. Lancaſter, attorney at law. He was the eldeſt ſon of Mr. Moon of that place, a ſolicitor of the moſt untainted integrity, who ſurvives him, together with a daughter and another ſon; Suſan, the wife of John Bolton, of Coln, gentleman; and Jonathan, a ſolicitor of Shaftesbury, co. Dorſet, unmarried. The Moons are a reſpectable family, originating in Craven; but have now for four generations reſided in the pariſh of Coln. The immediate and much-lamented ſubject of the preſent memoir ſucceeded his father as a ſolicitor, emulating his virtues and inheriting his unimpeachable character. He alſo acted as clerk to ſeveral moſt worthy, able, and reſpectable magiſtrates for the hundred of *Blackburn*; was clerk to the lieutenancy; treaſurer to the commiſſioners of different turnpike-roads; and committee clerk to the Leeds and Liverpool canal. With the elegant advantages of a liberal education, he ſtudied the law for ſome time in London; and has ſince often been allowed, even by profeſſional competitors, to be one of the beſt and ſoundeſt *crown lawyers* in the North of England. His ſtyle of compoſition was at once claſſical, grammatical, chaſte; and he was an adept, and had conſiderable critical acumen, in the *idiom* and *minutiæ* of his vernacular language. He died unmarried, leaving behind him an excellent character. His natural love of tranquillity, his averſion to buſtle and tumult, his dread of diſputation and animoſity, and, above all, the inobtruſive gentleneſs of his ſoul often conſtrained him, in large and mixed companies, and eſpecially among ſtrangers, to become a ſilent auditor. His maxim upon all theſe occaſions ſeemed to be, *I would rather you would talk and entertain the company than myſelf; but, if you will not, I muſt perform my taſk!* and how well he could perform that taſk, many of the readers of this miſcellany, in different parts of the kingdom, are fully competent well to appretiate and aſcertain. In a *tête à tête* converſation was his *forte*; and thus, or in a ſmall party of ſelect friends, he was moſt at home. In the North of England a cuſtom is ſtill retained from our Catholic anceſtors; placing lights in the windows, as the corpſe of a dear and beloved object paſſes to its long home. In the evening, on the road from Manchester to Coln, whilſt every eye, not only of the numerous gentry that attended, but even of the common gazers in the ſtreet, was ſteeped in tears, the large and ſplendid lights in Burnley teſtified the regard of the town for this amiable young man. Thence the cottage windows of the two townſhips of Marſden beamed with fainter lights, till the funereal ſplendour again commenced in the town of Coln. And where thoſe, who heaved the paſſing tribute of a ſigh, could not afford the luſtre of a candle, the weaver's lamps, placed in the windows, ſupplied its place. In one inſtance, where the poor cottager could perhaps ſupply neither candle nor lamp, and yet could not refuſe ſome frail memorial of his gratitude and mournful regard, he ſtood at his door with two large ſplinters of deal wood lighted upon the occaſion.—Another correſpondent adds, "In Mr. Moon, his family have loſt a moſt amiable and worthy relative, and the community a good man. His heart was a rich repoſitory of the beſt of human affections and feelings. He was a philanthropiſt without oſtentation, and a friend without intereſt. His manners were ſuch as might be expected from ſo calm and well regulated a mind as his was, liberal and placid. His commerce with mankind was directed by the ſame generous principles that diſtinguiſhed his friendſhips; and, in a moſt ſelfiſh age, exhibited a rare example of pure and unſullied diſintereſtedneſs."

9. Aged 82, Mrs. Shipton, of Hull.

Miſs Brown, of Exminſter, Devon, ſiſter of the late H. L. B. eſq. of Coombſatchfield.

Mr. Barr, ſon of a reſpectable trader in Birmingham. This unhappy youth, about 6 weeks ſince, left Birmingham, torn by the contending paſſions of love and duty. On his arrival in the metropolis, he applied to, and was received by, the particular and worthy friends of his father, Meſſrs. Kinſley and Chambers, at their furniture-warehouſe, New Bond-ſtreet. His pretence for

leaving

leaving his parents was an inclination to go abroad; and, till he went, he expreſſed a deſire to ſerve as a ſhopman, in which he was indulged. At times he ſhewed great lowneſs of ſpirits, and invariably declined thoſe pleaſurable parties in which moſt young men occaſionally indulge. About 2 o'clock this day he left the ſhop, and went up to his room. Being wanted about 3, his room-door was burſt open, and the unhappy young man was found on his back, with a piſtol in his hand, and weltering in blood. On examination it appeared that the piſtol had been diſcharged under the left ear, and the ball had penetrated quite through his head. The coroner's inqueſt brought in a verdict of Lunacy. In this melancholy tranſaction not the ſmalleſt degree of reproach attaches to the father, who has always conducted himſelf as a tender and indulgent parent, and laments, with the deepeſt ſorrow, the misfortune which has deprived him of the exiſtence of a ſon who promiſed to be an honour to himſelf and ſociety.

10. Found drowned on the North ſide of the Tower, Capt. George Chapman, of the brig Flora, in the Newcaſtle trade. He had been miſſing ever ſince the 20th ult. when he left his brother's houſe at Mile-end to go on board his ſhip, then lying off Shadwell dock. When taken up, his watch and about 5l. in bank-notes were found in his pockets.

At Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, Mrs. E. W. Heneage.

At St. Andrew's, in Scotland, Mungo Law, eſq. of Pitillock.

11. At Guernſey, Mrs. Le Meſurier, wife of Gov. Le M.

At Liverpool, James Berry, eſq. formerly of Ormſkirk, co. Lancaſter, late of Feltham-hall, co. Middleſex, and many years an eminent apothecary in Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

At Chetterton, near Cambridge, Mr. Wiles, a reputable farmer, &c.

At the New London inn, Exeter, Mrs. O'Brien, daughter of John Frobiſher, eſq. of Montreal, in Canada, and wife of Capt. O'B. of the 24th foot, now at Exeter. This evening, while playing with her child, her cloaths caught fire; ſhe was about to roll herſelf in the carpet, when ſhe ſaw the flames communicating to her infant; all regard for her own ſafety was loſt in the more powerful conſideration of ſaving her child, and, ruſhing down ſtairs, ſhe preſerved its life at the ſacrifice of her own. The flames were ſoon extinguiſhed; but ſhe was prevouſly burnt to ſuch an exceſs, that, after languiſhing till the 14th, ſhe expired, in the 19th year of her age. Her remains were, on the 16th, depoſited in the cathedral, attended to the grave by all the officers and men of the regiment.

Unfortunately drowned, on his paſſage from Dublin, in the 35th year of his age, Capt. H. W. Pariſh, of the royal horſe artillery, aid-de-camp to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, lord lieutenant of Ireland. This gentleman was the eldeſt ſon of the late Rev. Henry Pariſh, rector of Cahir and Dunmore, in Ireland, and chaplain to the firſt lady of the preſent Marquis Townſhend during his adminiſtration in Ireland, who died at Cork in 1771, at the early age of 33, ſoon after landing on his return from a voyage to the Continent for the recovery of his health. After a regular education in the military academy at Woolwich, Capt. Pariſh, in 1782, received a commiſſion in the royal regiment of artillery from the Duke of Richmond, accompanied with the moſt flattering marks of his Grace's commendation; and, being ſent out with detachments, ſerved during 7 years at Gibraltar and Nova Scotia. In 1792 he was found worthy of being ſelected from the eſtimable corps of his brother officers to accompany Lord Macartney with a detachment of artillery ſent out on the embaſſy to China. Upon his return from this intereſting voyage he married the daughter of Gen. Drummond, and was ſoon after appointed aid-de-camp to the Marquis Cornwallis, whom he accompanied to Ireland, and with whom he ſerved againſt the detachment of the enemy which landed in the North; and was in the enjoyment of his Lordſhip's perfect countenance and protection at the time of his deceaſe. All thoſe who knew him will bear teſtimony to the moſt unblemiſhed honour and integrity, which eminently diſtinguiſhed every part of his meritorious life. Thoſe under whom and with whom he ſerved have always acknowledged his eminent profeſſional abilities, and the ſuperiority of his talents; inſtances of which the publick may recollect in Sir George Stanton's Account of the Embaſſy to China, towards which he not only contributed the technical deſcriptions of the fortified places viſited during the expedition, but alſo adorned the work with ſome delineations executed with equal taſte and accuracy. His mind, however, was not merely ſatiſfied with the knowledge of his profeſſion, and a conſcientious diſcharge of his duty; he every where ſought for inſtruction; and there are few ſciences to which he had not devoted ſome of his leiſure hours; and, in the more agreeable accompliſhments of poliſhed ſociety, he was eminently ſucceſsful. In muſick he eaſily became a proficient; and, during his abode at Halifax, at a time when the poor ſuffered from an unuſual ſcarcity, the officers of the garriſon devoted their leiſure time to theatrical repreſentations for their relief. Capt. Pariſh took a very active part in this innocent and laudable recreation, and much contributed, by the ability with which he filled the

leading characters, to the amuſement of the inhabitants, and the gratification of his humane feelings. Society has to lament the death of a man who was one of its brighteſt ornaments. His near connexions, and the circle of his private friends, conſiſting of many very enlightened men, will ever recollect his genuine moral and domeſtic virtues, and the peculiar elegance and ſuavity of his manners, while they deeply regret his loſs.

12. At Walpole, Norfolk, Mrs. Cony, wife of Robert C. eſq.

Thomas Cuſt, eſq. of Sneaton, in Yorkſhire.

At Chilcompton, Mrs. Tooker, wife of James T. eſq. major-commandant of the Chew and Chewton volunteers.

Aged 57, Mr. William Berridge, ſen. of Dunton Baſſet. He went to bed in very good health; and has left a large family.

At her father's houſe in Chicheſter, Suſſex, aged 23, Miſs Dearling, only daughter of Mr. D. brewer.

At his father's houſe at Petersfield, Capt. Richard Andrews, of the 69th foot.

At Leven lodge, in Scotland, in her 75th year, Mrs. Wood, relict of John W. eſq. and ſiſter of the late James Philp, eſq. of Greenlaw, judge of the Admiralty of Scotland.

At Muſſelburgh, in Scotland, Lieut. Peter Meikleham, of the Reay Fencible Highlanders.

13. In Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth, in his 72d year, Charles Carſan, eſq. a gentleman of approved profeſſional abilities, and univerſally fought and beloved for his faſcinating powers in converſation. His remains are interred in Lambeth church, and were attended thither by the Loyal Aſſociation of that pariſh, to which reſpectable corps he was ſurgeon. He had an additional claim to the military honours he received at the grave, from having ſerved in Germany, in the war of 1758 and 1759, and from remaining on the ſtaff till the day of his death.

Mr. Thomas Palmer, of Bedford-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Ware, of Whitby, ſhip-owner.

At his houſe on Purbrook heath, Mr. William Bedford, formerly an eminent merchant of Portſmouth.

At Streatham, co. Surrey, aged 73, Mr. Roſs.

At Clonbeal, in King's County, Ireland, the Rev. John Mulock, of Bellair, in the ſame county.

14. At Ketſby, near Louth, aged 64, John Fowler, gent.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 72, Mr. Richard Baxter, butcher.—Alſo, Mrs. Hinſon, wife of David H. gent.

At Norwich, aged 69, Mrs. Sarah Bland, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of St. Auguſtin's, and one of the people called Quakers; whoſe diſtinguiſhing characteriſticks were genuine, unaffected piety, and extenſive benevolence.

At Greenwich, after an illneſs of only two days, which ended in a mortification in his bowels, the Rev. George Bythefea, rector of Ightham, Kent, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Norwich, aged 60, the Rev. William Rayner, formerly of Caius college, Cambridge; B. A. 1765; the learned tranſlator of Hierocles and Theophraſtus, and vicar of Calthorpe, co. Norfolk, in the gift of the mayor and corporation of that town. It is believed he was alſo curate of Walingworth, Suffolk, and publiſhed a ſermon in 1767, 4to.

At his houſe in York-ſtreet, St. James's ſquare, Mr. Beetham.

At Derby, after a few hours illneſs, aged 72, the Rev. Richard Wilmot, of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1737, M. A. 1741.

After a few days illneſs, Mrs. Burbidge, of the Swan inn at Sherborne, Dorſet.

At New Court, near Exeter, Mrs. Sainſbury, widow of Thomas S. eſq. late alderman of London, who died in 1795.

After a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Anne Hoſkyns Abrahall, wife of the Rev. J. H. A. rector of Compton Martin, Somerſet.

At Orpington, Kent, in her 85th year, Mrs. Almack.

At Norwood, near Pinner, Mr. Alexander Dudgeon, of the Strand.

15. In her 61ſt year, after a long illneſs, Mrs. Judith Underwood, wife of Dr. Michael U. of Great Marlborough-ſtreet.

16. After a lingering illneſs, Anthony Auſtin, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the South Gloucester militia, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

Aged 73, after having been married 58 years, Mrs. Poyntz, wife of Mr. James P. of Shepton Mallet.

At her houſe in Aliſon's ſquare, Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Finlayſon, relict of Mr. George Brown, farmer, at Gorgie park, in Scotland.

At Bath, Mrs. Sloper, wife of William-Charles S. eſq. and daughter of the late Dr. Shipley, biſhop of St. Aſaph.

At Abingdon, aged 83, Charles Hatt, eſq. deputy-lieutenant and in the commiſſion of the peace for Berkſhire.

At Chicheſter, after a few days illneſs, in his 78th year, the Rev. Charles Aſhburnham, M. A. canon-reſidentiary and precentor of that church, and vicar of Cuckfield and Cowfold. He was of Bene't college, Cambridge; B. A. 1747, M. A. 1756.

At his houſe, in Duke-ſtreet, St. James's, Mr. George Head, an artiſt, who not long ſince returned from Rome. This gentleman, we believe, was never the regular pupil of any other artiſt. He originally ſtudied at the Royal Academy, where his productions were noticed by their late lamented preſident, Sir Joſhua Reynolds; who, on Mr. Head's ſetting out to ſtudy his art on the Continent, gave him letters to the houſe of Hope, at the Hague, &c. From theſe gentlemen Mr. Head received many civilities: they employed him to paint portraits of ſome of their families; to copy ſome of their valuable pictures, &c. and, when he proſecuted his journey into Italy, gave him letters to ſeveral of their connections, who proved very ſerviceable to the young artiſt. He reſided many years in Rome; but, on the breaking out of the troubles in that capital, he left it, and afterwards returned to his native country, with a large collection of capital copies from the moſt celebrated pictures in the Vatican, &c. with which he intended to have made an exhibition; and with that view he purchaſed a large houſe in Duke ſtreet, St. James's, and was juſt on the point of taking the houſe next door, to enlarge his room, &c. His death was attended with ſome circumſtances peculiarly diſtreſſing. About three weeks ſince, he one morning went out with an intention of calling upon Mr. John Davenport *, a gentleman with whom he was particularly intimate, and who was lately returned from making the grand tour. He found that Mr. Davenport had died a few hours before he called. He returned to his own houſe, much diſtreſſed for the loſs of his friend; and, on his coming home, found that one of his daughters, a very accompliſhed girl, about 16 or 17 years of age, whom he had left in apparent health, had died ſuddenly during his abſence. He was ſoon after taken ill himſelf, and, after about three days confinement, expired.

17. Capt. Nellis, of the ſhip Elizabeth, of Hull.

18. Aged 18, Miſs Harriet Wright, eldeſt daughter of Benj. W. eſq. of Hull.

At Glynllivon, co. Carnarvon, aged 28, the Hon. John Wynn, only ſon of Lord Newburgh.

At Leamington, co. Warwick, Lucy lady Wheler, relict of Sir Wm. W. who died in 1799, and daughter of Giles Knightley, eſq. of Woodford, co. Northampton.

Mr. William Aldrit, upwards of 50 years maſter of the boarding-ſchool at Fortnight, near Bath. In the early part of his life he was the amanuenſis of the celebrated Henry Fielding, and accompanied him in his voyage to Liſbon. He was an induſtrious teacher, and an honeſt man.

Suddenly, after being at Loughborough market, aged 70, Mr. J. Mills, ſen. of Sheepſhead, co. Leiceſter, an eminent timber-merchant.

At Oxford, in her 50th year, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. J. P. late of Leiceſter.

Mrs. Manning, wife of the Rev. Henry M. rector of Stoke, Devon.

Aged 82, Mr. William Cloſe, gardener, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, Mrs. Stockdale, wife of Mr. John S. jun. merchant, of Lynn.

At Bath, Mr. James Collier Sheridan, accomptant there.

At Brompton, Kent, the wife of Capt. Liardet, of the marines.

Aged 52, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. W. E. wholeſale tea-dealer, in Amen-corner, Paternoſter-row.

Much and juſtly regretted by a numerous claſs of friends, Richard Cracraft, eſq. of Nag's Head court, attorney at law; a gentleman and ſcholar, poſſeſſing much diſcrimination of character, and many amiable qualities of mind.

At Wexford, in Ireland, John Green, a ſuperannuated revenue officer. He had been priſoner to the rebels in June 1798; but his extreme age and inoffenſive manners ſaved him from their fury. He was born in July 1694, and, had he lived a few weeks longer, would have lived in three centuries. At the very advanced age of 106 he retained his memory and other faculties in great perfection; and the vigour of his conſtitution was ſuch as enabled him to walk about till very near that time.

19. At the family manſion at Ickworth, near Bury, Elizabeth Counteſs of Briſtol (wife of the preſent Earl of Briſtol and Biſhop of Derry), and ſiſter to Sir Charles Danvers, bart. M.P. for Bury. She was in apparent good health the preceding day; but was ſeized in the night with violent ſpaſms, of which ſhe expired before any medical aſſiſtance could reach Ickworth.

At Leeds, after a very painful illneſs, Mrs. Wetherall, relict of W. W. eſq. of Lincoln.

20. In Friday-ſtreet, in his 62d year, Mr. David Jones, formerly an eminent merchant at Oſtend.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, in his 15th year, John Harneſs, eldeſt ſon of Dr. H. a commiſſioner of ſick and wounded ſeamen.

At his houſe at Green-head, Glaſgow, in his 80th year, Col. James Laurie, formerly, for many years, ſuperintendant of the Britiſh ſettlement on the Muſquito ſhore, in America.

In Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 82, Capt. John Hallam, of the royal navy.

21. Mr. Jonathan Glover, jun. upholſterer, of Piccadilly.

* Whoſe death is mentioned p. 1006, and whoſe pictures are advertiſed for ſale by Mr. Chriſtie in February, 1801.

At

At Bath, John Jefferys, eſq. attorney, late town-clerk of that city, and one of the people called Quakers.

Of a dropſy, at his houſe in Bruton-ſtr. much lamented, Mr. Smithwate, ſteward to Lord Macartney at the Cape, and lately to the Duke of Clarence.

Aged 18, Miſs Baker, eldeſt daughter of Mr. B. of Barliſton, co. Leiceſter.

In advanced years, Mrs. Hambleton, a widow lady, of Lincoln.

Aged 68, J. Shilcock, gent. of Donnington, co. Lincoln.

22. Mr. William Jover, jun. of New Bond-ſtreet, gunmaker.

In childbed, at his houſe in Upper Thornhaugh-ſtreet, Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. Wm. L. of Lamb's-buildings, Temple.

At Hilſea barracks, in her 22d year, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of Lieut. G. of the 37th regiment of foot.

In his 81ſt year, at Beaconsfield, Bucks, where he had reſided, much reſpected and beloved, upwards of 30 years, the Rev. Robert Stebbing, D. D. many years rector of that pariſh. The living is in the gift of Magdalen college, Oxford, of which Dr. S. had been fellow; M. A. 1745, B. D. 1752, and D.D. 1759.

23. In his 85th year, Mr. Pontet, of Pall Mall, many years tobacconiſt to the King and Royal Family.

In Holborn, Mr. John Gottlob Braune, ſen. fur-merchant.

At Ripley, Surrey, in his 50th year, Mr. Robert Hyde.

24. Aged 68, the Rev. Newcome Cappe, more than 40 years miniſter of the Diſſenting chapel in St. Saviour-gate, York, author of ſeveral ſingle ſermons: on Pſalm cxviii. 15, 1758; on a victory of the King of Pruſſia, 4to; a funeral one, 1770; one on the faſt, 1776, Prov. xxviii. 9; and one on the faſt, 1780, Deut. xxiii. 9; and a volume of diſcourſes on the providence and government of God, 1795, which exhibit conſiderable energy of language, and much important and uſeful reflection.

In his 73d year, the Rev. Richard Webſter, rector of Thorp Baſſet, in Yorkſhire, and upwards of 38 years curate of Holy Trinity church in Hull.

In his 61ſt year, Mr. John Eggleſton, of Hull, brewer.

Thomas Todd, eſq. of Drygrange, near Edinburgh, writer to the ſignet.

On-board his Majeſty's frigate Doris, of 44 guns, in Plymouth ſound, her captain, Charles Jones, ſixth Viſcount Ranelagh, Baron Jones, of Navan, in the kingdom of Ireland. He was affable, generous, and brave; and is much regretted by his officers and ſhip's company. He ſucceeded his father, Charles Wilkinſon, the late viſcount, in 1797; and is ſucceeded by his brother, Major Thomas Jones, who is now on duty with his regiment, the 66th, in Newfoundland.

25. Mr. Pigott Agnew, ſurveyor of exciſe. Returning, this evening, from a ſurvey, he was attacked on the road from Rathdrum to Wicklow, in Ireland, ſhot through the head, and his brains beat out. Two perſons have been ſince apprehended, ſuſpected to be the murderers.

At Chard, co. Somerſet, aged 62, of a large tumour in the viſcera, which more eſpecially affected the liver, Wm. Toulmin, M. D. many years a ſurgeon at Hackney. He was a gentleman of an elegant taſte, poignant wit, poliſhed manners, and great benevolence; an excellent claſſical ſcholar; a ſtrenuous aſſertor of the rights of man; had a fine genius for poetry, and poſſeſſed an uncommon ſhare of general knowledge as a phyſician. He profeſſed himſelf of the Brunonian ſchool; conſidered life as a forced thing, to be kept up by conſtant excitation; and was diſtinguiſhed for his great medical ſkill and ſucceſsful practice. Chard and its vicinity, by his death, have ſuſtained a ſevere and irreparable loſs.

After a lingering illneſs, which he ſupported with becoming fortitude, Mr. Alderman Dabbs, of Leiceſter; of which borough he ſerved the office of mayor in 1795.

Aged 20, Mr. T. Money, eldeſt ſon of Thomas M. eſq. late of Lincoln; and, on the 30th, aged 68, Mrs. Money, of Lincoln, a widow lady, grandmother of Mr. M.

At Southwell, co. Nottingham, after a long illneſs, E. R. Lowe, eſq.

At Exmouth, Devon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, William Freind, eſq. ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxf.

At her houſe at Richmond, Surr. aged 81, Frances dowager Counteſs of Northampton, relict of George ſixth Earl, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Payne. She ſurvived the Earl, and re-married, 1761, Claudius Amyand, eſq. commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, whom ſhe alſo ſurvived.

Aged 84, Alice, relict of Mr. B. Potter, millwright, of Mitcham, Surrey.

Aged 96, the Rev. Samuel How, rector of Weſt and South Haningfield, Eſſex. He had been totally deprived of ſight for the laſt ten years; notwithſtanding which, he frequently performed the offices of his miniſtry, particularly the burial ſervice, which, from him in his unfortunate ſtate, had an increaſed ſolemnity. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1733; M. A. 1737. Both livings are in the gift of the Hankey family, by purchaſe from Lord Petre; and Mr. How was preſented to both in 1755.

26. At Greenwich hoſpital, aged 70, William Locker, eſq. lieutenant-governor of that truly royal and matchleſs inſtitution. This noble-hearted officer was born Feb. 13, 1730-31; and was one of the nine children of John Locker, eſq. (a ſolicitor of eminence in his profeſſion, and clerk to the

the companies of Leathersellers and Clockmakers; who is noticed by Dr. Johnſon "as eminent for curioſity and literature;" and by Dr. Ward as "a gentleman much eſteemed for his knowledge of polite literature") by Elizabeth Stillingfleet, granddaughter to the eminent Biſhop of Worceſter, and ſiſter to Benjamin S. eſq. the celebrated Naturaliſt. It is not at all ſurprizing, therefore, that the ſon imbibed an early attachment to literature, which he retained to the cloſe of his life. Entering early into the royal navy, he was appointed a lieutenant in 1756; and, holding that ſtation on-board the Experiment in 1758, was wounded in a very gallant action with the Telemaque. He was appointed a maſter and commander in 1763; a poſt-captain 1768; in the American war commanded the Lowſtoffe on the Jamaica ſtation; and at that time had with him the future gallant Hero of the Nile, to whom he had the honour of being nautical tutor. In February 1793 (being then commodore at the Nore) he ſucceeded Captain James Fergufon as lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hoſpital. He married a daughter of Admiral Parry; by whom he has left three ſons and two daughters. His funeral was attended by his ſons, his noble pupil Lord Nelſon, and two old private friends.—The lieutenant-governor had a good collection of books and pictures; and, among the latter, particularly, a conſiderable number of portraits of naval officers, moſt of whom, with honeſt exultation, he ſtyled "his YOUNKERS."

At her cottage on Englefield green, Mrs. Mary Robinſon, the once celebrated *Perdita*. She had been ſeveral months in a declining ſtate of health, which worldly troubles greatly aggravated. In her laſt moments, however, ſhe was conſoled by the tender attentions of her daughter and many friends. As the author of ſeveral popular novels and poetical pieces, many of them under the ſignature of Laura-Maria, ſhe was well known to the publick, who would have been ſtill farther indebted to her pen had ſhe been bleſſed with life and health. Her laſt work was a tranſlation of Dr. Hagar's "Picture of Palermo," juſt publiſhed. She was interred, in a private manner, at Old Windſor; one mourning coach with two gentlemen, and her own carriage, only attending.

In the Old Jewry, of a fever, in conſequence of breaking his leg, Thomas Lancaſter, eſq.

In Great Portland ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, Capt. Francis La Grange Wadman, of the royal navy.

At Liverpool, aged 73, Mrs. Wainwright, relict of the late Mr. Thomas W.

27. Of a violent fever, Mr. Clark, maſter of the Nag's Head public-houſe, Enfield.

At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Conyngham, wife of Mr. William C. merchant, of Great St. Helen's.

At Alton, Hants, aged 72, the Rev. L. Docker.

At Barrow, near Barton-upon-Humber, co. Lincoln, the Rev. J. Brockbank, ſeveral years curate of that place; a man of ſteady and conſiſtent principles, unaffected piety, and affability of deportment. He has left a wife and three children.

Mrs. Mace, a widow lady, of Southwell.

28. At Everton, W. Gregſon, eſq. banker, father of the corporation of Liverpool, and one of the ſenior magiſtrates of the county.

At Briſtol hot wells, the wife of James P. Kingſton, eſq. late captain in the 46th foot.

On the Steine at Brighthelmſtone, Mr. Crawford, librarian. He was originally a domeſtick in the houſe of the celebrated Single Speech Hamilton, and his ſucceſs in life was owing to the patronage of the Prince of Wales, by the interceſſion of Mr. H. He has left a large fortune.

29. At Bath, after a long illneſs, Miſs Elizabeth Harris, of Poland-ſtreet, Weſtm.

Richard Carter, eſq. of Glouceſter-place, New Road, Mary-la-Bonne.

Rev. Dr. Brathwaite, rector of Stepney, co. Middleſex, archdeacon of Cheſter, and chaplain to the Biſhop of Bangor. The living is in the gift of Brazenoſe College, who preſented him in 1789, on the death of Mr. Sandbach. He proceeded B. and D. D. 1792.

30. In his 72d year, R. Makepeace, eſq. of Serle-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Pattingham, co. Stafford, Wm. Arden, eſq. late in the Eaſt India Company's civil ſervice at Bombay.

In Newman-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, Mrs. Alexander, wife of Mr. A.

31. In Pall Mall, Mrs. Ford, wife of the Rev. Dr. F. prebendary of York.

Aged 69, the widow Laughton, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

At Newent, co. Glouceſter, Mrs. Eyles, wife of John E. eſq. of Wimbledon, Surrey.

In his 82d year, the Rev. Gibbons Bagnall, M. A. canon-reſidentiary of Hereford cathedral, upwards of 57 years rector of Holm Lacy, in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk; alſo rector of Upton Biſhop, in that of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; and formerly head-maſter of the college-ſchool in Hereford. He was of King's college, Cambridge; M. A. 1760.

At Swaffham, aged 77, Mr. William Secker, many years ſexton of that place.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

QUÆSITOR may anſwer his own queſtion, by looking at any ſingle bill of mortality. He is right in ſuppoſing that the metropolis is become more healthy, in reſpect to its buildings, from the greater admiſſion of air, water, and cleanlineſs; and alſo, that the bills of mortality are leſſened by the increaſe of ſeveral ſectaries, whoſe burials are not noticed in the liſts. IN-

A.

As 1002
Abbot 1113
Abdy 691
Abbercromby 1221, 1282, 1283
Abney 803, 1003
Abrahall 1297
Abraham 907
Adair 1003
Adams 805, 1113
Adamſon 794, 1216
Adare 896
Adderley 805, 982
Addington 1281
Addiſon 1106
Aghrim 1006
Agnew 1299
Ailly 905
Ainſtey 1287
Aiſkell 1006, 1283
Aitken 1211
Alban 897
Albemarle 794
Albert 690
Albin 1214
Albreck 902
Alchorne 1215
Alcock 1001
Aldereron 1003
Alderſon 1282
Aldrid 1284
Aldrit 1298
Aldwell 1112
Alexander 691, 694, 1287, 1300
Aliſon 1287
Allan 802
Allanſon 1284
Allen 904, 1010, 1113, 1281, 1282, 1291, 1293
Alleyne 901
Allgood 901
Almack 1297
Allpreſs 794
Altamont 1282
Alwobd 1108
Amcotts 709, 1285
Ames 692
Amherſt 692
Ancram 794
Anderſon 794, 797, 802, 1286, 1287, 1290
Andrew 1012
Andrewes 1282
Andrews 693, 698, 797, 804, 1002, 1283, 1292, 1297
Angerſtein 1105
Anneſley 1105
Appleby 909
Archer 1010, 1112
Arden 1300
Armagh 1281
Armſtrong 1214
Arnaud 693
Arnold 691, 899
Arrowſmith 697, 1286
Arthure 794
Aſhbridge 698
Aſhburnham 1297
Aſheroft 795
Aſheton 897
Aſhley 902, 1292
Aſhtown 1282
Aſhworth 795, 1284
Aſſiotti 806
Aſtey 1006
Aſtley 899, 1288
Atcheſott 1105
Atkins 1010, 1288
Atkinſon 795, 1282
Atwood 1113
Auber 1110
Auchincloſs 1283
Avellan 1008
Avonmore 1282
Auſten 691
Auſten 1002, 1297
Auſtria 1297
Ayerit 694
Aylmer 1004
Ayſcough 693, 796

B.

BACHELOR 1009
Bacchus 1284
Backhouſe 901
Bacot 692
Bagge 1106
Bagnall 1300
Bagot 689
Baildon 1001
Bailey 800, 1011, 1212
Baillie 896, 1013, 1110, 1212
Bainet 699, 704
Bainton 902
Baird 1106
Baker 698, 795, 1285, 1299
Bakewell 796
Baldock 1288
Baldwin 806
Ball 796, 805
Ballmer 1290
Ballmanno 1290
Bamford 1001
Banbury 1211
Band 690
Bandinel 900
Baniſter 691
Banks 1002, 1206, 1217
Banniſter 697
Bantry 1105, 1282
Barber 1007
Barbor 701
Barclay 899, 1006
Barfield 1287, 1291
Barker 796, 802, 1282
Barletti 1212
Barlow 797, 806, 1282, 1294
Barnard 694, 897, 1212, 1285
Barnes 902, 1214, 1288
Barnett 805, 905
Barnwell 797
Barr 1114, 1294
Barratt 1107, 1109
Barrington 805, 896
Barron 1217
Barter 1002
Bartholomew 1216, 1282
Bartlet 1106
Bartley 1113
Bartolacci 1118
Barton 693, 694, 795, 1011
Bartrum 1294
Barwis 1215
Barziza 902
Baſkett 1002
Baſs 1286
Baſſet 1003
Bate 900
Bateman 896, 902, 1221
Bathurſt 1012
Battley 794
Battſon 697
Batty 1214
Baver 1284
Bax 1003
Baxter 1297
Bayley 905, 1104
Bayly 1114
Bealey 1284
Beaver 1283
Beauſoy 904
Beaumont 900
Becher 1293
Beckett 1113
Beckley 1002
Bective 1282
Bedford 691, 899, 910, 1284, 1297
Beecher 1105
Beefly 1113
Beetham 1003, 1297
Beevor 897
Belch 1110
Belgrave 1112
Bell 805, 1106
Bellamont 1014
Bellamy 694
Bellars 1002
Bellaſis 1008
Bellew 1006
Bellis 694
Bellman 906
Beloe 1118
Benaſmor 1214
Bendy 1221
Bennet 806, 907, 1012, 1219, 1221
Benning 1003
Benſon 1211, 1286
Benton 1221
Beresford 1281, 1294
Berkeley 1114, 1210
Bernard 1008, 1283
Berneerman 1283
Berney 1108
Berridge 1297
Berry 1294
Bertram 1286
Beſt 690, 1002, 1007
Betſon 699
Bethune 905
Betterton 1001
Bevan 1211
Beynon 1217
Bianchi 1106
Bicknell 1212
Biddle 796
Biddulph 1110, 1294
Bidingtoun 701
Billeu 1283
Billet 906
Bindon 1283
Bing 1002
Bingham 896, 1012
Binſen 1283
Birch 1116
Bird 1009
Birk 900
Birks 1287
Birt 1289
Biſhop 1002, 1221
Biſſet 897, 900, 1010
Black 1232
Blackall 1221
Blackburne 897, 1237
Blacwood 896, 1283
Blair 806, 1212, 1285, 1288
Blake 896
Bland 691, 798, 900, 1010, 1011, 1107, 1297
Blandford 1002
Blaney 1105
Blankenhagen 695
Blatch 797
Blanquire 896
Blaw 1217
Blencowe 1211
Blick 1282
Bligh 797, 1212
Blount 804
Blow 906
Bloye 1285
Bloxam 796, 910
Blundell 698
Blunt 801
Blythe 1109
Boddicott 1214
Boddy 908
Boden 1287
Bolton 1004
Bond 700, 909, 1001
Bondam 1212
Bonham 805
Bonner 1009
Board 1286
Boote 1001
Booth 1286, 1292
Boothby 1288
Bootle 1105
Borgi, De 1293
Borlaſe 1287
Baſanquet 689
Boſwell 1211
Boſworth 694, 1292

Bouille

Bouille 1215
Boulay 800
Boultbee 795
Boujonner 697
Bourdois 1287
Bourke 801
Bourne 1294
Bouverie 795
Bowen 694, 1002
Bower 691, 1285, 1294
Bowering 797
Bowes 1285
Bowles 690, 801
Bowman 1114, 1287
Bowyer 1221, 1287
Box 795
Boyce 801, 900
Boyd 697, 899
Boydell 794
Boyfield 1292
Boyle 794, 900, 1217, 1287
Boys 1287
Brackenburgh 1286
Bradgate 805
Bradley 1292
Bradman 794
Brady 1211
Bramley 1286
Bramwell 1291
Brand 798
Brandling 795
Brandon 796, 901, 1007
Brashies 693
Brathwaite 910, 1107, 1285, 1300
Braune 1299
Brayont 1002
Breedon 1285
Breeks 1310
Brent 1288
Bremridge 1002
Brett 1212
Brewster 1292
Brice 908
Brickwood 1287
Bridger 1283
Bridges 797, 900, 1013, 1283
Bridport 896
Brietzoke 960, 1286
Briggs 909, 1013
Bright 1003
Brightman 1009
Briscoe 798
Bristol, Countess of 1298
Britlow 801
Britten 691
Broadley 691, 900
Brockbank 1300
Brogden 805
Brook 1215
Brookbank 690
Brooke 694, 701, 896, 901, 1106, 1288
Brookes 698, 1287
Brooks 795, 1216
Brotherwood 1287
Brougham 1004, 1286
Broughton 1002, 1286
Brown 694, 701, 793, 794, 795, 805, 900, 910, 1003, 1217, 1284, 1285, 1287, 1294
Browne 700, 1211, 1212, 1217, 1221, 1285, 1286, 1287
Brownlow 900
Brownrigg 1283
Bruce 1106
Brutton 1285
Bryant 699, 897, 1285
Brymer 908
Buchan 1281
Buchanan 702, 900
Buckeridge 1111
Buckingham 1282
Buckland 1288
Buckley 796
Buckworth 796
Bull 1286
Bullen 700, 797
Buller 691, 692, 904
Bumsted 698
Burbridge 1297
Burchall 1106
Burckhardt 905
Burdett 1211
Burford 798
Burgess 897, 1286
Burgh 899
Burgis 897, 1282
Burke 794
Burland 691
Burleigh 1283
Burnell 797
Burnett 1007
Burney 1287
Burroughs 1113
Burt 797
Burton 695, 697, 795, 796, 803, 1002, 1285
Busby 797
Busch 804
Busk 1285
Bussel 695
Bute 901
Butler 1003
Butter 804, 1288
Button 1288
Buxton 1108, 1281
Byng 691
Bythesea 1297

C.

CADOGAN 1281
Cairns 900
Caldecott 1286
Calder 1283
Calland 909, 1118
Calledon 1294
Callis 1009
Calow 1003, 1011
Calton 900
Cameron 1214, 1285
Campbell 691, 794, 797, 900, 905, 1001, 1003, 1004, 1007, 1008, 1107, 1117, 1214, 1216, 1219, 1285, 1287, 1289
Candy 698
Canning 691
Cantis 1215
Cantrell 702
Capel 910
Cappe 1299, 1300
Capper 908, 1000
Cardewell 1281
Carew 899
Carleton 699, 702, 910
Carlisle 691
Carlyon 897
Carne 1294
Carnell 1284
Carr 907
Carrol 1285
Carsan 1297
Carter 691, 806, 1117, 1210, 1292, 1300
Cartwright 1106
Carvar 1009
Caruthers 690
Cary 797, 1118
Case 1285
Cassiel 1282
Callon 796
Cassalis 690
Casson 1009
Castell 1294
Casteney 1286
Castlecoote 896
Castlereah 896
Castle Stewart 1282
Cathcart 794, 1118
Cautley 796
Cayley 1286
Cecil 1105
Chadwick 1216
Challinor 698
Chamberlain 1001
Chamberlin 1219
Chambers 1284
Chambre 699
Champion 795, 1286
Champness 1282
Chandler 1007, 1285
Chandless 794
Chapell 1113
Chaplin 1001
Chapline 1003
Chapman 804, 805, 897, 899, 1105, 1285, 1294
Charleville 1282
Charlton 799
Charnock 1106
Chatfield 899
Chatterton 803, 1012
Chebannes 1213
Cheetham 1284
Chelsea 1281
Chesnye 1288
Cheeshyre 1106
Chester, Bp. of 1211
Chesterfield 1105
Chetwynd 1211
Chevallier 1111, 1118
Child 1211
Children 1116
Chittey 1286
Chivers 1287
Cholmondeley 899
Choppine 700
Christian 795, 1282
Christie 1002, 1283
Churchill 897, 1221
Churton 897
Clagget 796
Clanmorris 896
Clanricarde 794, 1282
Clanwilliam 1009
Clarina 1282
Clark 1300
Clarke 690, 692, 694, 695, 795, 905, 910, 1001, 1002, 1286, 1289, 1292
Clarkson 1286
Clay 901
Clayton 701, 795, 1284
Cleaver 1004
Cleeve 1106
Cleobury 902, 1000, 1283
Clever 1213
Clifford 907, 1010
Clift 794
Clifton 795
Clinton 1003, 1282
Clode 797
Clonferth, Bp. 1217
Clopton 800
Close 1287, 1298
Clutterbuck 1285
Coates 803, 1286
Coats 797
Cock 899, 1219
Cockburn 1107, 1219
Cockell 1291
Cocks 1106
Coefoelt 902
Cole 795, 1284
Colebrooke 801
Coleman 1010, 1107
Coles 1108
Collet 1009, 1282
Colley 1002
Collie 1001
Collier 900
Collins 1106
Collyer 1011
Colquhoun 910, 1002
Coltman 693
Colton 1285

Colombine 1284
Coly 1010
Compart 691
Compſon 1284
Coningham 1300
Connier 1008
Conolly 1014
Contuſh 805
Cony 1297
Conyngham 1282
Cook 1118, 1283
Cooke 1001, 1196, 1221
Cookſon 1217
Cooper 702, 795, 898, 1000, 1009, 1013, 1104, 1215
Coote 896, 1281
Copland 702
Copperthwaite 1112
Corden 1010
Corderoy 1117
Cordy 1216
Cork and Brery 1211
Corne 1283
Cornthwaite 1116
Cornwell 1285
Corrall 1284
Corry 896, 1003
Corſbie 1285
Coſſer 690
Coſſerat 1284
Cotes 1285
Cotterell 1286
Cottle 1007
Cotton 1001
Coventry 1219
Count 1283, 1220
Cowley 1212
Coverdale 899
Courteney 796, 797
Couſsmaker 806
Coutts 901
Cowen 794
Cowham 702
Cowie 694
Cowper 909
Cox 1287
Coy 1284
Coyman 1002
Coyta 1001, 1288
Crancé 692
Craven 906, 1001
Crauford 1283, 1286, 1300
Creagh 1291
Crealy 1294
Creſwick 797
Crew 794, 803
Crichton 1285
Criſp 1009
Criſps 1291
Critchett 797
Crompton 1291
Cropper 1291
Croſbie 1117
Croſby 900, 1011
Croſland 1002
Crow 900, 1010
Crowder 1221
Crowther 900
Crozier 802
Cruden 1117
Cruikſhank 792
Cruikſhanks 694
Cruſe 1012, 1118
Cuffe 694, 1220
Cullen 1012
Culme 803
Cumming 1001
Cumpſtone 1112
Curren 1287
Curry 1212
Curtis 694, 905, 1003
Curzon 900
Cuſt 1297
Cuthbert 795
Cuthell 1288
Cuyler 1118, 1211

D.

DABBS 1299
D'Aguiler 1287
Dalby 960, 1288
Dalhouſie 899
Dalkeith 1105
Dallas 692
Dalmahoy 1011
Dalton 1287
Daly 1111
Dalzel 1118
Danby 691
Danſany 698
Danvers 1006, 1104, 1289
Darby 1106
Darcey 796
D'Arçon 697
D'Arcey 795, 1286
Darell 797, 1286
Darker 1288
D'Arley 1093
Darlington 909
Darwin 1221
Daſſaix 901
Daſh 699
Daſhwood 1284
Daubeny 794
Dauberley 1221
Davenport 1003, 1006, 1298
Davers 897
Davidſohn 1213
Davie 1006
Davies 796, 1116, 1284
Davis 1009, 1282, 1293
Dawker 906
Daukes 1106
Day 698, 1288
Dealtry 690, 1291
Dean 794, 797, 902
Deane 897, 1293
Deards 692
Dearling 1297
Debell 803
De Coetlegon 1211
Dodel 1112
De Garle 691
Delamain 697
Delaney 795, 1286
Delves 694
Denbigh 701, 793, 898, 1006
Denham 1220
Denman 1287
Dennis 1112, 1288
Denny 1284
Dent 1211, 1286, 1288
Denys 1211
Derby 1001
Deſanges 1287
Deſborough 899
Develnz 1286
Devon 796
Dewar 694, 806
Dewe 806
Dewes 1215
Diamond 1215
Dickie 799
Dickins 702, 907
Digby 698, 797, 1283
Dinham 1003
Diſney 1008, 1119
Ditaker 1003
Dix 1285
Dixon 904, 1211, 1214, 1217, 1291
Dobie 1214
Doſon 1006, 1285
Docker 1288, 1300
Dodd 1283, 1292
Dodwell 1285
Dogan 1220
Dolling 1285
Donally 896
Donaldſon 1211
Donoughmore 1282
Doré 1001
Dove 795, 1010
Doughty 906
Douglaſs 909, 1281, 1282
Dow 695
Dowdeſwell 900
Down 1006, 1212
Downer 1110
Downing 701, 897, 1006, 1011
Downs 1212
Downſhire 1021, 1209
Doyle 905
Doyley 1116
Drage 1293
Drake 906
Drew 1214
Drewe 690
Drewitt 1286
Driver 795
Druce 806
Drummond 797, 897
Dubois Crancé 692
Ducarel 806, 1293
Duckering 1292
Ducket 803, 1292
Dudgeon 1297
Dufferin and Clareboye 896
Duncan 798, 1001, 1114, 1282
Duncombe 899
Dundas 702, 1285
Dunlop 905
Dunn 900, 910, 1283
Dunning 1291
Dunſany 797
Dunſford 1008
Duppa 1284
Dupree 904
Duras 701
Durham 1287
Durie 691
Dwyer 1102
Dyer 805
Dyke 1285
Dykes 1211
Dymock 794
Dyſon 1211

E.

EALES 695
Eaſthop 795
Eaſton 1211
Eaton 794, 902, 1003
Eccles 1287
Eckſey 698
Eddie 1117
Eden 1006, 1284
Edlin 697
Edmonſtone 904, 1287
Edmunds 1003
Edwards 691, 702, 793, 904, 1282
Edye 698
Egan 1006
Eggers 701
Eggleſtone 1287, 1299
Ekins 1286
Eldridge 691
Elford 1281
Elkington 1286
Ellard 693
Ellerton 1292
Elliot 702, 1283, 1286, 1287
Ellis 899, 1110, 1212, 1293, 1298
Ellwood 796
Elwell 900
Elwin 1284
Ely 1282
Emblin 805
Emes 901
England 907
Engliſh 1011
Enniſmore 896
Entwiſle 805
Erris 1282
Erſkine 804, 1285
Eſchen 1213
Eſcott 1217
Eſen 1294
Eſtwick 1294
Etherſey 1285
Etough 795
Evans 691, 897, 1002, 1105, 1110, 1118, 1286
Everard 1105
Everington 906, 1286
Ewart 901
Exeter 797, 1282
Eyles 1300
Eyre 690, 909, 1106, 1117

F.

FAHY 896

Falconer 1288
Fall 1002
Falwaſſer 805
Fane 1211
Farmery 1007
Farnham 1220
Farrant 797
Farquhar 1290
Farren 698, 1002, 1004
Favene 1285
Fawcett 1283
Fawconer 1214
Feachem 796
Feake 1118
Feary 1206
Fenn 795
Fennel 1283
Fenton 1287, 1293
Fenwick 795, 801, 806, 1211
Ferrar 793
Ferrers 796
Field 1003
Fielder 896
Fielding 1000, 1001
Filewood 805, 898, 1704
Fillſter 694
Finch 897, 909, 1008, 1281
Finlayſon 1297
Fionlin 1107
Finucane 690, 1013, 1104
Fiſher 1002, 1013, 1106, 1118
Fiſke 1007, 1118
Fitzgerald 1282, 1288
Fitz Harris 1281
Fitzhugh 805, 896, 900, 1002
Fitzroy 1284
Fitzwilliam 906
Fleming 896, 901
Fletcher 905, 906, 1012, 1107, 1109, 1282, 1287
Flood 796, 1290
Flory 906
Flower 1002
Floyd 1285
Foley 897
Folkeſtone 1003
Fontenelle 905
Foot 909, 1107
Foote 797, 1106, 1211
Forbes 1005, 1002
Ford 899, 1287, 1300
Foreman 896, 1281
Forman 806
Forreſt 799
Forſter 1107, 1211
Fortune 691, 1002
Foſs 909
Foſſdick 1009
Foſſey 1105
Foſter 907, 1118, 1116, 1118
Fothergill 1002, 1010
Foulds 794
Foulkes 1187
Fowler 694, 1297
Fownes 1105
Fox 795, 1117, 1215, 1286
Francis 691, 1212, 1290
Franck 1287
Frank 1003
Franklyn 794
Frankfort 896
Frankland 802
Franks 794
Fraſer 794, 1013, 1116, 1281, 1285, 1294
Freeland 1001, 1221
Freeling 1285
Freher 1012
Freind 1299
Freke 906
French 799, 1288
Frere 899, 1118
Frewen 1285
Friland 796
Friſby 1217
Frith 1288
Froom 1002
Froſt 1003
Fuller 1285
Fullwood 906
Fulſhaw 1002
Furtado 1106
Fuſhill 799
Fyamore 801
Fyaney 909

G.

GADSBY 1010
Gairdner 1289
Gairdyne 1219
Galabin 697
Galbraith 1285
Gale 698
Gambier 1001
Gamble 702, 806, 1292
Gamon 1286
Gardiner 1002
Gardner 795, 1282
Garſies 899
Garnett 1216
Garnham 1009
Garrard 690
Gaſcoyne 1286
Gaſkin 1106
Gaſt 1290
Gathen 1285
Gaudern 695
Gaverick 1285
Gaunilet 1211
Gay 1008
Geary 1289, 1292
Geddies 1098
George 1285
Gerrard 1285, 1294
Gilſip 900
Gibb 1288
Gibbons 1002, 1010, 1219, 1299
Gibbs 900, 1220, 1289
Giblett 1286
Gibſon 693, 1009, 1214, 1288
Gifford 1106
Gilbert 907
Giles 798
Gill 794, 1216
Gillelpie 1211, 1286
Gillon 1106
Gilpin 1118
Gimber 701
Giraud 1008
Gittins 1290
Glaſwin 1288
Glan 1216
Glenbervie 1282
Glennie 1105
Glentworth 1282
Gloag 738
Glover 899, 900, 1001, 1298
Glyn 1281
Godherd 1291
Godmond 1106
Godwin 799
Golding 907
Golightly 797
Good 897, 1106
Goodchild 1284
Goodere 709
Goodhill 693
Goodhouſe 1292
Goodman 795, 899
Goodwin 1002
Gordon 896, 899, 1116, 1117, 1285
Gorges 899
Gorman 1222
Goſtling 794
Gould 1284
Gower 806
Goyder 805
Graham 800, 1282, 1285
Grahme 1108
Grandiſon 798, 898
Grange 1002
Grant 691, 694, 794, 899, 1287
Grantham 902
Granville 705, 907
Gray 690, 796, 1003, 1004, 1283, 1294
Greaves 1116
Gregory 1001, 1106
Gregſon 901, 1220
Greig 905, 1286
Gregſon 1298
Green 698, 795, 899 905, 1010, 1285, 1300
Greenwood 795, 796
Grellet 901
Grenville 806, 1282
Greſley 1003
Gretton 1118
Grey 900, 1001, 1117, 1211
Grieve 1112
Griffen 900
Griffenhoofe 1194
Griffith 896, 795, 1009
Griffiths 1288
Grimaldi 796, 1013
Grinnell 699, 799
Griſenthwaite 1217
Groſvenor 1281
Grote 1003, 1106
Grove 691, 1010
Ground 1284
Guild 1288
Guion 804
Gullet 704
Gun 906
Gunning 904, 1000, 1001, 1288
Gunton 796
Gwatkin 1112
Gwillim 1282
Gwy 1114

H.

HACKET 900
Hagar 1287
Haggar 1213
Hailes 1101
Hair 1288
Hake 796
Hale 796
Halford 804
Halifax 1009
Hall 690, 697, 900, 906, 1002, 1111, 1220, 1284
Hallam 1299
Haller 804
Halliwell 897
Halſe 1018
Haly 1214
Hambleton 1299
Hamerton 1113
Hamilton 689, 691, 796, 797, 905, 1001, 1002, 1008, 1283, 1287
Hammet 798
Hammond 899
Hampton 1287
Hancock 904
Handley 1013
Hannah 909
Hannay 794
Hanſon 1287
Hardcaſtle 1012
Harcourt 902, 1000, 1212
Harden 695
Harding 1002
Hardwicke 794
Hardy 802, 907, 1003, 1117, 1288
Hare 896, 1001, 1003
Hargreaves 1282
Harington 803
Harneis 1298
Harper 1112
Harpoope 1283

Harpur 1293
Harrington 1001, 1105
Harris 699, 705, 1002, 1284, 1300
Harrison 697, 700, 1002, 1003, 1011, 1108, 1219, 1284
Hart 795, 906, 1283
Harte 1001
Hartland 896
Hartley 794, 1212, 1291
Hartman 692
Harvey 693, 1009, 1211
Haskins 801
Haslam 1116
Hassel 1113
Hastings 794, 801, 1287
Hatch 691, 909
Hathway 1112
Hatrick 795
Hatt 1297
Hattersley 909
Hau oyde 1287
Hawes 1009
Hawker 797, 1286
Hawkes 797, 898, 907
Hawkins 694, 1002, 1007,
Hawley 800, 900
Haworth 1106
Hawthorne 1001
Haxwell 1284
Haydon 1286
Hayes 691, 909, 1003, 1009, 1118
Hayne 1287
Haynes 1009, 1112
Hayton 1215
Hayward 702, 909, 1003, 1010
Head 1298
Headford 1282
Healey 1013, 1282
Hearne 1003
Heath 796, 1217, 1221, 1281
Heathcote 698, 1106
Heaton 1002
Hebson 1009
Heimtaldinger 1293
Helder 693
Hellen 1283
Helm 1217
Helvetius 802, 1209
Heming 1001
Hemming 804
Henderson 902
Heneage 1106, 1194
Henniker 690, 896, 1212
Henning 796
Henry 795, 1112
Hepburne 804, 1281, 1285
Hepworth 795, 1118
Herbert 691
Herilier 802
Herring 693, 797
Hertel 1011
Hervey 690
Hesse 796
Hetherington 1284
Heude 1286
Hewitt 796, 1112
Heyman 806
Heysham 1286
Heywood 1193
Hickinbotham 1291
Hicklin 1106
Hicks 1010, 1104
Higginbotham 1003
Higgins 691, 701, 900, 1212
Hill 690, 701, 796, 800, 805, 896, 1002, 1009, 1010, 1211, 1221, 1287, 1292
Hillam 906
Hillary 1211
Hilliard 806
Hills 691
Hilton 796, 1011
Hinaber 896
Hinckes 1283
Hine 1107
Hingeston 796
Hinton 1297
Hitch 691
Hitchborne 908
Hoare 909, 1001
Hobhouse 690
Hobkirk 797
Hoblyn 797, 900
Hockenhull 794
Hodges 795, 1288, 1292
Hodgeth 909
Hodgkinson 900
Hodgson 692, 695
Hodson 1293, 1294
Hoe 1118
Hogg 1282
Holcroft 796
Holden 900
Holdich 795
Holgate 1282
Hollagan 692
Holland 1281
Hollier 1288
Hollinges 1209
Hollingworth 1286
Holman 690
Holme 1287, 1288
Holmes 795, 797, 805, 906, 1003, 1283
Holt 1013
Home 1105
Homes 1215
Hompasch 795
Honeywood 1221
Hoofstetter 1286
Hope 1287
Hopkins 1285
Hoppe 1221
Horne 1003
Hornby 900, 1113, 1211
Horne 796, 1220
Hornsby 691
Horrex 1217
Horsley 690
Horsmanden 805
Horton 1117
Hose 1287
Hosea 1003
Hosier 909
Hoskins 906
Hotchkin 1212
Horchkis 1106
Hotham 810
Hough 903, 1283
Houghton 699
Houlden 796
Houssemayne 800
How 1199
Howard 795, 899, 1014, 1215, 1286
Howe 805
Howell 1003, 1118
Howes 1220
Howse 1112
Hucks 1010
Hudson 905, 1194
Huggins 694
Hughes 796, 799, 1008, 1294
Hulme 797
Hulse 1220, 1289
Hume 899, 1112, 1117
Humphreys 1006
Humphrys 1009
Huncks 947, 1209
Hunloke 909
Hunt 1214, 1294
Hunter 796, 899, 1106, 1108, 1112, 1116, 1289, 1294
Hurlock 1287
Hurst 700, 899, 1000
Hutchinson 899, 906, 1008, 1114, 1287
Hutton 1284
Huxley 692
Hyam 896
Hyde 695, 794, 1106, 1199

I and J.

JAAFE 1113
Jackson 691, 694, 695, 901, 1010, 1106, 1116, 1281, 1286, 1294
Jacob 1294
Jacobs 1002
Jacomb 1285
Jagger 899
James 690, 1286
Jamieson 1286
J'Anson 1110
Jardine 1116
Jasperhall 1284
Ibbetson 1290
Idle 1286
Jeaves 796
Jefferson 1027
Jeffery 906, 1002, 1217
Jeffrey 1286
Jeffreys 699, 1299
Jellico 1212
Jenkins 796, 905, 1009
Jenney 1294
Jennings 797, 1284, 1287
Jennins 694
Jessen 795
Jessop 1187
Impey 795 1003
Inchiquin 1282
Ingle 796
Ingram 697
Innes 896, 899
Jobems 1282
Johnes 702
Jonnson 693, 695, 795, 796, 1003, 1011, 1105, 1221, 1291
Johnston 702, 905, 1002, 1107
Johnstone 901
Jolliffe 1001, 1003, 1211
Jones 690, 795, 805, 897, 1002, 1005, 1220, 1288, 1290, 1298, 1299
Jordine 1105
Jover 1299
Joyce 698, 1283
Ireland 901, 1000
Iremonger 1001
Ironside 794
Irving 798
Isaacson 897
Isham 1286
Isted 1215
Judd 1286
Judding 1114
Judson 909
Justice 1112

K.

KAKEWICH 1284
Kaye 1003
Keane 796
Keate 700, 897
Keating 1211
Keep 1003
Keith 896
Kelleric 700
Kelley 692, 1216
Kellowe 899
Kelsey 1285
Kemble 901
Kemeys 1116
Kemp 795
Kendall 694, 1105
Kendrick 1014
Kenmare 1282
Kennett 1106
Kent 1003, 1282
Kenyon 909
Ker 700

Kerr 1008, 1283, 1287
Kefteven 899
Kefwick 1013
Keyes 1009
Keyworth 701
Kilconnell 1282
Kilvington 691
Kilwarden 1282
Kincaird 1286
King 697, 796, 901, 1001, 1008, 1108, 1211, 1282, 1283, 1284
Kingfley 1283
Kingfman 1007
Kingfmill 1281
Kingfton 794, 900, 1002, 1212, 1300
Kingftone 897
Kinlock 1109
Kinfey 1284
Kinfley 1283
Kirk 1281
Kirkby 909, 1003
Kirke 1009
Kirkman 1009
Kirkpatrick 697
Kirwen 900
Kleber 901
Knapp 1113
Knight 694, 794, 795, 799, 902, 1003, 1215, 1284
Knighton 797, 1284
Knipe 1001
Knott 1220
Knowles 901
Knox 1006
Krauſe 1199

L.

LABILLIERE 693
Lacy 693
Ladell 1214
Laing 1007
Lamb 1006, 1009
Lambart 900
Lambert 796, 899, 1288
Lamilliere 905
Lancaſter 1211, 1300
Landers 1287
Landon 691, 1118
Lane 806, 1292
Lang 1284
Langford 896, 897, 902, 1286, 1287
Langley 1292
Langmead 1002
Langſton 1216
Langton 702, 1282
Larkin 1002, 1212
Larking 1211
Laſcelles 691
Lathbury 1282
Latham 800, 1286
Laughton 897, 1300
Laurie 1298
Law 1008, 1294
Lawleſs 797
Lawlor 896
Lawrence 1001, 1286
Lawſon 1287
Lay 1110
Layham 1292
Leader 691
Leaper 1288
Lecate 1282
Leckv 1110
Lee 690, 1003, 1117, 1211
Leed 1293
Lees 1001
Leeſon 1212
Legh 1002
Leigh 695
Leighton 1220, 1288
Leith 799
Le Marchant 1285
Le Meſurier 900, 1294
Lempriere 896, 1283
Lenmox 1286
Lenton 1117, 1219
Leſter 1284
Lett 1283
Levering 1109
Lewin 1211
Lewis 691, 1001, 1214, 1282, 1286
Liardet 1298
Lichfield 794
Liell 799
Lieuſly 909
Lightfoot 694
Limerick 1282
Lindley 1284
Lindſay 899
Lings 1007
Linley 1006
Linton 897
Linzee 801
Liſcoe 1107
Liſter 1287
Little 1211
Littlehales 698
Livius 1288
Lloyd 694, 690, 702, 794, 806, 900, 1001, 1215, 1284
Lock 691, 900, 1013
Locker 1299
Lockhart 1214, 1281
Loftie 1215
Lofcus 896 1281
Lombe 1010, 1104
Long 690, 693, 1221, 1284, 1286
Longdon 1288
Longmire 797
Longueville 1282
Loraine 691
Lord 1283
Lorgeil, De 1284
Loſeby 701
Lothian 1294
Loveday 897
Lovell 899
Lovegrove 1112
Louis 1008
Louth 803, 897
Lowe 900, 1001, 1286, 1299
Lowther 1001, 1283
Lowthian 702
Lucas 1219
Luckman 900
Ludlam 1007
Ludlow 1120
Luke 1286
Lund 903, 904, 1000
Luntley 699, 793
Luſhington 690, 901, 1005
Luttrell 896
Luxford 1114
Luxmore 1118, 1281
Lyford 1287
Lyne 1284
Lynne 691
Lyon 1107
Lys 1008
Lyſaght 1284

M.

MACAN 795
Mac Arthur 798
Macartney 1003
M'Auley 1013, 1281, 1288
Macbean 1117
Macdonald 794, 802, 1284
Mace 902, 1300
M'Ewen 1291
Macfarquhar 1001
M, Gillewray 1288
Macie 697
M'Aleſter 1287
Mackay 1286
M'Kay 1288
M'Kenſie 692, 797, 804, 896, 1061
M'Kerrell 1287
Mackinna 1008
M'Kirdy 1215
Macklin 1005, 1009, 1014
Mackworth 909
M'Laren 1105
M'Lean 1117, 1281
Macmahon 806, 1212
Macnamara 689, 896
Macpherſon 1217
Mac Jaggart 799
Maddiſon 806
Maddock 1212
Madox 909, 1000
Magny 701
Magrath 1290
Magquire 1283
Mahen 1288
Mahon 896
Majendie 702
Mainwairing 1107
Mairis 1012
Maitland 797, 896, 1010, 1112, 1281
Makepeace 1300
Malet 796
Mallerby 900
Mallet 1281
Mallet du Pan 689
Mallie 906
Malliſon 796
Malmeſbury 1211
Maltby 691, 1286
Manby 799
Mancheſter 794
Manley 1220
Mann 905
Manners 908, 1013
Manning 1298
Manſergh 1283
Manſfield 805, 899, 1211
Mantell 795
Marchant 1112
Margerſon 1284
Magetts 698
Maria-Alexandrovna, Grand Ducheſs of Ruſſia 902
Markham 1222
Marklew 1110
Marlow 1004, 1118
Marriott 1014
Marſh 692, 897, 1110
Marſhall 701, 900, 902, 1003, 1011, 1107, 1282, 1284, 1285
Marſham 909, 1000
Martin 792, 900, 902, 1007, 1013, 1284, 1287
Martinivon 1214
Martyn 797
Maſcheroni 802
Maſon 795
Maſſarene 1113
Maſſey 694, 794, 900, 909, 1001, 1107, 1282
Maſterſon 698
Mather 906
Mathiſon 1284
Mattenſey 1002
Matthew 1002
Maugham 794
Maule 907
Maulkinſon 1292
Maurer 798
Maw 795
Maxwell 795, 796, 1008, 1284, 1288
May 1002
Mayerſbach 1109
Mayfield 1291
Maynard 1007
Mayne 1004
Mayow 795, 1112
Maypother 1118
Mead 1288
Meadows 1007
Medford 1284
Medhurſt

Medhurst 792
Medley 1010
Mee 1292
Meech 1290
Meek 691
Meikleham 1105, 1297
Mein 1110
Mellish 1106
Melvil 797
Menee 698
Mendham 1003
Menteath 1211
Mercer 698, 1003, 1219
Mercier 796
Meredith 1001
Merry 801, 1209
Messenger 795
Messiter 610
Meturier 900
Metcalfe 1007, 1112, 1282
Metham 1288
Meymott 1288
Meyrick 692
Middleditch 692
Miller 1113
Mill 803
Miller 896, 1113, 1215
Mills 1298
Milligan 900
Millward 1291
Milman 1281
Miln 699
Milner 1211
Milnes 1013
Milward 700
Minall 1009
Minet 1004
Mingay 1285
Minnet 1221
Minton 1004, 1009
Mitchell 1114, 1215, 1281
Moger 1112
Mogg 1002
Molling 804
Molyneux 1293
Monck 1282
Money 899, 1299
Monk 1291
Monnick 1213
Monro 1285
Montague 691, 695, 801, 904
Monteith 900
Montgomery 1006, 1014
Moon 897, 1294
Moore 700, 1001, 1002, 1009, 1212, 1287, 1288
Moorhouse 900
Morelli 1214
Morgan 899, 1288, 1294
Morland 691
Morley 1112
Morphew 1011, 1281
Morres 698, 896
Morris 690, 1113, 1211
Morrison 689, 699, 794, 803, 906, 1001
Morse 690
Morshead 702
Mortlock 691, 1010
Morton 701
Moseley 1112
Molman 906
Mots 1009, 1281
Mossop 1002
Mould 900
Mount 1285
Mountain 1284
Mountcashel 1105
Mounted e-cumbe 690
Mountrath 896
Muat 802
Mulderup 806
Mulgrave 899
Mullins 896
Mullett 1013, 1104
Mulock 1297
Munden 806, 1013
Mundy 1288
Murray 893, 1107, 1116, 1212, 1281, 1283, 1287, 1294
Musgrave 1114, 1117, 1212, 1220, 1286
Musket 907
Mussell 905
Mussey, D. 1287
Myers 804

N.

NAGLE 693
Naime 694, 1013
Nana Farvanese 1008
Nares 796
Nash 1118, 1281, 1293
Nasmith 1114
Naylor 1284
Neave 1211
Needham 805
Neilson 700, 1288
Nellis 1298
Nelson 901, 905, 1105, 1212, 1292
Nesbit 1006
Netherfole 1287
Neville 794, 799
Newbury 1286
Newcombe 800
Newcome 896, 1283
Newcome, Bp. 1281
Newdigate 1008
Newington 900
Newman 690, 1214
Newnham 804
Newstead 1212
Newton 1291
Nicholas 897
Nicholl 698
Nicholson 689, 795, 1281
Nicol 1106
Nidd 1113
Nightinga'e 698, 797, 1106
Niven 1287
Noaks 1284
Noble 794, 1284
Noel 1001
Norbury 1017, 1282
Norris 1282
North 1010
Northampton, Countess-dow. of 1299
Northesk 1105
Northwick 1014, 1105
Norton 804, 1114
Noll 1003
Noyes 900, 1116
Nugent 806, 1282
Nunn 1114
Nutt 1113

O.

OATES 694
Obrien 793, 900, 1011, 1211, 1212, 1294
Obryen 1288
Oddy 797, 1286
Odabaghoc 1220
Ogden 690, 707
Ogilvie 1108
Ogilvy 1215
Old 897
Oldershaw 1007
Oldham 793
Oldknow 900
Olive 692
Oliver 906, 1001
Ollivier 901
O'Neill 796
Onslow 691, 901, 1109, 1212, 1282
Oram 1003
Ore 1115
Orgill 1284
Orton 1288
Osborn 1001
Osborne 1011, 1286
Osmond 800
Oswald 1011
Otway 1220, 1283
Overton 1291
Ourry 1003
Owen 1002
Oxenham 698
Oxnam 1256

P.

PACKE 1014
Paddon 694
Page 691, 794, 795, 1009, 1010, 1118
Pagett 1287
Paine 698
Painter 701
Pakenham 1281
Palin 1108
Palmer 693, 698, 796, 900, 901, 1009, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1282, 1297, 1298
Panting 795
Panton 1283
Pape 1282
Pares 1283
Parith 1284
Park 794
Parker 694, 698, 699, 700, 803, 901, 902, 905, 1003, 1111, 1118, 1212, 1288
Parkhurst 1290
Parkinson 699, 906, 1118
Parkyns 795
Parminster 1009
Parr 1217, 1284
Parris 1002
Parry 897, 904, 1007, 1284, 1285
Parslow 1003
Parsons 794, 795, 1283
Partlett 1003
Parys 1001
Pashond 1004
Pasley 797
Pasmer 1292
Pasmore 796
Passell 693
Pate 909
Pater 795
Paterson 1106, 1285
Patrick 1009, 1011
Patten 1111
Pattle 693
Paul 1287
Paull 698
Payn 1118
Payne 701, 1009, 1114, 1221, 1285
Peacock 902, 1011, 1284
Pearce 691, 1106
Pearkes 1288
Pearson 795, 1014
Peech 1002
Peel 1281, 1286, 1292
Peirce 900, 1001, 1006, 1118
Peirson 798
Pelham 1002
Pelton 803
Pemberton 897, 1294
Pencock 1208
Pendar 1283
Penny 1002
Pensam 806
Peppin 1111
Perceval 1282
Perrin 1288
Perrott 1111
Perry 1011, 1288
Perth 700, 897
Peter 1012
Petre 1105
Petit 899
Petrie 1288
Pett 694
Peu 1292
Phelan 896
Phelps 1110
Philipson 796
Phillips 694, 698, 699, 701, 795, 896, 1214, 1283, 1285
Phillot 795
Philp 1297

Phipps 1215, 1287
Pickford 899
Pierfon 1284
Pigot 1284
Pilcher 694
Pillam 1106
Pinchback 1286
Pinchbech 806
Pinfold 1221, 1193
Pinkerton 1283
Pinnock 1102
Pitcairn 796, 1216, 1203
Pitcher 899
Pitt 700, 701, 796, 901, 909
Pitts 1116
Place 1003
Plaiſtow 1003
Plimpton 796
Plommer 691
Plummer 1288
Plymouth 692
Poignard 1288
Poleſtow 1284
Pollard 1283
Pomeroy 1284
Pontet 1299
Popham 1009
Porer 805, 1007, 1282
Portman 691
Poſkitt 795
Poulton 1106
Pouncſney 698
Pottanger 906
Potter 1006, 1299
Potts 797, 910
Powell 797, 802, 898, 1284, 1293
Power 797
Powis 1106
Powley 1294
Poynt 1297
Poyntell 1286
Poyſer 1288
Pratt 693, 1214
Pratziani 1213
Preſcott 1105, 1211
Preſland 690
Preſton 694, 896, 897
Prhys 1294
Price 1003, 1211, 1283, 1293
Prickett 906
Prideaux 796
Pridmore 1005
Prieſtley 1287
Prieſtman 702, 1288
Prince of Peace 1105
Pritchard 1003
Prittie 896, 1283
Probin 701
Proby 796, 1103
Procter 805
Proffit 1107
Proſſor 1215
Prowſe 799, 1118
Pryce 1102, 1215
Paget 899
Pullen 1002
Pureſoy 1108
Purling 902
Purſer 794
Purver 900
Purvis 1283
Pybus 691, 1211
Pyweil 1110

Q.

QUIN 896

R.

RADSTOCK 1282
Ragland 701
Raikes 1013
Railey 795
Raincock 796
Raiſon 1287
Ramſay 1211
Ramſden 795, 1116, 1282
Ranclifſe 1117
Randall 1287
Ranſoll 691
Randolph 899
Ranelagh, Vifc. 1299
Ranſay 1282
Raven 694
Rawliſon 797
Rayment 1192
Raymond 908
Rayner 907, 1297
Raynes 1214, 1281
Read 794, 1117, 1287, 1292
Reade 1007
Ready 691
Reay 1214
Reck 1283
Reddiſh 1013, 1288
Redmile 702
Redpath 905
Reed 896, 1294
Reeks 702, 1221
Reeve 699, 909
Recvely 803
Reeves 1007
Reilly 1291
Relf 1286
Rewand 1113
Reynell 1010
Reynolds 691, 1294, 1298
Ricard 896
Rice 691
Rich 692
Richards 698, 795, 797, 1003, 1118
Richardſon 690, 1108, 1209, 1294
Rickens 1011
Rickett 1001, 1281, 1292
Riddell 1116
Rider 689
Ridout 902
Rigaud 1288
Rimmer 795
Ring 1214
Ritchie 1215
Roach 1281
Roberts 700, 794 806, 1292
Robertſon 690, 691, 797, 900, 1106, 1288, 1294
Robins 1285
Robinſon 692, 695, 1001, 1002, 1106, 1113, 1209, 1285, 1230, 1291, 1300
Robley 901
Rochas 1288
Rochon de Chabonnes 901, 1213
Rockliffe 802, 1286
Rodney 690
Rodwell 897
Rogers 797, 897, 1009, 1107, 1217
Rokeby 1219
Rolands 1002
Rollerton 794
Rolde 1213
Rooke 697
Roper 659
Roſcoe 1006
Roſdon 796
Roſe 797, 1002, 1008, 1112, 1286, 1288, 1289
Roſs 1286, 1297
Roſſiter 1006
Rotter 1285
Rouchefoucault 1008
Rous 690
Routh 1001
Rowan 1215
Rowarth 804
Rowe 695, 1010
Rowland 691
Rowlandſon 890
Rowley 896
Rowntree 1288
Roy, Le 1212
Rudd 1216, 1284
Ruddle 794
Rudings 1285
Rundell 1294
Ruſpini 1285
Ruſſel 693, 1221
Rutter 907, 1009
Ryley 700

S.

SABINE 797, 900
Sainſbury 1297
Saint 1285
St. Croix 1287
St. John 701
St. Vincent 896
Salm, Rhingrave of 1008
Salmon 805
Salverſin 806
Sampey 700, 804
Sampſon 695
Saltoun 909, 1000
Samways 906
Sandall 794
Sandbach 909
Sanderſon 1292
Sandford 896
Sandland 1287
Sapcole 691
Savage 697
Savegnac 1012
Savery 1002
Savill 1014
Saumarez 690
Saunders 1106
Sawbridge 1291
Sawley 1001
Sawyer 691
Saxe-Cobourg 1006
Scale 1284
Scammell 1292
Schacht 1212
Schimmelmann, Count de 1294
Schoolcroft 803
Schoen 1282
Schultre 1287
Scott 691, 694, 702, 796, 897, 1001, 1003, 1211, 1214, 1220
Scrivener 699
Scrope 1293
Scully 1286
Seaforth 1281
Sealy 690, 698, 1002
Secker 1300
Seawell 1016
Sefton 899
Selwyn 804
Semple 1219
Seward 692
Sewell 1107
Seymer 1293
Seymour 691, 1110
Shackel 1106, 1113
Shackelford 899
Shaen 1293
Shannon 896
Sharp 1010
Sharpe 1003
Sharpin 1285
Sharpnell 691
Shaw 1001, 1014, 1106
Sheaſe 1007
Shearer 1284
Shee 1286
Shepherd 1113, 1293
Shepley 1003
Sheppard 908, 1007, 1211
Sheridan 1000, 1298
Sheriff 1286
Sherive 1293
Sherſton 1112
Shilcock 1299
Shipley 1294
Shippey 698
Shipton 1294
Shirley 903
Shore 796
Shortland 1001
Shorwill 1211
Shuttleworth 1012
Sipthorp 1285
Sidney 695, 796, 806
Sill 1002
Simmons 1013, 1221
Simpſon 796, 1212, 1214, 1220, 1285
1286, 1288, 1291
Sims 909
Simſon 1281

Sinclair 1010
Skeggs 691
Skey 1212, 1288
Skill 1111
Skillen 1288
Skinner 1118, 1290
Skilton 690
Skrimshire 897
Skynner 1211
Slade 1113
Slater 1286
Slaughter 691
Sligo 1282
Sloane 1284
Sloper 1297
Slyman 1284
Smalley 1110
Smallpage 1294
Smart 906
Smelt 908
Smith 691, 695, 701, 702, 794, 796, 797, 805, 896, 899, 902, 1001, 1002, 1004, 1009, 1106, 1110, 1116, 1118, 1212, 1214, 1217, 1220, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1288, 1291
Smollet 1287
Smyth 1283, 1285
Snasdell 1292
Snelson 1220
Snooke 698
Snowden 799
Sober 1105
Solly 796
Soltau 1285
Somerset 691, 806, 899
Somerton 1282
Sorel 691
South 1293
Southey 1220
Southouse 796
Sowerby 1003, 1238
Spalding 693, 1003, 1284
Sparks 1113
Sparke 1283
Sparrow 1283
Sparry 698
Speed 1292
Spence 698
Spencer 795, 902, 1293
Spicer 906
Spier 1011, 1104, 1282
Spiers 1212
Spink 1212
Spittal 909
Spofforth 1283, 1287
Spottiswood 699, 1007
Spriggs 795
Spring 700
Spry 1003
Spurr 1002
Spurrier 697
Square 698
Srabback 900
Stackhouse 1285
Stafford 1109, 1291
Stalker 900, 1287
Stanhope 900, 1220
Stanier 690
Stanley 698, 1211, 1288
Staples 794
Stapleton 1117
Starkey 1291
Stead 1288
Stebbing 1292, 1299
Steel 905
Stephens 699, 803, 897, 1001, 1007, 1107, 1108, 1118, 1211, 1288
Stephenson 1012, 1293
Sterland 899
Stevens 1281, 1283, 1285
Stevenson 798, 804, 1281
Steward 799, 1209
Stewart 896, 899, 1003, 1211, 1215, 1281
Still 691, 905
Stillingfleet 1300
Stirling 900, 1281
Stinchcombe 906
Stockdale 1298
Stocqueler 1003
Stokes 690, 1003, 1213
Stone 1287, 1294
Stooke 701
Stopford 1006
Storen 689
Storer 1285
Storey 1112
Storks 899
Stourton 1284
Strafford 799
Straghan 1118
Straith 801
Strange 1003
Strangeways 1001
Stratton 695, 902
Streatfield 1286
Street 1285
Stretton 1008
Strong 796
Stuart 899, 1281
Stuart, bp. 1294
Stupar 1116
Sullivan 1211
Sumple 795
Surplice 1010
Surtees 1011, 1104
Sutherland 896
Sutton 795, 904, 1110
Swain 1283
Swales 1290
Sworder 1286
Swyer 1011
Syer 908, 1006, 1118
Syers 1106
Symes 1292
Symmons 691
Symons 900, 1285

T.

TAHOWRDIN 694
Tait 1106
Taitt 1010
Talbot 801, 900, 1283
Tallon 909
Tamworth 900
Tanner 1214
Tara 896
Tasker 1293
Tate 1191
Taws 905
Taylor 700, 794, 803, 897, 1105, 1284, 1285
Tebbutt 1013
Telford 1211
Temple 702
Templeman 698
Tennant 897
Teshmaker 1285
Tesson, de 1284
Thackeray 797
Thackwell 897
Thickstone 1287
Thomas 899, 1009, 1113, 1118, 1281, 1285, 1287, 1288
Thomond 1282
Thompson 906, 1003, 1116, 1212, 1284, 1288, 1293
Thomson 694, 796, 797, 802, 907, 1220
Thong 796
Thorby 795
Thornton 691, 1113
Thorold 1002
Thoroton 906
Thorp 694, 697, 900, 1008
Thorpe 1286, 1292
Thurgood 1292
Thursby 1002
Tickell 900
Times 1286
Timson 1113
Tinson 1010
Tippetts 691
Tobin 794
Todd 702, 900, 1003, 1211, 1299
Todman 795
Tofts 906
Toler 1008, 1281, 1282
Tomlin 1215
Tomlinson 1292
Tomlinson 702
Tompkins 905
Toms 699, 1002
Tonge 1117
Toohey 795
Tooker 1297
Toplady 698
Toulmin 1286, 1299
Towers 1001, 1002
Towle 796
Townley 1217, 1289
Townsend 1113, 1217, 1287
Townshend 806, 1285
Treasure 1285
Tregonwell 691
Trench 1282
Trefidder 1113
Trefiove 909, 1116
Tripp 1293
Trodd 802
Troop 902
Trotter 1001
Troup 1289
Trower 1282
Tucker 909
Tuckett 697, 1106
Turner 1007, 1105, 1114
Tudway 1294
Tullamore 1282
Turin 1283
Turlington 795
Turner 1287
Twaites 1287
Tweedale 899
Twemlow 902
Twentyman 902, 1286
Twiss 698
Tyndale 794, 1288
Tyrconnel 1011, 1104
Tyre 1010
Tyrell 899
Tyrwhitt 1221
Tyssen 1111, 1209

V.

VALPY 1288
Van Bodicoate 900
Vandeleur 1287
Vandes de 1285
Vannini 1105
Vardon 1216
Vassall 1013
Vavasor 1106
Vaughan 702, 793, 796
Vause 1002
Vellum 805
Vereker 1113
Vernon 909, 1287
Vesey 900
Vince 902
Vines 900
Vintry 896
Virgin 899
Viton 805

U.

UNDERWOOD 1297
Unwin 797
Upton 1285
Ure 1288
Urquhart 1007, 1107, 1214
Urry 1287
Usher 1281

W.

WACKERBATH 901
Waddington 700, 906
Wade 1011, 1284, 1285, 1288
Wadman 1300
Wagar 904
Waghorn 806
Wagstaff 1282
Wagstaffe 803
Wainman 1293
Wainwright 1300
Wakeman 1108, 1287
Walcot 901, 1001
Walcup 796
Waldegrave 907, 1282
Waldron 897
Wale 698
Wales 796
Walker 697, 698, 897, 1003, 1201, 1292
Wallace 702
Wallis 803, 908, 1000
Wallscourt 846
Walmsley 1004
Walsingham 908
Walton 1215
Walwyn 1209
Wandesford 1011
Wansey 900
Wapshare 1284
Warbut 701, 1211
Ward 702, 795, 805, 1211, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1291
Wardell 692
Wardlaw 1215
Ware 795, 1294, 1297
Warford 698
Waring 795, 1112
Warm 1288
Warner 1288
Warneford 796
Warre 1288
Warren 691, 795, 1285
Warry 694
Warse 794
Warwick 1284
Warchorn 1291
Waterford 1282
Waters 1284, 1285
Watkin 908, 1212
Watkins 1283, 1284
Watson 704, 803, 1283, 1284, 1286, 1292
Watts 1002, 1003
Waud 1116
Waugh 1106
Wayte 695, 1013
Weatherhead 897
Webb 1013, 1285, 1293
Webster 1010, 1299
Wedderburn 900
Weight 1002
Welch 900, 1002, 1214
Welchman 1113
Weld 1114, 1284
Wellman 702
Wells 910, 1010, 1292
Weltjee 1109
Wemsworth 1109
West 795, 1003, 1284, 1293
Westaway 1221
Westby 691, 1219
Weston 692, 904
Westrop 1292
Wetherall 1288, 1298
Whaley 797, 1114
Whalley 1114, 1209
Wharry 702
Whateley 701, 796
Wheeldon 799, 897
Wheeler 903, 907
Wheler 1298
Wheildon 1118
Whitcombe 1283
White 695, 794, 1001, 1220, 1292
Whiteing 1215
Whitefield 1118
Whitefoord 796
Whitehead 701, 908
Whitehill 1290
Whitehouse 903, 1282
Whitelock 1285
Whitler 1286
Whitmarsh 797, 1286
Whittington 1284
Whitwell 1002, 1009
Widney 1215
Wigeens 699
Wighiman 1111
Wigglesworth 1007
Wight 1212
Wigley 691
Wigthead 1007
Wilbee 700, 901
Wilcock 1108
Wilcox 900, 1288
Wildey 1110
Wiles 1294
Wilkes 897
Wilkins 796, 1003, 1216
Wilkinson 897, 902, 905, 1002
Willer 906
Willet 1113, 1282
Willey 1285
Williams 691, 795, 1002, 1284, 1285, 1291
Williamson 806, 1111, 1209, 1286
Willock 1289
Willows 910
Willis 1287
Wills 1118
Willyams 1288
Wilmot 909
Wilson 691, 795, 796, 802, 806, 896 902, 906, 1001, 1002, 1011, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1112, 1116, 1281, 1284, 1286, 1287, 1288
Winchester 797
Winckworth 902, 1004
Wing 1012, 1113, 1288
Wingfield 905
Wingrove 1113
Winne 1002
Winson 1106
Winter 805, 899, 1004, 1288
Winterbotham 1289
Winthrop 794
Wintringham 1285
Wiseman 1003
Wiston 795
Withall 1220
Wittingham 1114
Wittington 1292
Witty 906
Wodehouse 897
Wollams 1287
Wombwell 1105
Wood 795, 796, 804, 806, 1114, 1117, 1214, 1285, 1286, 1297
Woodford 1215
Woodforde 697
Woodgate 1003
Woodward 909, 1214
Woolery 1286
Worthington 1011
Wragge 795
Wray 904, 1287
Wright 695, 700, 701, 794, 900, 1002, 1106, 1117, 1118, 1214, 1283, 1285, 1291, 1298
Wyke 794
Wykeham 900
Wykham 700
Wyllie 888
Wynne 1298

Y.

YALE 792
Yarborough 1290
Yarnold 1007
Yate 691
Yates 1217
Yelverton 1282
Yorke 946
Yonge 1281
Yorke 1106
Yorstoun 905
Young 901, 1009, 1287
Youngbp. 1217, 1293
Younghusband 796

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1800. Part II.

A.

ABNEY family 1265
Abury, enquiry respecting 1046
Accounts, remarks respecting 618
Accidents, child devoured by a kite 677. Miss Slade drowned 679. in a post-chaise near Newark ib. in a coal-pit ib. deserter shot in attempting to escape 685. woman drowned, and young lady shot ib. serjeant Prigg killed by taking laudanum ib. woman falls from a window 686. woman killed by a shutter ib. Mr. Irving found suffocated ib. Mr. White drowned 695. two persons killed by the Newcastle coach being overturned 784. a boy killed by

by a load of lime being overturned on him in water ib. child killed by a cow ib. horſes drowned in the New river 785. child falling into a copper of boiling water 788. from an unruly horſe 789. child killed by a carriage ib. boy much hurt by a dog 790. boy drowned ib. man falls from the ſhafts of his waggon, and killed 798. boy hanged in the crupper of a ſaddle 801. man killed in a chalk pit ib. Miſs Wood drowned in bathing 804. two children killed by the falling in of a ſand pit 836. Miſs Eyres and Miſs Anderſon drowned 887. Miſs Smith killed near Cambridge 888. in the Cheſter mail coach 891. almoſt miraculous eſcape of Mr. Sturt ib. Mr. Bainton drowned 903. from ſwallowing lint with aquafortis 907. Mr. Abraham killed ib. woman killed by a gun 988. a man put into his coffin recovers, but could not extricate himſelf ib. a child's cheek bit off 989. a man by falling over baniſters at Dublin is killed ib. a man killed in a quarrel at billiards 990. to the Norwich coach ib. man killed at Newcaſtle, at a brewery 991. woman falling out of a window 994. at Lord Moira's coal-mine 1201. 20 perſons drowned at Liverpool ib. at the theatre at Gainſborough 1202. on the Edgeware road ib. two boys killed by drinking rum 1203. guard of the Dover coach ſhot 1205. to one of the Chatham coaches 1206. Radnor foreſt fire a fiction 1208. by a fall from the Glaciéres 1213. two men killed near Bury 1276. a chimney-ſweeper killed 1277. man killed by a bull 1291. Mrs. O'Brien burnt to death 1296

Aduh, account of that country 861

Adultery, proceedings on the bill for preventing 1241. 1246

Æſop, on the fables of 1062

Agatha, St. 1255

Agriculture, board of, its utility 763. 13 heavy charges againſt it 766. ſend circular letters to the High Sheriffs, recommending the cultivation of waſte lands 791

Agriculture Society of Eſſex anniverſary 990. in Herefordſh. anniverſary 781

Agriculture, 7,800,000 acres of waſte land in England 1249. the relative produce of arable and paſture land 1260

Agriculture and Botany, progreſs of, in the 18th century 1273

Ale without hops 622

Alexander, Sir William, a Scotch poet, recommended to attention 1131

Alexandria, the firſt mart in the world 860

Alfred, King, his character 975. ſpeech to his troops 975. his tomb at Hyde Abbey, near Wincheſter 1067

Allen, Admiral, account of 1021

Allan, Mrs. account of 802

Alterations, modern, cenſured 1124

Ancotts, Lady, account of 700

America concludes a treaty with France 987. inſurrection of the negroes in 1090. convention with France 1090. yellow-fever ceaſed, and inſurrection ſuppreſſed 1196. its independence eſtabliſhed 1275

Ammon, on the temple of 856

Anderſon, Dr. Walter, account of 999

Anglo-Norman Poets of the 13th century 1065

Animals, cruelty to, cenſured 848. method of inflicting puniſhment requeſted ib.

Anrique, Infante Don, Duke of Vizeu, account of 1141

Antichriſt 848

Antiquities, Wiltſhire 1025. from St. Domingo 1065

Apparition, the, by W. Butler, jun. 1035

Arabic Numerals, the introduction of in England 1062

Arabian Nights Entertainment 1180

Archer, John, account of 1010

Architect, 1000*l.* damages for a negligent erection of a houſe 999

Architecture of churches 918. on Gothic 1069. merits of different architects ib.

Architectural Innovation, ſubjects deſigned for 920. No. XXV. 625. XXVI. 723. XXVII. 837. XXVIII 1051. XXIX. 1146. XXX. 1227.

Argonautic expedition vindicated 857

Armiſtice, termination of 883

Armour on St. George's back 735

Army, proceedings on the Danube 671. 676. ſurrender of Savona 671. Italy 675. on the Mein, Egypt, Malta, &c. 676. eſtimate 850. the means of paying without money 1064. ſtate of 1279

Arthur, Prince, his accompliſhed court 958. entertained twice in 1496, at Magdalen College, Oxford 960

Arts in England, anecdotes of 1069

Arundel Caſtle, expenſive improvements 786

Aſiatic Annual Regiſter, plan of 869

Aſſize, Summer circuits 688

Aſthma, remedy for 639

Atheiſts, French, their apology 1077. ſtill proceeding againſt religion ib.

Athenæum eſtabliſhed at Liverpool 934, 1034, 1048, 1053

Athens, St. Paul's viſit to, diſplayed 868

Atterbury, Bp. memoirs of 657. baniſhed 938

Auſt, embaſſy to 760

Auguſtin, William, monument to, in St. Mary Overy's, Southwark 941

Auſtrians defeated by the French 1193

Ayſcough, Wm. acc. of 693

B.

BABELMANDEL, the ſtraights of 861

Bacchanalian waſte, Lord Cawdor's 817

Badbury 1137. rings ib.

Badgers, as applied to corn-factors, mealmen, &c. 1259

Bagot, Louiſa, Lady, account of 689

Bailey, Mrs. 1189

Balmanno, John, ac. of 1291

Banbury new church 719

Barley, 45 bushels 2½ pecks produced from a single grain within 3 years 941
Barrington, Adm. account of 805, 999
Bartas, Du, the various editions of Sylvester's translations 932, 950. character of him and his works 933
Bason used at the baptism of Queen Elizabeth 615
Batalha abbey-church, monuments 1141
Bavaria, treaty of neutrality with France 986
Beaufort, John de, Duke of Somerset, his tomb at Winborne 1226
Bedford, Duke of, sheep-shearing 682. improvements near Bloomsbury 791. presents his copies of the Cartoons to the Royal Academy ib.
Beetles, Black, destroyed by Lizards 933
Belgium become wretched and miserable 1274
Beneolen, unfavourable situation of 884
Berkley, Mrs. *Eliza*, account of 1114
Bermy, John, acc. of 1108
Berriew church 600, 719, 816, 917
Bills of Mortality, why not perfect 1318
Biographer, interesting allusions to, to be found in the writings of Spenser 1127
Birket Kiroun, in Egypt, discoveries there 872
Blackstone, Sir *William*, his mottoes 920
Bland, Isaac, acc. of 798
Bloomfield, Robert, acc. of 1181
Bodies, animal, new method of preserving to make them similar to wood 884
Bognor, sale of Sir Richard Hotham's property there 891
Bolingbroke, Lord, his conduct on the demise of Queen Anne 611. pardoned 938
Bonaparte, attempt on his life 1206
Books, expensive editions, objections to 952
Boscan, account of 966
Bosanquet, Mr. acc. of 689
Bosworth field 1130
Botanic-garden at Liverpool 1047
Bouillé, Marq. *De*, ac. of 1215
Bourke, Mrs. charac. of 801
Bowering, Richard, aged 100, account of 797
Bowry, almshouses near Stepney 1256
Bread, on the cause of the high price of 1107. report of the Committee on 1276
Bridgenorth church 918
Britain, great change in the 18th century 1275
Brown, Charles, ac. of 793
Browne, Rev. *W.* epitaph 1152
Bruce's Travels characterized 861
Buckinghamshire historians 727
Butler's Hudibras written at Ludlow castle 958

C.

CADIZ, extraordinary mortality at 988
Caer Leon, a Roman station 1095
Campbell, Robert, ac. of 1107
Carter, Mr. *John*, refused admission to St. Stephen's chapel 730, 814, 847, 952
—— *Thomas*, account of 1117, 1211
Cartwright, Rev *Edm.* his mechanical knowledge 972. account of him ib.
Castlehaven, Earl, epitaph 1152
Castlereagh, Ld. political and military services of 847, 1258
Cataract at Powerscourt, in Ireland 609
Catholics, English, establishments of in Europe 1066
Cawdor, Lord, his Bacchanalian vase described 817
Celts, origin of name 624
Centioner explained 1255
Century, XVIII. retrospect of 611, 713, 831, 937, 1049, 1154, 1273. South-sea scheme 937. Layer's plot 938. Bp. Atterbury banished ib. Lord Bolingbroke, pardoned 939
Chadwick, John, ac. of 1216
Chambertaine's Portraits 710, 836, 916
Chapel for the poor in St. Giles's 821
Chatelli, plan for general places of public worship 926
Chardry, an Anglo-Norman poet 1066
Charles I, gold coin of 3s. value 1061
—— *II.* letter to Dean Steward 1020. medal struck on his birth 1061
Charlestown, Cornwall, described 637
Cheddar meeting, July, 1800 707
—— *society* 836
Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire, church notes 632
Children devoured by a wild beast in France 781
Chilham, Kent, ch.-notes 825
China, prime minister put to death 988. crimes and confiscations of Ho-xen, the prime minister 1055
Christian tenets vindicated 633
Churches, architecture of 918. St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Berriew, Willien 918
Churchwardens, on the duty of 645
Clandon, West, Surrey 606
Clanwilliam, Earl, account of 1009
Clergy, on informations for non-residence 605. duty of residence 642. the utility of rural deans ib. on tithes and commutations 643. on residence 709. importance of regularity ib. difficulty in signing petitions for obtaining public-house licenses 737. trial for non-residence at Bury 785. on residence 824. sale of advowsons censured ib. their signing testimonials for publicans 837. trials for non-residence 893. the Parish Priest described 943. hardships of inforcing general residence ib. attention to registers recommended 945. their preaching in meeting-houses censured 973. regulations proposed 974. plan for promoting residence of 1029. inforcing of residence approved 1134. neglect of registers censured 1135. on the duty of residence 1078 benefit of, explained 960. their meritorious conduct and services 1183. the average annual income 1183, 1184. Mr. Stock's bounty to 1254. proposed relief of 1255
Clergyman, letter of a 1019
Clifford, Hon. *Charlotte*, account of 907

Cloisters, their use 607
Coal-trade, frauds in 814
Cockburne, Lieut. ac. of 1107
Coins, *Roman*, found near Vienna 614. antient English 818. found at Stafford 1276
Coinage, Wood's copper 1040
Cold-bath-fields prison, riot at 791. enquiry concerning 1252
Colebroke family, mausoleum at Chilham, Kent 825
Collumpton, Devonshire, church 1131
Commerce, on the first establishment of 857. state of in the 18th century 1274
Congress at Luneville agreed on 985
Conquest not founded on justice 857. the danger of abandoning 857
Constantinople, misunderstanding with Russia 779
Conventicles, dangers to be apprehended from 1077
Cookery, antient 735. boiling more frugal than roasting 816
Cooper, Mr. account of 898, 1104
Corn, distinction of quarter and load 1257. ("the confusion worse confounded" is occasioned by an error of the printer, which should be read "the quarter is every where eight strikes or bushels; *the load varies in almost every market*, from two bushels to five quarters, or even, in some places, to ten quarters.
Cornwallis, Marquis, Tippoo Sultaun's sword and picture sent to him 989
Corporation, jurisdiction 742
Cotton, Lettice, epitaph 1152
Cotton-weavers petition parliament for an increase of wages 955
Coventry, Countess, account of 1219
——— Architectural Innovations 1146, 1227. St. Mary hall 1147. St. Michael's church 1228
Cowley, Middlesex, notes respecting 813, 825
Cowper's works, a publication of to be wished for 951
Cow-pox testimonial of many respectable medical men in favour of 640. observations respecting 969. inoculation recommended by the physicians of Manchester infirmary 1203. empiricism of 1269
Crauté, Dubuis, ac. of 692
Crewkerne school 1269
Crisis, circumstances of the present 762
Cromlech on Marlborough down 1025
Crosisborough family 1044
Crosses, queries respecting 1046, 1135. one in St. Mary Magdalen churchyard, Milk-street 1064
——— *and crucifixes*, observations on 1065
Crowe, Dr. *William* 813
Cruikshanks, Mr. surgeon, account of 694, 792
Ctesias, his acc. of India 358
Cymbeline, critique on the scenery, &c. in 1266

D.

DAKINS or *Dakeyne family* 739
Dakin, William, a charitable enthusiast, anecdotes of 921
Danish frigate and convoy seized 779
Danvers, Lady, ac. of 1104
Davenport, John, ac. of 1106
Daventry church, alterations 1146
Dead, punishment for libels on the 740
Denbigh, Earl of, account of 701, 793, 898
——— *family* 1000
Denmark, misunderstanding with settled 883. concludes a convention with England 986. fallen state of in the 18th century 1274
Dering, Sir *Edward* 1269
Digges chapel, Chilham, Kent 825
Divorce bills, debates respecting 1059
Dodd family 1265
Domingo, St. disputes terminated 987
Downing, George, account of his funeral 1011
——— *college*, charter to be granted 786
Dropsy, case of 1153
Drummond, of Hawthornden, a new edition of his works wanted 1024. one in progress 1131. anecdotes of him 1024
Dryden, John, account of 812. his relationship to Dean Swift 813. his picture 1153
Dublin, the four courts of justice 621. Christ church and St. Patrick's 741. bay described 833. manners, inns, hackney coaches ib. a mis-statement corrected 917, 1048. advantages of an union 834
Duels, Corry and Newburgh, the latter killed 678. Obree and Smith, latter killed 701. fatal between Sir Geo. Wharton and Sir J. Steward in 1609 1019
Dunchurch, alterations in the church 1146
Dundas, Mr. speech on the expedition to Holland 744
Dunstable Priory, church, architectural innovation at 1052

E.

EAGLE shot near Lynn 1202
Earl, on the title of 944
Earle, William Benson, epitaph 1052
Eaton, Rev. *Jos.* ac. of 903
Edinburgh, scarcity of water at 886
Education, on religious 644
Edwards, Brian, account of 702, 793
Education, expensive, censured 1043
Egypt, proceedings of the French in 677, 779. the antient revenue of 860. the sunk revenue of 861. intelligence from 883. offensive operations recommended 986. proceedings in 1196
Egyptian researches 872
Elephants, flesh cut out of living ones and eaten 858
Elliot, Rev. *John*, character of 720
Elizabeth, Queen, letter to the Earl of Warwick 1064
Ellis, James, acc. of 1110
England, duration of parliament extended from 3 to 7 years 831. Geo. I. visits his German dominions ib. design of Sweden to invade, frustrated 832. Spanish fleet defeated in 1718 by Adm. Byng 832. the partiality of Geo. I. to Continental connections

connections 1049. papers reſpecting a negotiation with 1092. proceedings on a motion to enquire into the ſtate of the nation 1250
Engliſh Dictionary, plan for a new 946
Epic poetry not ſubject to rigid rules 974
Epitaphs, by writers of eminence 634. military 948
Erythræus, the Periplus of 856
Eſdras, B. II. illuſtration of a paſſage 1030
Ethelred, monument at Winborne 1226
Evangeliſts, Syriac MS at Florence 781
Euler, M. diſcourſe at his funeral 1207. his writings 1289
Euripides, water-ſpout deſcribed by 831
Expedition to Holland, parliamentary proceedings reſpecting 674

F

FAIRFAX Peerage, proceedings on a claim to 684. claim granted 686
Fanatick, round head 1258
Farnham, Earl of, account of 1220
Falkland, Lord, 812
Farlington, *Hants*, topographical deſcription of 729. church and chapels 731
Farmer, Dr. *Richard*, character of 649
Faſhion, the power of 1034
Ferrar, Mrs. *Anne*, account of 793
Ferrol, unſucceſsful attempt on 880, 883
Fillwood, Rev. Mr. account of 898, 1104
Fire at Chatham 782. at Briſtol 784. at Eſſenden, Herts ib. at Minehead ib. Widworthy, Devonſh. 785. North Mimms ib. Dunmow, by lightning ib. Axminſter ib. Sewardſon ib. Vauxhall 788. Oxford-ſt. 789. Bury ſt. St. James's 789. Rutland Place, Black Friars 790. Balaſſa in Hungary 884. Black Foreſt 884. his Majeſty's ſhip Reſiſtance in the Streights of Banca ib. Marr, in Scotland 887. Ely ib. Windſor Camp 888. Woods of Bande 987. of an actor at Brunn ib. Queen Indiaman 988. barracks, Dover 990. Mill at Roothing, Eſſex 991. paper-mill near Exeter 992. dreadful at Wapping 997. Aldgate 1098. Arrah, in Bengal 1197. Manchester 1202. Oriel College Oxford ib.
Fire flies obſerved at Winchester June, 1799 1045
Flanders become wretched and miſerable 1274
Fleſh from living elephants eaten 858
Flint weapons diſcovered at Hoxne, Suffolk 1065
Flora Batavia undertaken 871
Florin, half, of Edw. III. 945 half and quarter 1130
Forgery, ſeveral perſons taken up for 893
Forty days, ſingular predelection for 820
France, naval and military exertion 779. makes propoſals for a ceſſation of arms 883. treating with the Pope for the re eſtabliſhment of the Catholic Religion 884. anniverſary of republican government 986. plot to aſſaſſinate Buonaparte 987. concludes a treaty with America ib. on the apoſtacy of 1076. convention with America 1090. papers reſpecting a negociation with England 1092. changes in, in the 18th century 1275
Francis, *Anne*, acc. of 1289
Frend, Mr. farther remarks on St. John 915
Frogmore, magnificent entertainment at 783
Funicane, Captain, account of 1013. two of his children taken under the protection of the Pr. of Wales ib.
Future ſtate, on the happineſs of 1155

G

GAMA, the diſcoveries of 864
Geddes, Dr. cenſured, 1028, 1159
Genoa, proceedings againſt 774
Geo. I. his conduct on coming to the crown 612. eſpouſes the whig party 612. receives many loyal addreſſes 613. meets his firſt parliament ib. account of his death 1155. his character ib.
Geo. III. copy of the convention with the Emperor 780. journey to Weymouth 786, 893, 992, 1093, 1197. review at Beach-hill 789. ſpeech at cloſing the ſeſſion ib. proclamation againſt riots, &c. 894. proclamation for the meeting of the united parliament 1088. ſpeech at the meeting of parliament 1101. proclamation reſpecting proviſions 1206. ſpeech on proroguing parliam. 1278. meſſage relative to the treaty with the Emperor of Germany 1253
Germany, an armiſtice in 778. Emperor puts himſelf at the head of his army 983. armiſtice prolonged for 45 days 985. Ulm, Ingolſtad, and Philipſburg, put into the hands of the French ib. congreſs at Ulm agreed on ib. proceedings in 1089. 1195. the fortreſſes of Ulm, Ingolſtadt, and Philipſburgh, demoliſhed by the French 1089
German empire tumbling to pieces 1274
Gibbon, antidotes to the poiſon of 726
Gibbs, Rev. *Philip*, account of 1289
Giles, *Daniel*, account of 793
Glow-worm 816
Golden fleece, the maritime order of, in Portugal 920
Gothic ornament in York Cathedral 759
—— *architecture*, obſervations reſpecting 1069
Graham, Capt. acc. of 1108
Grandiſon, Earl, acc. of 898
Greek ſepulchral monument 1067
Green, *B.* acc. of requeſted 847
Grey, Mr. ſpeeches reſpecting the union with Ireland 1235. 1236
Griggirrys of the Mandingos, obſervations on 1065
Grimſby, improvements at 1097
Groſſeteſte, *Rob.* Bp. of Lincoln 1066
Gunning, Mrs. acc. of 1000
Gunpowder-plot 920, 1053, 1136
Gwatkin, Rev. *T.* character of 1112

H.

HABEAS Corpus Act, bill for ſuſpenſion of 850. proceedings on it 953
Hackington, Kent, failure of the vicar's complying with the terms on which tithes were reſtored to 717
Hackney, query of the lord of the manor? 1209
Haddick, Field Marſhal, funeral ſervice at Verona 989
Hale, Henry, epitaph 1152
Hall, Anthony, biographical memoirs of 1031
Ham, Weſt, church notes 737
Homerton, Alderman, account of 1114
Hamilton, Sir *Edward*, preſented with the freedom of the City of London 1097
Hammet, Sir *Benjamin*, account of 798
Handley, Charles Peter, account of 1011
Hanno, the termination of his voyage 856
Hanover, on the heir to the electorate 1255
Harcourt, Rev. *Henry*, account of 1000
Harkneſs chapel, near Scarborough 739
Harte, Walter 737. account of his writings 812
Haſlam, Percival, account of 1216
Hatfield, James, trial of, for ſhooting at the King 686. proved lunatic, and acquitted 688
Hawkes, Major *J.* acc. of 898
Hawkeſbury, Lord, ſpeech on the principles of repreſentation 1238
Hawthorn, on the ſcarcity of 718
Helmet, ancient, diſcovered at Ribcheſter, deſcribed 758. 1065
Helvetius, Madame, account of 802, 1209
Hemp, called Sun, of Bengal 989
Henchman, Henry, Biſhop of London, particulars of requeſted 664. anecdotes of 845, 1136. family 1044
Henniker family epitaphs 738
Henry, Prince of Portugal, his laudable purſuits 1139. his military purſuits 1140. his diſcoveries 864, 1140, 1164. born 1394, died 1460, his monument in the abbey-church at Batalha 1141
Herods, two, confounded 618
Herodotus, on the geography of 855
Heretic, order reſpecting his burial 1646 836
Highgate, ladies charity-ſchool at 721
Hodgſon, Solomon, acc. of 692
Holbein's portraits by Chamberlaine, on the author of the lives 710, 836, 916
Holland fallen to decay 1274
Holliday's Life of the Earl of Mansfield 1043
Homer's metre miſunderſtood 623
Homer's Iliad, by Heyne, 6 books publiſhed 871
Horne, Bp. character of, by Dr. Parr 1023
Hotham, Sir *Richard*, ſale of his property at Bognor 891
Hough, Rev. *Henry*, account of 903
Hudſon, tranſlator of Judith 711
Huggitt, Roger, inſcription 828
Hull, Rev. *John*, account of 1289
Humane Society, progreſs of 648. eſtabliſhed in Denmark 744. forming at York 992. concert for, at Iſlington 1206
Hume, antidotes to the poiſon of 726
Hunter, John, acc. of 1116
Hurricane in Germany 1197
Hyſſop, of St. *John* 716

I and J.

JACKSON, Rob. ac. of 901
Jacobins ſuppoſed to be making a tool of methodiſm 1077
Jeſuits, fall of, predicted in 1551 959. ſociety of, in the dioceſe of London ib.
Jews, converted, three baptiſed 648
Illuminati, two tried at Air, in Scotland 900
Image-worſhip, on 842
Incloſures, obſervations reſpecting 540. objections to 944
Incloſure-bill, general, proceedings on a 1249
Income-bill, proceedings on 1161
Income-tax, proceedings for a repeal of 1244
Index Indicatorius 664, 768, 872, 976, 1080, 1184
India, the origin of all the conqueſts in 857. antient hiſtorians conſidered 858. progreſs of various voyagers to 864
India Company, Eaſt, account of the loſs of the Queen Indiaman 988. eſtimates and debates 1160
India, Eaſt, affairs in 1197
Indians, the different ſpecies of 858
Indian ſpices, their introduction into Europe 859
Indus and *the Ganges* known to the Macedonians 858
Infidel ſocieties in London 971
Infirmaries recommended to be made ſchools of Chriſtian erudition 819
Inflammatory hand-bills for a meeting on Kennington Common 1099. meaſures taken to prevent it 1100
Informers, Suetonius's opinion of 605
Inſcriptions 942, 1256. in Beauchamp tower, in the Tower of London 1062. on a Roman altar found near Lancaſter 1068. on a pig of lead 1068. on the Helmſ onmantle-tree 1232
Job, the antient abode of 867
John, St. new tranſlation of the firſt chapter 922. Mr. Friend's further remarks on 925
Johnſon, N. Palmer, character of 1221
—— Dr. *Samuel*, letter to Miſs Langton 915
Jones, Rev. *Richard*, account of 1005
—— Rev. Mr. of Pluckley, his character 1076
Joſeph II. Emperor, character of 652
Iriſh, not famed for ſobriety 1048. national bravery too near phrenzy 1049
Ireland, antiquities in 609. news from 678. royal aſſent given to the Union bill 688. on the Union 711. royal arms propoſed 712. exempt from venomous reptiles 742. 28 noblemen elected into the Imperial Parliament 743. 40 Iriſh peers, who are Engliſh peers alſo ib. induſtry and enterprize recommended to 844. rich in mines ib. their bogs ſalubrious

lubrious ib. panegyric on 742, 886. speech of the Lord Lieutenant on the close of the session 885. major Swan appointed a justice in every county 886. misrepresented 916. on the Union 957. consequences of the Union with 1080. intelligence from 1201. proceedings in the Commons of England respecting the Union 1233. proceedings in the Lords'-house 1236. the linen and woollen manufactures 1262. the Union with 1275.

Ireland, Samuel, account of 901, 1258

Isaiah, iv. 10. correction of the translation of 606

Italy, military proceedings in 675

Italian States divided and conquered 1274

Julia, or Livia, wife of Augustus 1269

K.

KALENDAR, necessary alterations in 1118

Keate, Mrs. account of 700

—— *George*, account of 897. inscription on his monument 829

Kendal-castle, history and present state of 1129

—— barony 1130

Ker, Thomas, epitaph 1152

Ky, antient 722

Kilkenny-castle, account of, requested 609, 872

King's property-bill, proceedings on 1249

King's Evil, remedy for, requested 742

Kingston, Lord, family 934

Kingsland, Lord? 898

Kleber, General, account of, and his assassination 900

L.

LABILLIERE, Major Peter, account of 693

Labourers'-bill, regulating the wages of 850

Lassere, M. Life of 661

Lates (a teacher of languages at Oxford) anecdote of 841

Laventer's deportation published 871

Laughter, the principles of 1230

Lambeth, visit to, by the Stationers' Company on Lord Mayor's day 1131

Lavater, M. anecdotes of 663

Law, on the study of the 727

—— Rev. *William*, character of 720, 1048. list of his writings 1039. two letters on his works 1040

Layer's plot 938

Legborn, ships and stores saved from the plunder of 1193

Leith, William, acc. of 799

Lemon-trees at Powderham castle 1125

Libel, trial of Thomas Cooper in America 885. Mr. Williams, of Cambridge, sentenced 1205

Library at High Wycomb 1053

Lichfield, St. John's hospital, rebuilt and endowed by bishop W. Smith 958

Licetand, M. character of 930

Life, long, desirable 1122

Life boats at North Shields, nearly 1000 lives saved by them 786

Linen manufactures of Ireland 1262

Linley, Francis, acc. of 1006

Linseed recommended for poultices 1128

Lisburne, Lord, family 942

Literature, state of, in France 736

Literary Intelligence 976, 1184

Liverpool, Athenæum established at 934, 1034. sociability of the inhabitants 936. prospectus for a botanic garden and library of natural history 937

Livia, or Julia, wife of Augustus 1269

Lizards recommended, to destroy cock roaches and black beetles 933

Locusts, destruction by, in India 989

Lodge's Lives to Holbein's portraits 720, 836, 916

Logos defended 716

Lombe, Mr. his charitable legacies 1104

London, motion for an address for negotiation left 790. petition to the Commons for 851. riotous proceedings quelled 894. election of Lord Mayor 996. petition to the King on the scarcity 996, 997. priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate 1098. Lord Mayor's day 1100. freedom presented to sir Edward Hamilton 1097. freedom presented to lord Nelson 1100. election of Common Council 1206. why become more healthy 1300

London, bishop, his character defended 604

London-mill Company, observations respecting 1178

Longevity, instances of extraordinary 734

Lotus plant 817

Lownes, Humphry, printer 711

Ludlow-castle, Milton's Comus and Butler's Hudibras written there 958

Lumley, Mary, letter to her daughter 1132

Lundores-abbey, seal 1064

Luneville, proceedings at the congress 1079

Luntley, Dr. account of 793

Lushington, Mrs. epitaph 635

Literary Intelligence, foreign 871

M.

MACBETH suggested to Shakspeare by a performance at Oxford before James I. 603

Macclesfield, Earl of, the impeachment and trial of 1050. fined 30,000l. ib.

Macklin, Thomas, acc. of 1014

M'Mahon, Mr. acc. of 1212

Madagascar, early notice of 861, 862

Malta taken by Gen. Pigot 983, 986. the capitulation of 1090. offered by France to be ceded to Russia 1090

Manchester library founded by Humphry Chetham 1034

Mann on the Church Catechism 621

Manufactures, state of, in the 18th century 1274

MS. of Clement I. to St. James discovered 884

MSS. the letters r. and s. frequently mistaken in 632

Manners, Gen. Russel, account of 908

Marengo, the decisive battle at 675

Marlborough, Duke, restored to his command by Geo. I. 612

Marriages, clandestine reprobated 1158

Marsh, George, acc. of 1110

Marsham, Rev. Mr. account of 1000

Marshes, pontine, drained by Pius VI. 652

Martin, Gen. account of

Marsh,

Mary, an Anglo-Norman poeteſs of the 13th century 1061
Maſquerade Ball, Lady Caſtlereagh's, at Dublin 678
Maſſarene, Counteſs of, account of 1113
Medalion, explanation of a 853
Merry, Mrs. account of 1209
Meteorological obſervations 1799, 853
—— *Diary* at Norwich 1278
Meteorology, the mildneſs of the preſent ſeaſon 1158
Methodiſts, made a tool of Jacobiniſm 1077
Medhurſt, Mr. acc. of 792
Melbourne (Derbyſh.) church 1067
Middleſex, petition for the meeting of parliam. 1098
Military epitaphs 948
Milner, on Saliſbury Cathedral 1026. that writer corrected 1159
Milton, on the early reading of 658. his obligations to Sylveſter's Tranſlation of du Bartas 933. Comus written at Ludlow Caſtle 958
Mines, Mr. account of 1004
Mitcham Surrey) church 945
Monaſtic Manners 607. inſtitutions, fall of, foreſeen by Bale and by Pierce Plowman 959. proceedings on a bill for preventing 1243
Money, on the decreaſed value of 1041. the operation of bank-paper on 1042. means of paying the ſea and land forces without 1064
Monopoly, arguments for and againſt 1168, 1171
Monſoons, the early knowledge of 860
Montagu, Mrs. acc. of 904
—— Lieut. Col. account of 695
Montague, Hon. Frederick, account and character of 801
Mountmorres, Lord, enquiries reſpecting 664. 741. his writings 846
Monument at North Stoneham, Hants 614. with emblems of harveſt and huſbandry 941
Monuments, wanton diſlapidation cenſured 610. in St. Mary's church, Warwick 1144
Moon, *Richard*, acc. of 1295
Mordon (Surrey) church 1131
More's, Miſs, ſchool inſtitution at Chedder Meeting, July, 1800 707
Muleaſter, *Richard*, biographical anecdotes of 603
Mullet, *Mary*, acc. of 1105
Murder, child poiſoned by the ſervant 685. new-born infant 686. of a man collecting taxes 799. at Nottingham 889. Rev. Peter Greig 905. Mr. England 907. a woman at Bruſſels 988. E. Wilmot executed at Glouceſter for 990
Murray, *James*, ordered for execution at Leiceſter, eſcape of 888

N.

NAPLES, menaced by the French 779
Natural Philoſophy, progreſs of in the 18th century 1273
Naval actions, the Guillaume Tell taken 670. frigates and privateers taken 671, 672, 673. 774. 778, 878, 881, 982, 985, 1086, 1088, 1190, 1191, 1192. 1273. proceedings of Earl St. Vincent at Quiberon 672. attempt on Ferrol 880, 883. his Majeſty's ſhip Renſtance burnt in the ſtreights of Banca 884
Navigation, founded on the art of ſwimming 1139. inland, grand junction opened 784
Navy, the Marlborough wrecked off Belleiſle 1201 ſtate of in 1599, 1061
Naylor, *James*, acc. of 853
Nelſon, Lord, preſented with the freedom of the city of London 1100
Netley abbey ſeal 1064
Nile, ſource of not in Abyſſinia 855
Nonnos explained 607
Nobility, errors in the titles of 622
Norfolk characterized 1230
Northampton old caſtle 928
Northamptonſhire drover, the little 829
Norton, Mr. his agricultural purſuits 950
—— Dr. *Matthew*, account of 804
Norton, *Cold*, priory 963

O.

OLIVER, Rev. P. account of 906, 1022, 1257
Ouſeley, Lieut. gallant conduct of, in Ireland 811
Oxford, Oriel college viſited by the Bp. of Lincoln in 1510, now under royal viſitation alone 962. account of the foundation of Brazenoſe college ib. examination for degrees 1046, 1255. election of an Anglo-Saxon profeſſor 1097
—— or Rhedycina 1136
—— Earl of, his conduct on the demiſe of Q. Anne 611

P.

PAINTING on glaſs 639, 1073
Pan, *Mallet du*, ac. of 689
Papal authority, on the decline 1274
Pariſh, Capt. acc. of 1296
Park's Travels, two German tranſlations of 871
Parke, *Geo.* account of 901
Parker, *Tho.* logbook of his life 905
Parkhurſt, Rev. *John*, account of a monument 615
Parliamentary Proceedings 674, 744, 849, 952, 1055, 1160, 1233
Parliament, ſeſſion cloſed 688. extenſion from 3 to 7 years 831. alterations making in the Houſe of Commons 998. proclamation for the meeting of the United 1088. meeting of, and king's ſpeech 1101. debate on the ſpeech 1102
Parr family 1130
—— *Bartholomew*, account of 1217
Paul, *St.* his viſit to Athens diſplayed 868
Payne, *Eaw. Garrick*, account of 1114
Peace, ſteps towards 779
Peirſon, Capt. acc. of 798
People, the claſſification of the 1169
Periplus of Erytheus 856
Perkeniſm, the illuſion of 1034
Perpetual motion diſcovered 1128
Perrot, *James*, charac. 1111
Perth, Ld. account of 897
Phillips, Rev. *Daniel*, account of 699
Pictures in Warwick caſtle 1142

Piedmont and Milanese fortresses destroyed by the French 759
Pitt, Mr. speech on the union with Ireland 1233. speech in support of the income tax 1245
Pius VI. Pope, memoirs of his life 651. his refusal of a Cardinal's cap to an Abp. of Naples 652. drains the Paludi Pontine ib. other improvements by him ib. his visit to the Emperor and entry into Vienna 653. his conduct on the French revolution 654. dethroned and sent to Sienna ib. his death at Valence 655
—— *VII.* œconomical reformation 988
Plagiarisms detected 639
Plague, at Cadiz, Seville, Xeres, &c. in Spain 883. fatal effects of, in Spain 1090
Poland, fallen state of, in the 18th century 1274
Poor, attention to accommodation of, in churches recommended 821. action brought by a poor man for ill usage, and 50l. damages obtained 990. the necessary income of the industrious 1046. the rights of the 1168
Pope, A. letter to Lord Digby 1123
Population, increased 1024. at Chipping Wycomb 1160
Pordage, Samuel and *Elizabeth*, account of 1153
Portal, Bp. his character defended 604
Portland, Duke of, letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire 995
Portraits, observations on old 1074. on modern ib. the various collections ib.
Portugal, invasion threatened by the French 779. deferred 986. its loss of importance 1275
Potatoes, bounty for raising proposed 849
Potteriana, St. 1255
Poultices, improved materials recommended for 1128
Powderham Castle (Devonshire) account of 817, 846. picturesque description of 1126
Powell, Lady, acc. of 858
Prideaux, Dr. Humphrey, letter to the Abp. of Canterbury 1141
Pragall Family, epitaphs 738
Prisoners of War, treatment of in England 650
Property, proceedings in the Lords, on a bill respecting the devising of 1957
Prophecy, Scripture, on 845
Prophecies, remarks on some of Daniel and the Revelations 605. of Daniel and St. John 740
Protestants, on the number of in France 641
Providence, and second causes, the distinction of 961
Provisions, on the scarcity of 608. Adam Smith on the price of 1165. high price of not caused by monopolists, nor by the war, nor by taxes 1167, 1174, 1177. the real causes, the remedies 1168, 1174, 1177. objections to a maximum 1168. objections to an assize of bread 1175, 1177. reports of the Committee on the high price of 1203. 1176. the King's proclamation respecting 1205. 60 families at Windsor relieved by the Queen 1206
Prussia, proceedings in 1196. state of in the 18th century 1274
Psalm lxviii. explanation of 755
Psalmody, on 929
Pugilism, Gamble and James 788. Ward, a miller, killed 805
Pursuits of Literature, Mesla's third letter on 629
Puzzle, German, p. 506, elucidated 639
Pyramus, Denis, an Anglo-Norman poet 1066

Q.

QUAKERS, on the history of 854
Quin's poem to the memory of Bernard Stuart enquired after 1132

R.

RADCLIFFE travelling physician, Dr. Vaughan elected 1206
Rambler, the original 718
Ramsden, Jesse, account of 1116
Ratcliffe, Lord, acc. of 1117
Rathaut Palace, acc. of 617
Rebellion, 1715, retrospect of 713
Records, public, proceedings in the Commons on the state of 747
Registers, parish, improved plan 615
Register of St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf, extracts 1067
Regrating, Rusby convicted of 788
Religion, state of, in Lincolnshire 973
Remarks, miscellaneous 615, 836, 1264, 1269
Repentance, on the doctrine of 868
Retrospect of the 18th century 937, 1154, 1273. monthly, of foreign affairs 674, 778, 882, 985, 1089, 1195
Revelation, on the commencement of the 6th vial 648. in form of history, advantages of 649. of St. John, observations on 749
Rhedycina explained 920, 1136
Richard II. supporters to his arms 942
Ridgeway, Cicely, lived forty days without sustenance 1068
Ring, signet 819, 942
Riotous assemblages in various parts 892, 894. proclamation against 894
Robbery at King's College, Cambridge, 679. near Ware 685. at Mr. Shield's, Berner's-street 686. at Lady Augusta Murray's 789
Robertson's progress of society in Europe 920
Rochefoucault, Cardinal, account of 1008
Rochester, Bishop of, circular letter and queries to his clergy 846
Rochon de Chabannes, account of 1213
Roding, Margaret, Essex 1033
—— *White*, Essex 1032
Rokeby, Lord, account and character 1219
Rolleston, Col. acc. of 1291
Roman altars discovered at Caerleon 1095. camp in Westphalia 1061. legionary camp at Hod-hill, near Blandford 1137. coins found near Vienna 614
Romans, the stability of their conquests 860
Rome, arrival of the pope 884
Roscoe, John, acc. of 1006
Rowe, Harry, acc. of 1030

Royal arms 1153. supporters to the arms 720, 842, 949, 1045, 1053, 1257
Ruſſia marches troops to the banks of the Viſtula 779. Britiſh property ſequeſtered 884. ſequeſtration of Engliſh property taken off 986. refuſes a miniſter from England ib. aſſembles an army in Lithuania ib. proceeding of the Court of St. Peterſburg 1089. embargo laid on Engliſh ſhi.s 1090. proceedings in 1195. improved ſtate of in the 18th century 1274
Ruſſians leave Jerſey 782
Rydal River, the riſe of 740
Rye produced from oats 941
Ryland buried at Feltham 813

S.

SABBATH, advantages from the obſervance of the 647
Sacrament, decreaſe of communicants at Sheffield 641
Saliſbury Cathedral, obſervations reſpecting 1027. epitaphs 1152
Salop, extent of the archdeaconry and population 1075. revenue of the clergy 1076
Saltoun, Lady, acc. of 1000
Sardinia taken poſſeſſion of by Philip of Spain 832
Sarum, Old 1137
Savona, the ſurrender of 672
Savoy, proſtrate at the feet of France 1274
Scarcity, proceedings in the Commons reſpecting the preſent 747. remedies propoſed by Ar. Young 758. ſermon on 733. cenſured 834. accounted for 835. on the preſent 845. Abp. of Canterbury's reſolution for leſſening the conſumption of flour 849. on the preſent, and remedies propoſed 918. Yorkſhire reſolutions on the 939. occaſioned by incloſures 944. proceedings in the Lords reſpecting 952. in the Commons 955. D. of Portland's letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordſhire, on 995. London petition on 996. 997. ſteps taken by Parliament on 998. times of in England 1021. the waſtefulneſs of domeſtics one cauſe of 1022. the cauſes of the preſent 1041. proceedings in the Commons reſpecting a bounty on importation of corn 1056. on the report of the committee on 1103
Schoolcroft, William, account of 802
Scotland, the union with 1275
Scriptures, the excellency of the 719
Sculpture, the progreſs of 1070. various collections in England 1071. merits of various ſculptors 1072
Seal of Netley Abbey 1064. of Lindores Abbey ib.
Seals, Great 1209
Sedentary perſons, advice to 741
Selby, Mrs. *Frances*, epitaph 635
Septuagint, Dr. Holmes's progreſs in collating 760
Sermon on the times 733
Seroold, Capt. inſcription to his memory 632
Severn, riſe of the, Wye, and Rydal 740
Seymour, Lord *William*, account of 1110
Shakſpeare, Macbeth ſuggeſted to him by a performance at Oxford before Jac. I. 603. paſſages compared with Luigi Groto 827
Shaw, Eliza, leaves 15,000*l.* to her maid ſervant 786
Sheepſhearing at Wooburn 682
Sheridan, Mr. ſpeech on the expedition to Holland 674
Sheridan, James, epit. on 847
Sherlock, Martin, account of 737. 812
Shillingford Caſtle, information requeſted 1126
Ships, loſs of the Charles Baring Weſt Indiaman 1197
Shoreditch lectureſhip 1265
Shrewſbury, St. Chad's church 918
Sidney, Viſc. account of 695
Simmons, Henry, acc. of 1013
Smalley, Cornwall, account of 1110
Smelling, remedy for the loſs of requeſted 742
Smith, Dr. *Mark*, epitaph on him by the Marquis Townſhend 622, 841
Smith, Ralph, acc. of 1214
Smyth, W. Bp. of Lincoln, account of his life 958. his progreſs in civil and eccleſiaſtical preferment ib. attention to his dioceſe ib. re-built St. John's hoſpital at Lichfield ib. his various charitable eſtabliſhments 961. founds Braze-noſe College 962. his character 963
Sofala, the Ophir of Solomon 1140
Somerville family epitaphs 634
Song of "Bleſt were the Days," written by Mr. Morgan 742
Sophocles, critique on a paſſage 739
South Sea ſcheme 937
Spain ſeizes on Sardinia 832. fleet defeated by Admiral Byng ib. prepares to invade England, and their fleet diſperſed ib. fatal effects of the plague 1090. proceedings in 1196. fallen into a political palſy 1275
Spenſer, alluſions intereſting a biographer 1127. memo of, wanted 1269
Spices, Indian, their introduction into Europe 859
Stage coſtume defended 614
Stained Bridge, a new one of iron to be erected 1278
Stanton St. Quintin, Wilts, 1025, 1135
Starchamber, conſiderations on 961
Stationers Company take refreſhment at Lambe's palace on Lord Mayor's day 1132
Stephen, St. Chapel, Carter's letter 952
Sterne, paſſages in his ſermons copied from Norris's 741
Stevens, Dr. *W. Baſſhaw*, account of 897
——— Rev. Dr. W. acc. of 1097
Steward, Sir *James*, fatal duel with Sir Geo. Wharton 1019
Stickleback, extraordinary influx of 1203
Stone copings of the Corinthian order 816
Stone pillars, obſerv. on 1064
Stonehenge 1135. enquiry reſpecting 1048. the fall of ſome of the ſtones of 1062
Stones in ploughed fields, their utility conſidered 1135
Storer, inſcription for his monument 689
Storms, of hail, &c. in Oxfordſhire 888. damages by

by at St. Jago de la Vega 989. at Lyme 3 perſons killed 990. damages in Rutland and Lincolnſhire, &c. 991. at Margate 992. Nov. 8. effects of at Lancaſter, Gravesend, Harwich, Burwaſh, Hawkhurſt, Haſtings, Battle, Eaſt-Bourne, Horſham, Woodford, Weymouth, Plymouth, Launceſton, Exeter, Bath, Northampton 1095, 1096, 1097. London 1099. damages by in various parts 1201, 1276

Stratford, Stony, architectural innovation at 1052

Strongbow, Richard, monument and inſcription 818

Stuart family, many worthy characters 711

Sturges and Milner, view of their controverſy 715

Sturt, his almoſt miraculous eſcape from drowning 891

Style, alterations in 1800 1278

Suetonius on informers 605

Suffolk, hiſtory 841, 942

Sugar made from vegetables 988

Suicide, Mr. James of Serjeants inn 690. Mr. Robinſon, army ſurgeon 695. Capt. B. Kelleſie 700. Mr. Brown 701. J. S. Boothby Clapton 800. at Nottingham 889. Rev. Mr. Filewood 898. Mr. Young in Glouceſter gaol 990. Tho. Flynn 994. two men killed in robbing a brandy caſk 994. Paul Savegnac 1012. Lieut. Cockburn 1107. Mr. John Coles 1108. Capt. Foſter Scott 1214. Mr. Reynolds 1295. Mr. Barr 1295

Sun, remarkable appearance of in Denmark 781

Suns, appearance of ſeveral 920

Sunday-ſchools, annual report of 791. the Bp. of Rocheſter's ſentiments on 1044. defence of 1045. danger from the connexion with conventicles 1077. Bp. of Rocheſter's vindication againſt his diſcouraging them 1078. reflexions on 1143

Surtees, Anbone, ac. of 1104

Sutton, Sir *Richard*, account of 964

Suwarroff, Gen. lines of Shakſpeare applied to him 614

Sweden, King of, goes to Copenhagen 781. intends viſiting Berlin ib. fallen ſtate of in the 18th century 1274

Swiſs Cantons, ſlaves at the foot of the French government 1274

Switzerland, new revolution 779

Sword from Boſworth Field 1130

Sydling, Dorſetſhire, church 713

Syer, Rev. *Day*, acc. of 908

Sykes, John, epitaph on 1005

Sylveſter's Du Bartas, the various editions 710, 931, 950

T.

TALBOT, a heretic, 1646. order reſpecting his burial 836

Talents, the production of by Nature 1037. frequently awakened by accidental cauſes ib.

Tapeſtry in the Painted Chamber, ſubject of 712

Tewkeſbury, deſcription of 871

Thames Tunnel, progreſs of 992

Theatrical repreſentations, impropriety of 1266

Thomas, George, an eminent attorney, convicted of forgery 994

Thorold, Sir *John*, letter to Dr. Doddridge 819

Thoughts, coincidence of 608

Tibet, the firſt communication with Bengal in 1773, 965. Mr. Turner's embaſſy to 966. conformity to the patriarchal times and manners ib. productions ib. the difference of religion to that of the Hindoos ib. the monaſteries and nunneries very numerous 967. regeneration of their Lama 967

Tierney, Mr. ſpeech for a repeal of the income tax 1244

Tobacco, chronological hiſtory of 655. the immenſe revenue ariſing from 656. ſmoaking ſuppoſed to have been firſt introduced from the Eaſtern nations 656

Tombs, the inſtruction from 842

Torg, Salop, church 934

Targues, ancient Britiſh 818. 941

Townſhend, Marquis, epitaph by him on Dr. Mark Smith 622, 741

Trinidad Iſland, a mart for Engliſh manufactures 859

Tucker, Dr. characterized 819

Turks, on the treaty with the French 1250

Tuſcany, Leghorn, taken poſſeſſion of by the French 1030

Tewyford, Weſt, Middleſex 732

Tyrconnel, Counteſs of, account of 1104

Tyrone, Earl of, acc. of 1294

Tyrwhitt Family 739

Tyſſen, Samuel, acc. of 1111

Tythes, on, and commutations of 643. on compenſation and ſale of 940. effect of on incloſures 1035

V.

VAN Diemen's land, diſcoveries reſpecting 677

Vanity and diſſipation of all ranks 1043

Vaſe, Marble, from Hadrian's villa at Warwick Caſtle 1144

Vaughan Harley, acc. of 793

Vernon, W. account of 909

Virgil, critique on paſſages of 840, 1026. anſwer to vindication of his ſecond Eclogue 1133. on a paſſage 1026

Volunteer Corps, hints to 1024. debates reſpecting 1058

Union Club-houſe 1273

Urim and *Thummim* 1025

Uvedale MS. 915

W.

WACE, Robert, the continuator of his Brutus 1066

Wainewright, Mr. *Peter*, dangerouſly maimed by Theophilus Smith 782

Wakefield, Vicar of, extracts from his MSS. 844

Waldgrave, family 841

Wales, Prince of, takes two of Capt. Funicane's children under his protection 1013

—— Mr. characterized 861

—— records of the preſidency much wanted 958. wholeſome regulations made by Hen. VIII. 960

—— *New South*, advices from 677. flouriſhing ſtate of 1197

Wallis,

Wallis, *Albany*, account of 908, 1000. his character defended 917
Waltham Biſhops, *Hants* 1033
War, debate on the object of the 953
Waterford and *Wexford*, Earls 847
Water-ſpout deſcribed by Euripides 831
Ways and *Means* 852
Wells wits 1256
Welſhe, *Louis*, acc. of 1109
Weſtminſter Abbey, mutilation of monuments cenſured 511. architectural innovations 625
—— *Palace*, tapeſtry 625. interior of the Houſe of Lords 626. of the Princes Chamber 627. architectural innovation 722. deſtructions committing there 734. Mr. Carter refuſed admittance 736. drawings of St. Stephen's Chapel announced by Mr. Smith 814. architectural innovations in 837
Weſton Family 606
Wet-Dock, Iſle of Dogs, firſt ſtone laid 789
Whalley, *Thomas*, account of 1114, 1209
Warwick Caſtle, pictures there 1142
—— *Church*, monuments 1144
Walwyn, Mr. acc. of 1209
Wharton, Sir *George*, fatal duel with Sir James Steward 1019
Wheat, preſent ſcarcity accounted for 835. proceedings reſpecting a bounty on importation 1057. bill for preventing the manufactory of ſtarch from ib. defect of the late crops 1158. extra produce of a grain 1158, 1258
Wheeldon, Rev. *Joſeph*, account of 799
Wight, Rev. *Oſbourne*, account of 1212
Wigſted, *Henry*, character of 1008
William of Wadington, an Anglo Norman Poet 1066
Willian new church, diſapproved of 1035
Wilſon, *George*, acc. of 1116
Wiltſhire Antiquities 1025.
—— *Collections*, Colliſon's 942. hiſtory 841. progreſs of 1046
Winborne Miniſter 1137. chantry—church—monuments—library 1225
Windſor-Caſtle, intended alterations in 892
—— St. George's Chapel completed 992
Wirtemberg over-run by the French 779
Wither, *George*, account of, with ſpecimens of his poetry 1149
Wits in the time of Queen Anne defended 733
Wood's copper coinage 1049
—— *Samuel*, account of 1117
Woollen manufactures of Ireland 1262
World, diſſolution predicted for want of moiſture 884
Worlds, on plurality of 618
Wycombe Chipping, contained 1090 inhabitants in 1509 962. account of 1160
Wye River, the riſe of 740
Wykeham Family 915

Y.

YALE, Rev. Mr. account of 792
Yeomanry Cavalry, review of at Hatfield 672, 679
York, projected alterations 1124
—— *Cathedral*, Gothic architecture 759
—— *Cardinal*, acknowledgments for an annuity of 4000l. a year from the King 688
Yorkſhire, grand jury reſolutions 939
Young, Bp. of Clonfert, account of 1217
—— *Arthur*, his writings conſidered 758, 764
—— *Robert*, printer 711
Youth, the neceſſity of inſtruction to 749

INDEX to the BOOKS Reviewed in Vol. LXX. Part II.

A.

ANNESLEY, on the Scarcity of Grain and Proviſions 1270
Atterbury, Biſhop, Epiſtolary Correſpondence of 657
Archæologia, Vol. XIII. 1061
Aſiatic Annual Regiſter, 1799 869
Aymes's Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne 1182

B.

BECKMAN'S Introduction to Technology 655
Bevan, on the Miſrepreſentation of Quakers 853
Bicheno's Glance at Chriſtianity and Engliſh Nonconformity 648
Bleamire, on the Poor Laws 1179
Bloomfield's Farmer's Boy 1181
Bonnor, on Mr. Palmer's Claim 645
Bowdler, on the Revelations of St. John 749
Bowles, on the Political State of Society in 1800 972
Brand, on the Price of Wheat 1178
Brand's Viſitation Sermon 1180
Bread, a Diſcuſſion of the Cauſes of the high Price of 1167. On the Cauſes of the high Price of 1270
Brewer, on the Rights of the Poor 1168
Briſſon ſur les Meſures & Poids nouveaux 757
Bruce's Travels 861
Burdon's Employment of the Sabbath 1182
Burke, on Scarcity 1270
Burnaby's Sermon on the Attempt on the King's Life 768
Burton, Pariſh Prieſt tranſlated by Warren 761
Butler, The Wrongs of Underwalden 647
Butler's Algebra 854

C.

CAPERAN ſans Prophetique de l'Exurgat Deus, ou le Pſeaume LXVII. 755
Cartwright's Memorial to the Society of Arts 972
Chamberlain's Imitations of Holbein 867
Cburton's Lives of W. Smyth, Bp. of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton 958
Clarence, Duke of, Subſtance of his Speeches againſt the Divorce Bill 768
Clarke,

Clarke, the Doctrine of an Appeal to the People, and the Right of Resistance confuted 767
Clergy, Thoughts on Non-residence, &c. 641. Report of a District of the Diocese of Lincoln 973
Clowes's Letters on the Writings of Swedenborg 1079
Cobbold, on Revelation, in the Form of History 645
Cooper's Letters on the Irish Nation 767, 854, 1048
Corn, Address in Behalf of Dealers in 1176
Corn Trade 1270
Cottle's Alfred, an Epic Poem 975
Cowper's Poems 636
Croft, on the Attempt on the King's Life 768

D.

DALLAWAY'S Anecdotes of the Arts 1069, 1264
Daubeny's Appendix to the "Guide to the Church" 973. his Sermon 1180
Dennis's Sermon on Religious Education 1182
Dufour's Letters on a Naval Pillar 1079
Dunster's Considerations on Milton's early Reading 657
Darby, on the high Price of Provisions 1177
Dyde's Tewkesbury 871

E.

EDWARDS, on providing against Scarcity 1271

F.

FARMERS, their Case stated 1178
Farnham, Earl, Examination of Lord Minto's Speech 1181
Fellowes's Picture of Christian Philosophy 969
Foster's Visitation Sermon 1180
Freeman's Fast Sermon 647

G.

GARNET'S Tour through Scotland 854
Græcarum Sententiarum Delectus 644
Gray's Catechism 1272
Guise's Catalogue of MSS. collected in Hindostan 664
Gwillim's Charge to the Grand Jury at Ely 762

H.

HAGGIT'S Visitation Sermon 1182
Halfpenny's Gothic Ornaments in York Cathedral 759
Hall's Sermon on modern Infidelity 1079. examined by Robinson ib.
Hare's Visitation Sermon 1182
Harrison's Sermon before the Humane Society 648
Howell's Sermon before the Humane Society 647. History of the Church of Christ 1182
Hawkesbury, Ld. his Speech on the Incorporation of the Parts of Great Britain 767
Henshall's Strictures, &c. 645
Hodson's Fast Sermon 641
Holmes, Plan of his Tracts 757
Hobart's Twelfth Annual Account 760
Horsley, Bishop, Speech on the Slave Trade 646. his Charge 1076
Hutchinson's Biographia Medica 661

I and J.

JENNER'S Continuation of Facts on the Cow-Pox 969
Jones's Letter to Three converted Jews 648
—— Speech for Peace 1080
Ireland, Narrative of what passed at Killala during the French Invasion in 1798, 758. Protestant Ascendency and Catholic Emancipation reconciled by a Legislative Union 767. M'Kenner's Objections to a separate Legislature 957. Lord Castlereagh's Speech on the Union ib. Proposal for uniting ib. Confutation of Dr. Duigenan's Appendix ib. Case of Ireland re-considered ib. Objections to Dr. Duigenan's fair Representation, by Peter Lattin ib. Clarke's Misconception of Facts, &c. ib. Reply to Mr. Gratton's Speech Jan. 15, 958. Letter on the Union 1080. Yelverton's Speech on the Union ib. Lord Hawkesbury's Speech on the Union ib.
Ivernois on the Losses of the French Nation 644

L.

LANCASTER'S Assize Sermon 1080
Latsom's Natural History of the Tea Tree 969
Lysons's Environs of London 813

M.

MALCOLM's Views to illustrate Lysons 1178
Malone's Dryden 812, 1153
Markham, the Prisoner's Defence in Answer to his Charges, &c. 645
Matriculation, a Poem 645
Merry's Dying Words of the 18th Century 972
Morgan's Fast Sermon 641
Morris on Monopoly and Forestalling 1270
Murray's Sequel to the English Reader 971

N.

NAPLETON on the Duty of Churchwardens 645
Newcome's Attempt to revise the English Translation of the Greek Scriptures 968
Newton's Preface to Cowper's Poems 636
Nichols's Leicestershire 663
Nicholls on Religious Education 644
Nicholls's Sermon against Riots 1184

O.

OXFORD, Bp. Fast Sermon 758

P.

PALMER'S Apology for the Christian Sabbath 647
Peace. Forethoughts on the General Pacification of Europe 768
Pearson's Sermon 972
Pitt, Mr. Letter to 645
Pius VI. Pope, Memoirs of his Life 651
Polwhele, Rev. *Richard*, Letter to 1179
Poor, a Parochial Plan for ameliorating their Condition 767
Porcupine, American Rush-light 1272
Priests, Delectus Græcarum Sententiarum 644
Prisoners of War, Report of the Committee on the Treatment of 630
Provisions, an Investigation of the Causes of the high Price

Price of 1165. Thoughts on the Price of 1177. on the high Prices of 1179, 1270
Pybus's Sovereign 854

R.

RANDOLPH, Bp. Sermon before the Lords 758
—— his Sermons 974
Rees, two Sermons 970
Reid, on the Infidel Societies of London 970
Rennell, on the Geography of Herodotus 855
Rickman's Letter to Mr. Pitt 767
Rivers, on the Neceſſity of proſecuting the War with France 758
Robinſon's Examination of Hall's Sermon 1079
Roſcoe's Viſitation Sermon 1077
Rochester, Bp. Charge 1076
Rooke's Deſcription of a Medalion 853. Meteorological Regiſter, 1799 853

S.

SCOTT's Tales from the Arabic and Perſian 1180
Scarcity, Enquiry into the Cauſe and Remedy of the late and preſent 1174
—— Dearneſs not 1179
Search's Review of Hannah More's Strictures 758
Seward's Biographiana 649
Smith's Sermon 641
—— Views in London 970, 1272
—— Sir *Sidney*, Poem on his Eſcape from France 645
Somerville, Ld. Letter to 763
Sotheby's Siege of Cuſco, a Tragedy 758
Story of an injured Gentleman 1272
Symes, Account of an Embaſſy to Ava 760

T.

THOMAS's Sermon on the Death of the Rev. W. Blake 768
Toulmin's Sermon 974
Townley's Account of Antiquities diſcovered at Ribchester 759
Turner's Account of an Embaſſy to Tibet 965

V.

Vincent's Periplus of the Erythrean Sea 856

W.

WAITHMAN, Wat the Cauſe of the Scarcity 1178
Waters's Sermons 867
Wells, Conſtantia Neville, or the Weſt Indian, a Novel 663
Weſtern Mail 1272
Wheeldon's Delineation of the Abode of Job 867
White, Diateſſaron, five Hiſtoria Jeſu Chriſti, Græce 1079
Whitmore's Sermon againſt running in Debt 1180
Winter's Sermon on Lord Nelſon's Victory 636
Woodhouſe's Viſitation Charge 1075. Viſitation Sermon 1184

Y.

YELVERTON, Ld. Speech on a Legiſlative Union with Ireland 767
Young, the Queſtion of Scarcity ſtated 758

INDEX to the POETRY in Vol. LXX. Part II.

A.

AFFECTION, Sympathetic 876
Alfred, Speech to his Troops 975
Autumn, Sonnet 667

B.

BANTAM, on a favourite 1081
Beattie, Dr. Epiſtle to, on the Immutability of Truth 1187
Beloe, Mr. to a Daughter, on her Birth-day 769. tranſlated into French 1081
Bible, written in a 978
Birth-day, to a Lady on her 977
Blundell Family Epitaphs 1280
Bowie, to a Lady on her 979

C.

CAMEL, Wm. Elegy on 669
Captives, Prologue to 1185. Latin Epilogue to ib.
Carnot, Le Fils l'Enfant de Venus 771
Cat, Verſiculi in Felem dilectam 875
—— and the Looking-glaſs 1081
Chaucer's Nun's Prieſt 1263
Coffin, on removing a daughter's 1085
Corinthians, 1 Ep. Ch. xiii. Paraphraſe on 873
Cowper, Mr. *W.* Sonnet on his Death 668

D.

DEATH, Addreſs to 600
Delia, to 877
Deſpondent 876
Dreſs of 1700 deſcribed 972
Dryden, La Fête d'Alexandre, Ode imitée 978

E.

EAST INDIES, on a Lady from 600
Epigram from Paſchaſius 1085

F.

FAIRY TALE 667
Fox, C. J. To a great Man previous to the Meeting of a great Houſe 977
Franklin, Miſs *Mary*, on the Death of 875

G.

GERMAN Drama, on the Prevalence of 1084
Gray's Latin Ode at the Grand Chartreuſe tranſlated 981

H.

HAMILTON, Duke of, Elegiac Stanzas to his Memory 876
Hot Day, in a Hot Night 874

K.

KILDA 977

L.

LATIN Lines, "Ne Superbias" 668. "Ad Valetudinem" ib.
Leeds Catharine Ducheſs of, on her Marriage 1189
Letter from Miſs Biddy Rupee 1082
Lines to a Lieutenant of the Spalding Cavalry 979
Lovers, the African 772
Lynes, Charlotte, of Litchfield, ballad on 599

M.

MAVILLESLANE glun Oughtcheghknune, &c. 669
Maurice, Mr. to Mr. Weſtall, on his Painting 873
Mechaniſm of the Body 769
Meloſio. F. Epitaphic 980. Tranſlation ib.
Meſſiah 771
Moſes. Song of 668
—— Paraphraſis in Moyſis Canticum 877

N.

NIGHTINGALES, Impromptu on Hearing Two 669

O.

ODE 666

Ode

INDEX *to the* POETRY *and* PLATES *in* Vol. LXX. Part II.

Odesung by Calypso's Nymphs to Telemachus 977
P.
PARISH PRIEST, a Poem 761, 1263
Picture, on a Lady's 1085
Pope's Prologue to Cato, in Latin 980
Priest, the Parish 942
—— The Silent 668
R.
REFLECTION, Solemn, by Mr. Beckford 1082
R. M. A. on her death 1189
Riding, a Soliloquy on 1189
Roscoe, Mr. to the Memory of a deceased Friend 773
S.
SCARAMOUCH, on repenting a 980
Schoolmaster, the Village 666
Shakspeare, Parodies of 981. 1084
Siddons, Mrs. to 1185
Son, Lines from to a Father 1082
Song, "O hoary Time!" 877
Sonnet 980. 1085. on Petrarch's Will 978. to Mrs. Herbert Croft 1280. to Stella 1280
Sonnets 667. by Mrs. West 665
Sorrow, Mair 1186
Southampton and Redbridge Canals 877
Stanzas to Amanda 600
—— on the Death of a Bird ib.
Stockton Castle, Petition of the last Remains of 665
T.
TIMES, on the Signs of the 771
Twyford, West, Church, Lines on 830
Tythes, on Commutation of 1279
V.
VERSES on a Voyage 1084
Voltaire's Epitaph 1082
Vision, an Ode 1279
W.
WESTMINSTER PLAY, Translation of the Latin Epilogue 1186
Wilkinson, Rev. *James*, Lines to the Friends of 876
Wither, George, Specimens of his Poetry 1150

INDEX to the PLATES in Vol. LXX. Part II.

Bacchanalian vase 817
Berriew church, Montgomeryshire 609
Coins, antient 817, 945
Colebroke Mausoleum 825
Cowley church 825
Cromlech on Marlborough downs 1025
Florin, half, of Edward III. 945. quarter 1129
Dakin, Wm. portrait 921
Highgate Ladies school 721
Inscription on the mantle-tree at Helmdon 1233
Kendal castle 1129
Key, antique 721
Mitcham church 945
Mordon church 1129
Northampton castle 929
Powderham castle 609
Rastadt palace 617
Reading, White, church 1033
—— Margaret, church 1033
Stanton St. Quinton, tower 1025
Strongbow's monument 813
Sword found in Bosworth field 1129
Sydling, St. Nicholas, Dorset, church 713
Torques, British 817
Vase, Antique 721
—— at Warwick castle 1144
Waltham, Bp. church 1033
Winborne Minster 1137

The LONDON GENERAL BILL *of* CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 10, 1799, *to* December 9, 1800.

Christen'd { Males 10112 / Females 9064 } 19176. Buried { Males 11605 / Females 11463 } 23068. Increased in Burials this Year 4934.

Died under 2 Years	6657	20 & 30 -	1852	60 & 70 -	1973	101 - - - - -	1
Between 2 and 5	2553	30 & 40 -	2055	70 & 80 -	1459	104 - - - - -	2
5 and 10	848	40 & 50 -	2308	80 & 90 -	655	106 - - - - -	1
10 and 20	710	50 & 60 -	2163	90 and 100 -	97		

107 - -	1						
118 - -	1						
120 - -	4						

DISEASES.						CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stillborn	492	Dropsy	1003	Lumbago	1	Broken Limbs	9
Abscess	37	Ear-ach	0	Measles	395	Bruised	4
Aged	1742	Eaten by Lice	1	Miscarriage	4	Burnt	12
Ague	2	Evil	6	Mortification	242	Drowned	124
Apoplexy & sudden	252	All Fevers	2712	Palpitation of Heart	2	Excessive Drinking	12
Asthma and Phthisic	801	Fistula	6	Palsy	122	Executed *	19
Bedridden	3	Flux	9	Pleurisy	37	Found dead	10
Bleeding	9	French Pox	27	Quinsy	1	Fractured	1
Burstен and Rupture	15	Gout	105	Rash	1	Frighted	2
Cancer	58	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	16	Rheumatism	4	Frozen	2
Chicken Pox	1	Grief	5	Scurvy	5	Killed by Falls, &c.	62
Childbed	164	Headmouldshot, Horshoehead, and Water in the Head	80	Small Pox	2409	Killed by Fighting	3
Colds	27	Head-ach	2	Sore Throat	1	Killed themselves	29
Colick, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts	11	Jaundice	67	Sores and Ulcers	8	Murdered	4
Consumption	5721	Jaw Locked	1	Spasm	2	Poisoned	2
Convulsions	4517	Inflammation	593	Stoppage in Stomach	8	Scalded	6
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	380	Leprosy	1	Surfeit	2	Shot	1
Cow Pox	1	Lethargy	2	Swine Pox	1	Smothered	1
Cramp	3	Livergrown	3	Teeth	414	Starved	8
Croup	13	Lunatick	162	Thrush	33	Suffocated	3
				Tumor in the Womb	0		
				Vomiting & looseness	2		
				Worms	15	Total	314

* There have been executed in Middlesex and Surrey, 27; of which number only 19 have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

[*Printed by* NICHOLS *and* SON, *Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street, London.*]